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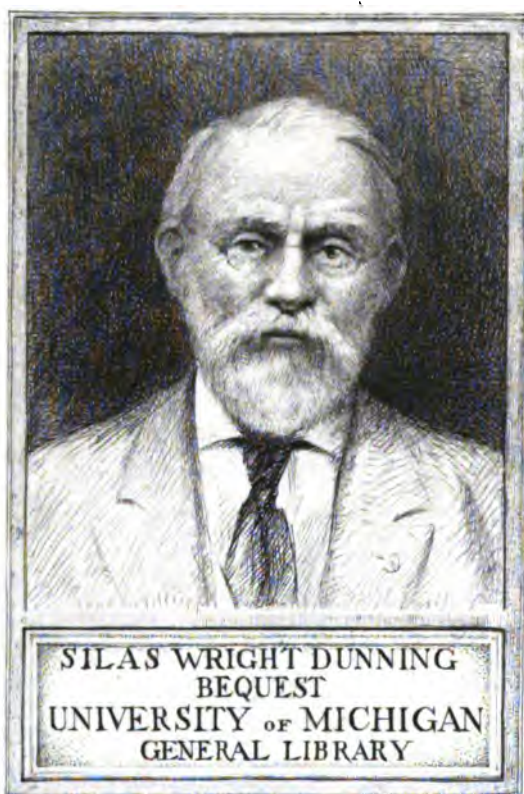
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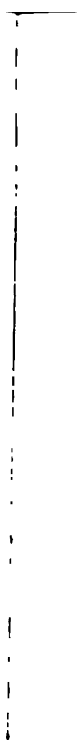
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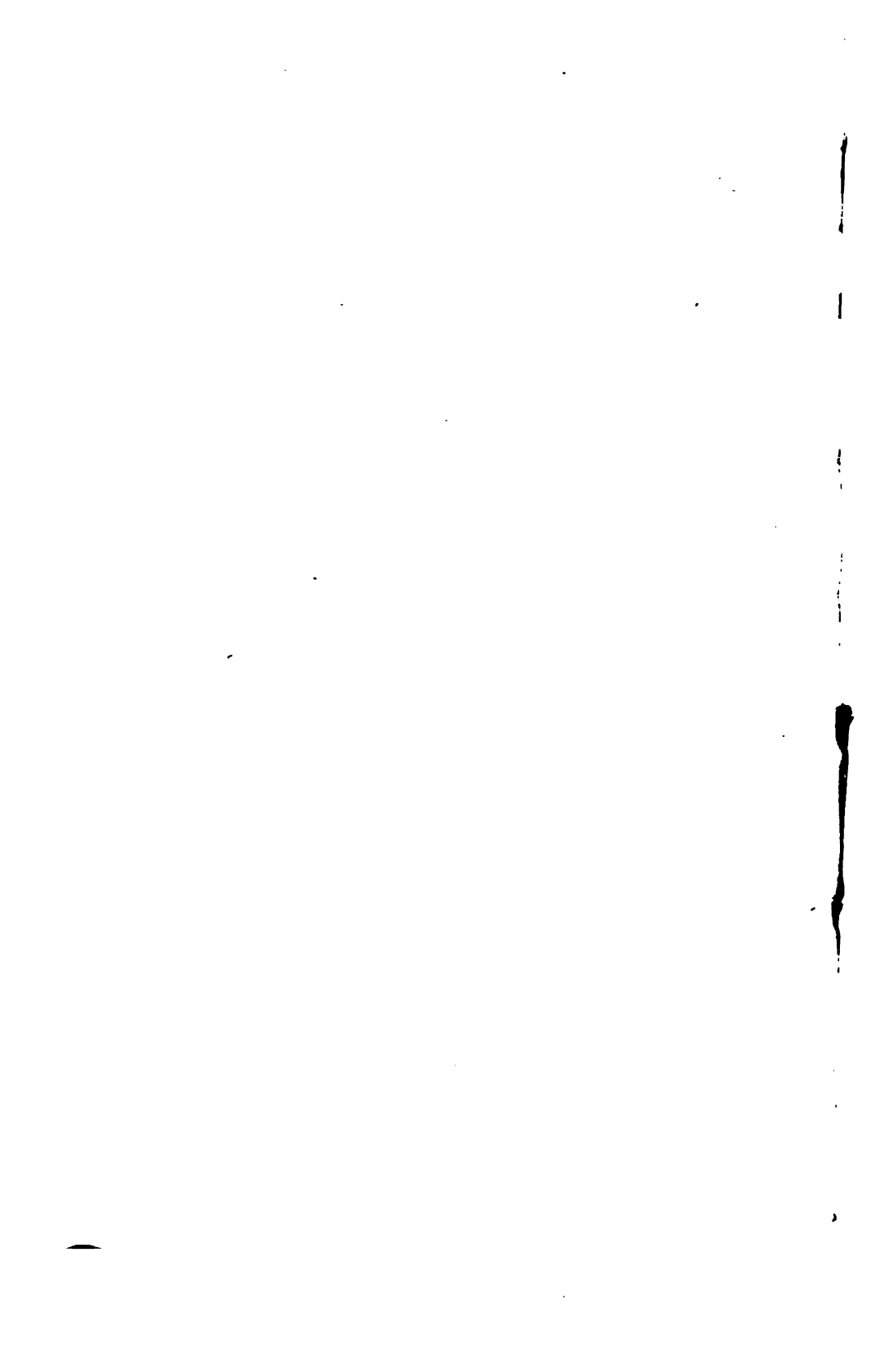


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LLANTRISSANT CASTLE.

BY JOHN STUART CORBETT, ESQ.

OF the early history of Llantrissant but very little is known from really authentic sources.

In considering the history of this, or any place in the hill districts of Glamorgan, it is most important to remember that Fitz-Hamon's conquest, in the time of William Rufus, was very far from complete. The great Lordships of Senghenydd, Miscoin and Glynrhondda, comprising the whole of the north-east of the county, remained in the hands of Welsh Lords until about the middle of the thirteenth century.

I am aware that it has been stated that these lands were granted to the Welsh Chiefs, or permitted by Fitz-Hamon to be retained by them, and we certainly find the Norman Lords of Glamorgan confirming grants by Welshmen, and purporting to act as overlords on some occasions; but the substantial fact seems to be that these districts remained practically unsubdued, and that until the time of Richard de Clare and his son Gilbert, the Lords of Glamorgan had but little practical control in the Lordships above named. Still, it is possible that a portion of the great Lordship now known as Miscoin, which extends from the Brecknockshire border on the north to the parish of Llandaff on the south, may have been annexed earlier than the period at which the whole was seized

by Richard de Clare, and a castle erected at Llantrissant.

The difficulty is, that in that case we must suppose Llantrissant itself not to have been the seat of the Welsh Chieftain's government; and I am not aware of any other place having at any time been reputed to be the head of the Lordship.

Mr. Clark, in his *Land of Morgan*, p. 48, speaking of Robert, Earl of Gloucester (died 1147), says: "Earl Robert seems also to have built a castle at Llantrissant," but quotes no authority.

Rhys Myrkye (J. A. Corbett's edition, p. 53), makes a similar statement, though not in positive terms.

A document from the *Penrice MSS.*, printed in Mr. Clark's *Cartæ et alia Munimenta quæ ad Dominium de Glamorgan pertinent* (which I refer to hereafter as *Cartæ*), vol. iii, p. 424, refers to "ballivi castrorum de Neth et Landtrissen." This document is dated 1246, and shows that a castle then existed here. This is about the date at which, according to Mr. Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 98, Howel ap Meredith, the last Welsh Lord of Miskin, was dispossessed by Richard de Clare. The fact that he was expelled is confirmed by the *Brut y Tywysogion* (Rolls edition, 1860, p. 333), which under date 1246 says that he had been "entirely dispossessed by the Earl of Clare."

At p. 48 of the *Land of Morgan*, Mr. Clark expresses the opinion that the fragment remaining of Llantrissant Castle is probably referable to the reign of Henry III or Edward I. If so, it appears possible that it may have been erected by Richard de Clare immediately after the expulsion of Howel ap Meredith. In an extent or inquisition probably taken on the death of Richard de Clare, 1262 (*Cartæ* i, p. 111), the "borough rent" is mentioned, amounting to 13s. 4d. This is the earliest instance of which I am aware of a reference to the borough. From the very small amount of the borough rent (when we remember that the rent of

each burgage was 12*d.*), it may perhaps be inferred that the borough was then recently founded.

At the date of the inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare (1295), the immediately preceding period had been an exceedingly troublous one, through the serious Welsh rising which took place in that year. Though I have no direct authority for the statement, it appears highly probable that Llantrissant may have suffered severely at that time, for the Miscin inquisition (which in the ordinary course would have been taken at Llantrissant) was taken at St. Fagan's, February 21st, 1296, and the borough of Llantrissant is not even named in it. In the inquisition on the death of Joan de Clare (1307), the Castle is referred to, and it is stated that there were in the town of Llantrissant 145½ burgages rendering £7 5*s.* 6*d.* It refers to five other burgages as having been destroyed in war. In 1314, in the inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare, the third and last of that name, killed at Bannockburn, there are said to have been 187 burgages, besides 29 waste burgages. Then followed (1315-16) the insurrection of Llewelyn Bren; and in the account of John Giffard de Brimmesfeld, Custos from April 20th, 1316, to September 20th following (*Cartæ* i, p. 243), we find that 97 burgages only paid rent, while 90 had been destroyed (by the adherents of Llewelyn). It will be noticed that the total is 187, agreeing exactly with the inquisition of 1314.

In the same account, under the outlays on the Castle, occur particulars of sums for digging stone, lime, mason's work, etc., for repairing a certain chamber (camera) of the Castle, "broken by the Welsh in the War." The total is £2 19*s.* 4*d.*, so that the damage to the Castle does not seem to have been great.

Llantrissant, after Llewelyn Bren's rising, did not long remain in peace, for there is a statement in Holinshed's chronicle to the effect that, in 1321, when Hugh le Despenser (who had obtained the Lordship of Glamorgan by his marriage with Eleanor, one of

the three sisters and co-heiresses of the last Gilbert de Clare) had rendered himself obnoxious, the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, with others (amongst whom were some Glamorgan Barons) combined to amend the state of the realm. Some of them, in May 1321, took Newport, and came thence into Glamorgan, when they took Cardiff, Caerphilly, Llantrissant, and other places, spoiled goods, collected rents, and burnt manor houses, and also burnt and destroyed writings and evidences. It may have been on this occasion that the older charters of the borough of Llantrissant were destroyed ; though this, of course, is mere speculation.

An event which should be referred to in writing of Llantrissant is the capture, in or near the place, of King Edward II in 1386. In that year Queen Isabella returned from France with Roger Mortimer, her son, Prince Edward, and a considerable force.

The King and Hugh le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan, endeavoured to take refuge at Lundy Island, but failing to land, they came to Neath Abbey. Shortly afterwards, the King was at Caerphilly Castle. From thence, October 29th, 1326, he sent a letter to Rees ap Griffith, directing him to levy men in the County of Pembroke and parts adjacent, and to bring them to his aid (Rymer's *Fædera*). This evidently met with no success, no could Hugh le Despenser obtain support in his own Lordship. The King was shortly afterwards taken prisoner at or in the neighbourhood of Llantrissant, Hugh le Despenser being also taken at or about the same time, and both given up to the Queen at Hereford, where Despenser was executed, November, 1326.

After the subjugation of North Wales by King Edward I, and the bringing of the hill Lordships of Glamorgan under the direct control of the chief Lords, Llantrissant Castle, like Caerphilly and others, would doubtless become of less importance than formerly.

Whether the Castle was allowed to fall into decay, or was ruined by Owen Glyndwr (as I have seen

somewhere stated), I do not know, but Leland states that it was a ruin in his time, though part seems to have been maintained, for he says: "And at this Castell is the Prison for Miskin and Glin Rodeney" (Glynrhondda). He mentions a tower called "Giguran" or Raven Tower. From that time to this no doubt the history of the Castle has been one of continual decay, until only the "fragment" mentioned by Mr. Clark is left. Possibly the portion of a tower still left standing may be the Raven Tower of Leland.

It may be of interest to add a few words as to the ancient borough of Llantrissant, which is still a Parliamentary borough; having, together with Cardiff and Cowbridge, the privilege of returning a member of the House of Commons.

The extraordinary growth of Cardiff during the present century has caused the two contributory boroughs to be almost forgotten, and the member representing the three towns is usually referred to as "the member for Cardiff." Nevertheless, he is in fact member for Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissant. The earliest charter, the terms of which are known, is that of Hugh le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan, granted May 4th, 1346. This is known, together with some intermediate charters, through an *inspeximus* in an extant charter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who became Lord of Glamorgan in right of his wife, Isabel le Despenser. The charters are as follows:

Hugh le Despenser, May 4th, 1346. This charter granted to the burgesses of Llantrissant the usual privileges conferred by the Lords upon the Glamorgan boroughs, such as freedom from toll throughout the whole Lordship, and "the same liberties as they were wont to have in the time of our ancestors, and as our burgesses of Cardiff have by our grant."

This passage, and the fact that the charter assumes the existence of burgesses and a portreeve, shows that this could not have been the earliest charter granted; though, as no older charters are referred to, it may be

presumed that they had been destroyed. It will be remembered that the extent of 1262, above referred to, speaks of "borough rent."

An account of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who was Custos of the County immediately after the death of the last De Clare, at Bannockburn, in 1314, refers to the Constable of the Castle and the Portreeve (Public Record Office).

The charter of Hugh le Despenser speaks of "bailiffs of the same town who shall have been elected by the burgesses themselves." It is suggested, however, that this may have been an error of the scribe, for it is clear that the principal elected officer was always the Portreeve. The hundred Courts were to be held before the Constable, who was appointed by the Lord.

The next charter was that of Edward le Despenser, nephew and successor of Hugh, July 2nd, 1358.

Then follows that of Thomas, son of Edward, February, 1397.

Richard, son of Thomas le Despenser, died under age, and the Lordship descended to his sister Isabel, daughter of Thomas; who married, first, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and afterwards Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Richard, Earl of Worcester, granted a further charter, dated August 14th, 1421; and then follows the extant charter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, dated October 20th, 1424, in which all the foregoing charters are inspected and confirmed.

This is printed in Mr. Clark's *Cartæ*, vol. ii, p. 104, though with some typographical errors. The original is in part in very imperfect condition.

It is to be noted that Llantrissant is not included in the Royal Charter of Edward II, under which the burgesses of Cardiff, Usk, Caerleon, Newport, Cowbridge, Neath, and Kenfig, were to be free of certain tolls, etc., throughout England and Aquitaine. It is the only one of the Glamorgan boroughs not included, but the writer is unable to suggest any reason for its being omitted.

It seems probable that the object of Hugh le Despenser in obtaining this charter of the King was to conciliate and obtain the support of the burgesses of the towns. Llantrissant may either have been notoriously hostile, or too much ruined by what took place in 1321 to be worth consideration.

In what manner the Portreeve was elected in early times is not known, but in modern times three Aldermen were presented by the Jury of the Court Leet, out of whom the Constable of the Castle chose one as Portreeve.

This practice continued until 1886, when, under the Municipal Corporation Act, 1883, the old Corporation was abolished, and the existing Town Trust appointed to manage the property of the borough.

THE VAN.

BY JOHN STUART CORBETT, ESQ.

THIS old mansion, now for the most part in ruins, but in part used as a farmhouse, is situate on rising ground somewhat more than half a mile east of Caerphilly. It was for a considerable time the principal house of the old Glamorgan family known as Lewis of Van. The Lewises are said to have descended from the old Welsh Lords of Senghenydd, including the chieftain Ivor Bach, who took prisoner William, Earl of Gloucester, in Cardiff Castle, in the year (according to the *Annals of Margam*), 1158.

Much information with regard to the family will be found in Mr. G. T. Clark's *Glamorgan Genealogies*, p. 38, etc. They were undoubtedly large landowners in Senghenydd from an early period, though the Van house was not built (or, at all events, not completed) until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The name of Lewis first became fixed as a surname at about the same time.

In the reign of Henry VIII the head of the family was Lewis ap Richard, whose son Edward, according to the Welsh custom, was called Edward Lewis. His son and successor Thomas, instead of being called Thomas Edward, was known as Thomas Lewis, and Lewis has since remained the family name. Lewis ap Richard was of Pont-yr-un, or Pont Rhun, near Merthyr, which still belongs to Lord Windsor, the successor in title of the Lewis family. His son, Edward Lewis, was of the Van, and, Mr. Clark considers, probably built the older part of the house. Thomas Lewis, son of Edward, probably built the more important part of the mansion, and either he or his father enclosed the neighbouring deer park, some fragments of the walls of which are said still to remain.

A Survey of the Earl of Pembroke's Manors has the following: "Edward Lewis holds divers tenements, whereof one is called Tyr Vane." The date of this is September 18th, 1570.

Edward Lewis, therefore, seems to have been living in 1570. I am not aware of the date of his death. His son Thomas died November 2nd, 1593, and the inquisition taken on his death describes him as having died seized of "a capital messuage called le Vanne," and other large estates held of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, as of his Manor of Senghenydd.

Rhys Myrkyke, writing about 1578, gives a list of parks in Glamorgan, and amongst them mentions "Vann newly inclosed" (J. A. Corbett's edition, p. 113).

It may be remarked that, though he also gives a list of "Dovehouses," he makes no mention of the very large columbarium at The Van, so that either his list is incomplete, or (as is quite possible), the columbarium had not then been erected. There is no doubt that in building The Van, Caerphilly Castle, then falling into ruin, was largely drawn upon for materials.

No one can examine The Van with any care without remarking, even in the ruins which remain, many dressed stones, evidently not intended for their present positions, but taken from another building. If there were any doubt upon this matter, it would be set at rest by a counterpart of a lease which still exists. By the lease Henry, Earl of Pembroke (then Lord of Senghenydd and owner of the Castle), demised to Thomas Lewis, and his sons Edward and George, for their lives, amongst other premises, Caerphilly Castle. Upon the back of the counterpart is endorsed a memorandum that it should be lawful for Thomas Lewis and his sons, during the lease, "to take out and carie awaie from the within namyd Castles (*sic*) of Caerfilley suche and so many of the stones thereof as to the said Thomas Lewys Edward and George or any of them shall seme convenient and mete for the neces-

earie buildings of the saide Thomas Lewys at his house called the Vann, without any allowance or payment therefor to be made to the said Erle his heires or assignes." The date is July 31st, 1583.

That Thomas Lewis fully availed himself of the privilege thus granted, the state of Caerphilly Castle attests, for almost all its dressed stone, from fireplaces, windows, and the side of the great hall facing the courtyard, has been carried away. This Thomas Lewis was one of the "Commissioners" employed by the Earl of Pembroke in the management of his Welsh estates.

It is, perhaps, a point worthy of consideration, though I do not feel competent to offer a definite opinion upon it, whether the great destruction which has been wrought at some period upon the great towers of Caerphilly (evidently by gunpowder), may have taken place at this time to facilitate the use of the place as a quarry. It will be noticed that the grant is confined to "stones." No mention is made of lead, wood, or other materials, of which at one time there must have been a large quantity. This may indicate that the Castle had already been despoiled of these. The fact that not the faintest tradition remains of the destruction of the towers may, perhaps, be more readily accounted for by supposing that it was carried out in time of peace, for the purpose of getting material for building, than in any other way.

Thomas Lewis was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward Lewis, knighted 1603. Like his father and grandfather, he made considerable additions to the family estates, and in January or February, 1616, purchased St. Fagan's Castle from William Herbert (afterwards of Cogan Pill). It may be mentioned that St. Fagan's had not long belonged to the Herberts, having been purchased of John Gibbon in 1586 by Nicholas Herbert, father of William. After the purchase of St. Fagan's, the Lewis family had at least four considerable houses near Cardiff, viz., The Van, St. Fagan's, Penmark Place, and a town house in Cardiff itself.

Though for several generations the Lewis family continued to be described as of The Van, I have not been able to ascertain to what extent they in fact resided there, or at what date it was allowed to fall into decay; though from what is said below, it will appear probable that this has been the state of things since the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

By marriages and otherwise, the family became possessed of considerable estates in various English counties, and the fact of their owning these, as well as St. Fagan's Castle, etc., may easily have led to The Van being neglected.

A Thomas Lewis (died November, 1736), was the last male head of the elder line of the Lewis family. Mr. Clark says of him (*Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 52): "He is usually described as of Soberton (Hants.) In Glamorgan he seems to have preferred St. Fagan's, and to have utterly turned his back upon Van."

Elizabeth Lewis, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Lewis, married Other, third Earl of Plymouth; and from this marriage Lord Windsor, the present noble owner of the old Lewis estates in Glamorganshire, is descended.

The arms of the Lewis family were: Sable, a lion rampant, argent.

There is what is known as the Lewis Chapel, forming part of Bedwas Church, where some of the earlier members of the family are said to have been buried, but no monument or memorial now remains in that place.

CASTELL-Y-MYNACH.

BY JOHN STUART CORBETT, ESQ.

THIS is a former mansion house of a branch of the Mathew family, situate in the parish of Pentyrch and Lordship of Miscin. It is situate about half a mile north of the main road from Cardiff to Llantrissant, and a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Groesfaen to Pentyrch. Whence it derives its name I am not aware. It certainly appears to have been in lay hands from a period long before the dissolution of the monasteries; and I cannot trace any connection with this place of any of the monasteries which, after the Norman Conquest, owned land in this county.

The following facts are gathered for the most part from Mr. G. T. Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*.

Sir Mathew ap Evan, of Llandaff, living 4 Richard II (1380-81) was the father of Robert Mathew (second son).

This Robert married a lady who was heiress of Castell-y-Mynach, and his descendants for several generations seemed to have lived at the place, and were people of consideration in the county. Some members of the family were sheriffs.

Charles Mathew, ninth in descent from the Robert above named, married Cecil, daughter and heiress of David Jenkins of Hensol, towards the end of the seventeenth century, and had issue Cecil, sole heiress, who died 1720.

She married Charles Talbot, who became Lord Chancellor in 1734, and died 1737, having been created Baron Talbot of Hensol.

Their son William, Lord Talbot of Hensol, and owner of Castell-y-Mynach, was created Earl Talbot, 1761, and in 1780 Baron Dynevor, with remainder, failing male issue, to his daughter. William, Earl

Talbot, left an only daughter, Cecil, who was Baroness Dynevor in her own right. She was born 1735, married, 1756, George Rice, of Dynevor, and died 1793. Her son was George Talbot Rice, Baron Dynevor, who inherited Castell-y-Mynach. He died 1852, and was succeeded by son George, fourth Baron Dynevor, who took the additional surname of Trevor, and died 1869, without male issue, when Castell-y-Mynach and other estates went to the present owner, Edward Rhys Wingfield, Esq., son of the Hon. Frances Emily Rice Trevor (a daughter of the fourth Lord Dynevor), who married Capt. Edward Ffolliott Wingfield, and died in 1863.

LLANCAIACH HOUSE.

BY CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ., F.G.S.

THIS old mansion of the Tudor period is regarded by Mr. G. T. Clark, an excellent authority on castellated and manorial buildings, as one of the most complete and curious domestic remains in the county. The reputed builder was Edward Prichard, of Llancaiach, sheriff in 1599. Mr. Clark, in his *Limbus Patrum Morganicæ et Glamorganicæ*, "being the Genealogies of the older families of the lordship of Morgan and Glamorgan," gives the pedigree of the family as follows :

Richard ap Lewis ap Richard Gwyn, of Llancaiach, whose Christian name his descendants adopted as their patronymic. He married Cristy or Crusilla, daughter William ap Meyric (Madoc) ap Howell, of Merthyr, commonly called Cristy Gwillim.

This Richard ap Lewis ap Richard Gwyn, I may state parenthetically, was of the Merthyr Court family. His mother was Gladys, second wife of Lewis Gwyn, daughter of Evan John, of Llanvyrnach, by whom he had seven children, Richard becoming, as stated, the founder of the Prichards, of Llancaiach (*Hist. Merthyr*, 31).

Resuming Mr. Clark's pedigree, we have in succession to Richard, David Prichard, of Llancaiach, who bore "Lewis with a border gules," and married first, Ann or Catherine, daughter of Jenkin Mansell, of Oxwich, by daughter of Sir George Keene, of Kent; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Piers Stanley, who is said to have married afterwards John Fleming, of Flimstone, and to have had Mary Fleming, who married William Prichard. By his first wife David had : first, Elizabeth, who married Rees Fleming, of Penlline; and by his second wife, 2, Edward; 3, Mary, who

married Morgan Matthew, of St. y Nill ; 4, Ann, married Francis Thomas ; 5, Jane, *s.p.* Of base children : 6, Roger ; 7, Thomas ; 8, Rees ; 9, William Prichard.

The next date we have is 1599, and is as follows :

Edward Prichard, of Llancayach, sheriff 1599. The reputed builder of the house of Llancayach which, though occupied by a farmer, remains in substance unaltered, and is one of the most complete and curious domestic remains in the country. As the Carne Pelican has, under favourable circumstances, been identified upon the sinister side of the great shield of arms forming the back plate of the principal fireplace, it is probable that the house was built during Mary Carne's married life. He married : first, Mary, daughter of John Carne, of Nash, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Raglan ; second, Ann, daughter of Thos. Lewis, of Van ; and third, Mary, daughter of Edmund Morgan, of Bedwelty, and widow of John Thomas, of Llanbradach. (?) By Mary Carne he had : 1, Elizabeth, married William Williams, of Gelligaer ; 2, Frances, married Weldon Stradling, of Gelligaer ; 3, Barbara, married James John, of Aberdare, ap David ap Jevan Ddu. By Ann Lewis Mr. Prichard had : 4, David ; 5, Edward, a captain in the low countries of Germany, having married Sarah — a Dutch woman ; 6, Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thomas, of Blaen-Bradach, and was father of Mary Prichard—a line or two omitted here, pedigree being obscure. His first wife was a daughter of Rhys Gwillim ap John Vychan ; 7, Catherine or Mary, married : 1, Rees Thomas, of Blaen-Bradach ; and 2, William Mathew, of Aberaman ; 8, Blanch, married William Robert Thomas, of Cardiff. Also by Mary Morgan, Mr. Prichard had : 9, Margaret Prichard, married Edward Morgan, of Penllwyn Garth.

David Prichard, of Llancayach married : 1, a daughter of Sir George Herbert, of Nash, Co. Mon. ; and 2, Mary, daughter of William Carne, of Nash, Co. Glam., by Elizabeth, daughter of William Van, of Marcross. Mary's sister married Gabriel Lewis, of Lanishen. By

Mary he had : 1, Edward ; 2, Thomas ; 3, John, who married Mary, daughter of James Andrews, of Cadoxton, widow of Harry Morgan, of Rhiwbina, and had (a) David, *s.p.* ; (b) Edward ; (c) Dhu ; (d) Margaret or Mary e Catherine ; 4, a daughter, married Montagu Morgan.

Edward Prichard, of Llancaiyach, called Colonel Prichard, probably from a commission in the Royalist, army. Sheriff, 1637. According to the "Iter Carolinum" of Gutch, *Coll. Curios.*, ii, p. 443, on Tuesday July 29th, 1645, the king reached Cardiff to dinner, and stayed there a week with Sir T. Tyrell, the Governor. On August 5th, he went to Mr. Prichard at Llancaiyach, and dined, going on to supper at the Governor's at Brecknock. On the preceding 1st of July he had been at a Mr. Prichard's, but this was probably at Llanover, near Abergavenny, where he supped at Mr. Gunter's, no doubt the Priory. Colonel Prichard married Mary, eldest daughter of Arthur Mansell, of Briton Ferry, and sister of Bussy Mansell, 1678. In 1645 he was Governor of the Town and Castle of Cardiff, but seems afterwards to have made terms with the new Government. He had : 1, Thomas, *ob. s.p.* ; 2, Lewis, who died young ; 3, Jane, co-heiress, who married John Whitwick, Esq., an Englishman, who sold her moiety to Michael Richards, Town Clerk of Cardiff, whose descendants retain it ; 4, Mary.

Mary Prichard, co-heiress of Llancaiyach. She married David Jenkins, of Hensol, Esq. From this match, through the Mathews' of Castell Mynach, descend the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Dynevor.

Thus far Mr. Clark's "Pedigrees."

Branches of the founders of St. Donat's Castle, the Le Esterlings, or Stradling, as they were called in later days, were connected with the district. From Gelligaer and Eglwysilan Registers we glean the following :

John Gwyn Stradling, second but base son of Sir Edward Stradling, married Catherine, daughter and

co-heiress of Matthew ap Rhys Ychan, of Gelligaer, Penllwyn Garth, and had : 1, Edward ; 2, Matthew ; 3, Ann, who married Dd Griffith, of Pencoed ; 4, Mary, married Thos. Matthew, sen., of Maesmawr ; 5, Jane, married Rees Morgan.

Edward Stradling, of Gelligaer, married the widow of Luttrell, of Northwood County, Somerset, and had : 1, John ; 2, Weldon married Frances, daughter of Edward Prichard, of Llancayach, by Mary Carne, and had three children ; 3, Mary married John Street, or Stroot, of Bridgwater ; 4, John Stradling, a natural son, married Wenllian (Lucy), daughter of Sir John Thomas, Vicar of St. Bride's. John Stradling, of Gelligaer, married, in 1608, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Edmund William ap Lewis (Rees) Ychan, of Gelligaer. They had ; 1, Edward ; 2, Phillis, reputed to have married a Thomas, of Llanbradach. From a tombstone we glean name of the residence of the Stradlings, and the descent of the family to a late date :

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Dorothy Stradling, daughter to Edward Stradling, of Kelliargwelt.

In 1682, John Gibbon, of Eglwysilan, son of John Gibbon, of Trecastle, by Blanche, daughter of Wm. Herbert, of the Friars, and had : 1, Blanche, daughter and heiress, married—Powell, of Energlyn ; 2, Dorothy, mentioned in her grandfather's will, Edward Stradling, of Gelligaer.

Mrs. Mary Jones, in 1886, stated she was the representative by descent from Ann Gibbon.

From the Registers of Eglwysilan :

Lewis Stradling, married at Gelligaer, May 15th, 1719, to Catherine Thomas.

Rowland, son of Lewis Stradling, bapt. May 3rd, 1720 ; William, son of Lewis Stradling, bapt. March 5th, 1722 ; Bess, daughter of Lewis Stradling, bapt. June 2nd, 1725 ; Catherine, wife of Lewis Stradling, buried July 13th, 1725 ; Elizabeth Stradling, buried March 25th, 1729 ; William Stradling, buried De-

cember 25th, 1722; Lewis, son of Wm. Esterling and Joan, bapt. April 10th, 1750.

Pedigrees establish a connection between the Mathews' of Castle-y-Mynach and the Stradlings of Gelligaer, as follows :

Thos. Mathew, of Maes Mawr, third son of Robert Mathew, of Castell-y-Mynach, by Alice, of Pant-y-Corred, whose lands he inherited. Second wife was Mary, daughter of John Stradling, of Gelligaer, clerk (referred to in the pedigree of Mathew of Talygarn as Sir John, Parson, of Gelligaer.

Sir Rees Thomas, Rector of Gelligaer, married Elizabeth, daughter of Giles David Morgan ap John, of Llandaff, and had Lewis Thomas Rees. A daughter married Geo. Watkyn, Vicar of Bassaleg. Pedigrees establish a connection between a son of Jenkins of Hensol, a Justice for South Wales, and Mary Prichard; also between the Williams's of Penallta Gelligaer and Lewis of The Van; also between Vaughans of Merthyr and Gelligaer, between the Stradlings and the Llanbradach family, descended from Sir David ab Sitsyllt, standard-bearer to Hen. II, and between Thomas, of Llanbradach and Rees Ywfa, descended from Rees Morgan, Porter of Calais; one married Eva of Builth.

In connection with the Richards family of Roath, we have : Mary Ann Prichard, of Roath, married the Rev. Thos. Stacey, Rector of Gelligaer; Harriet Diana Arabella Mary Prichard married The Macintosh of Macintosh.

You thus have, in a few lines, the dryasdust facts connecting the old mansion with The Van, Energlyn, Castell-y-Mynach, Llanbradach, and Gelligaer. Facts are few; scope for imagination, to any one knowing the interesting history of Glamorgan, great. You can revive the old society associations; recall, by the aid of your imagination, the knights whose bones are dust, the dainty fingers that once wove the tapestry for these walls; and your ears listen again to the sounds of song and harpsichord. Imagination, guided by

sedate history, can bring back the friends who used to gather from Merthyr, from Energlyn, from The Van, and Llanbradach—now only famous for its coal-workings—and enable you in a closing vision to behold, leaving the Hall door, and quietly riding up the road to Gelligaer by which you came, he of the sad face, and yet sadder history—Charles I : who, hailed by cries of “Long live the King!” from the crowd of villagers, watched by friendly forms from the mullioned windows, started on his journey by the Roman road to Dowlais, to Brecon—and to his fate.

TWO KELTO-ROMAN FINDS IN WALES.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.

THE objects described in the following paper consist of (1) a saucepan-shaped vessel and a perforated strainer, both of bronze, found at Kyngadle, near Laugharne, Carmarthenshire; and (2) an iron fire-dog, found at Careg Coediog, near Capel Garmon, Denbighshire. I have thought it desirable to deal with these two finds in the same paper, because they both help to illustrate the overlap of the native Celtic art of the early Iron Age with the classical art introduced by the Roman conquerors of Britain about the commencement of the Christian era.

The late Sir Wollaston Franks invented the term "Late-Celtic," to describe the flamboyant style of decoration prevalent in this country during the first three or four centuries B.C., because there was an "Early-Celtic" style in the Age of Bronze which preceded that of Iron. The "Late-Celtic" style possessed so much individuality that it continued to flourish in its original purity in Ireland and Scotland long after the Roman occupation of Britain; and even in England and Wales it exercised a very strong influence in modifying the classical elements of foreign origin. Consequently, it is extremely difficult to draw any hard-and-fast line of demarcation between archaeological specimens found in Great Britain which are purely Celtic and those which are purely Roman. I would suggest, then, that the term "Late-Celtic" be reserved for those antiquities of the early Iron Age which are either pre-Roman, or have been derived from the parts of Britain outside the sphere of Roman influence; that the antiquities exhibiting very distinct Celtic features, as well as Roman ones, be called "Kelto-

Roman;" and that the term "Romano-British" be applied only to such antiquities found in this country as are entirely devoid of Celtic peculiarities.

Having made these preliminary remarks, we will now proceed to describe the finds.

A few years back, whilst making investigations about another matter in the library of the British Museum, I accidentally came across the following passage in "Notices of the Castle and Lordship of Laugharne," by A. J. K., in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (New Series, vol. xii, July to December, 1839, p. 18).

"It has been before observed that Laugharne could not be unknown to the Romans. Carausius, the naval commander and usurper of the imperial purple, probably had a fort here; an urn containing several of his coins was found some years since in a garden adjoining to Laugharne Castle; and in a natural cavern at Cyngadel,¹ a pass through the cliffs westward of Laugharne, a sacrificial censer, or thuribulum of bronze, was discovered, containing many coins of Carausius. This relic is in the possession of the widow of the late Mr. Skyrme, of Laugharne, and is a beautiful specimen of British workmanship."

No illustration accompanies the above account, but in a subsequent volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (New Series, vol. xviii, July to December, 1842, p. 473), a woodcut of the so-called "sacrificial censer" is given, *à propos* of another discovery of an entirely different nature in the same locality. The particulars of this more recent find were supplied to A. J. K. by the

¹ This name is spelt "King Gaddle" on the Ordnance Map (one inch to the mile, Old Survey Sheet, 41 S.W.). The present Vicar of Laugharne, the Rev. J. Thomas, informs me that "The Farm-house of Kingadle is situated in a romantic narrow wooded glen, between Coigan Rock on the west and Kingadle Back on the east, just below the road leading to Pendine, about a mile or so out of Laugharne. Kingadle Back, which gives its name to the farm of Kingadle, is a long ridge, steep on the south side, stretching from Laugharne to the narrow glen which separates it from Coigan. I may add that I consider 'Kingadle' to be a corrupted form of the Welsh name 'Cefn-Gadell' (i.e., Cadell's Ridge), Cadell being a Welsh prince (son of Griffith-ap-Rhys, King of South Wales), who was badly mauled by the men of Tenby, when he was hunting between there and Tenby in A.D. 1150."

Rev. Jasper Nichols Harrison, Vicar of Laugharne, in a letter dated April 19th, 1842; and A. J. K., in his turn, communicated the facts to Mr. Urban, of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The following description is there given of the locality.

"About two miles from Laugharne a causeway diverges to the south, and passes between the hills to the marsh. This hill is called Kyn Gadel, on the west side of which is a bold isolated hill, called Coygan's, perhaps from its having been part of the possessions of Milo de Coigan, who followed Henry II into Ireland; a seat called Llan *Milo*, or the enclosure of Milo, is not far distant."

The Rev. J. N. Harrison says, that whilst some quarrymen were digging for limestone on the northern top of Coygan hill, they came upon a kind of cell, scooped out in the solid rock, in which was the skeleton of a man lying on his side, with the head to the north, the knees being doubled up so as to allow the body to occupy so short a space. The cell measured 4ft. 6 ins. long by 2 ft. 6 ins. wide by 2 ft. deep, and was covered by a large "clegger" stone, almost circular, 5 ft. in diameter, and from 10 to 11 ins. thick. The top of the covering stone was about 1 ft. below the surface of the ground, and round the edges of it was a kind of dry-built wall.

From the particulars here given, the burial would appear to belong to the Neolithic period. It resembles those at Hilter Hill and Parcelly Hay, both in Derbyshire, illustrated in Ll. Jewitt's *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, pp. 15 and 26.

The town of Laugharne is situated on the west side of the River Taf, which runs into the River Towy three miles to the south-east. The entrance to the two rivers forms a wide sandy estuary, on the north-east side of Carmarthen Bay. On the west side of the estuary, and immediately to the south of Laugharne, is a tract of low-lying marshy ground, five miles long by a mile and a half wide. The Coygan hill rises abruptly from about the centre of the marsh, and juts out into it so as to form a nearly isolated promontory of lime-

stone rock. It lies a mile and a half south-west of Laugharne. From the summit a magnificent view is obtained of the Bristol Channel. Very nearly on the top of the rock is the well-known Coygan bone-cave, concerning which the following facts have not before been made public.

More than thirty years ago, when I was only just out of my teens, I heard my late father, Mr. George Baugh Allen, relate an incident which took place on the occasion of a picnic party visiting the Coygan cave. The entrance to the cave is so low and narrow that it is necessary for anyone to crawl on their hands and knees who wishes to gain access to the interior. A fat lady, who formed one of the party, succeeded in getting half of her body through the opening, but then stuck fast : the result being that she had to be hauled backwards by her legs, amidst the laughter of gods and men.

Just about the time when I heard this story, pre-historic man and his co-existence with extinct animals was being much discussed, and it occurred to me that it might be worth while visiting the Coygan Cave¹ in order to ascertain whether it was a hyæna-den. I did so, accordingly, on the first opportunity ; and when I entered I saw, to my great delight, that the surface of the cave was strewn with the bones of extinct mammalia, which, if any previous visitor had noticed, he had not thought them worth while carrying away. The bones obtained by me on this and many subsequent occasions, in company of the late Dr. Henry Hicks, F.R.S., were presented to the Rugby School Museum. Mr. Edward Laws, who has collected bones from the Coygan Cave, found a Palæolithic flint implement associated with them. The bones and flint implement are now in the Tenby Museum.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, it may be well to recapitulate the finds in and near Laugharne which have been mentioned. They are as follows :—

¹ See Paper by Dr. H. Hicks in the *Geological Magazine*, vol. iv (1867), p. 307.

(1) An urn, containing coins of Carausius, found in a garden adjoining Laugharne Castle.

(2) A saucepan-shaped vessel and perforated strainer, both bronze, containing coins of Carausius, found at Kyngadle.

(3) A Neolithic (?) burial, found on the northern top of the Coygan rock.

(4) Bones of extinct mammalia, and a Palæolithic implement, found in the Coygan Cave.

I am not aware whether the first of these finds is still in existence, but I am glad to say that I have at last succeeded in tracing the second. After reading the notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I made inquiries of everyone I thought likely to know what had become of the relics, and amongst others of the Rev. J. Thomas, Vicar of Laugharne, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making at the Haverfordwest Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1897. I heard nothing more of the matter until a few months ago, when Mr. Edward Owen forwarded me a letter he had received from the Rev. J. Thomas, dated October 16, 1900, announcing that he had found out that the bronze vessel was in the possession of Mr. P. Hughes-Garbett, of Cedar Hall, Frenchay, near Bristol, the present representative of the Skyrme family, who are mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as being the owners of the relic some seventy years ago. Mrs. Skyrme lived at Island House, Laugharne, and Mr. Hughes-Garbett succeeded to the property on the death of Mrs. Wienholt (who was a Miss Skyrme before her marriage). In August last Mr. Hughes-Garbett sold his property at Laugharne, and removed to Frenchay, near Bristol. Fortunately, the Rev. J. Thomas asked Mr. Hughes-Garbett about the antiquities from Kyngadle, at the time he was clearing out Island House preparatory to removing his furniture, and thus prevented their being lost sight of at a critical juncture. Mr. Hughes-Garbett at once acceded to my request that the objects found at Kyngadle should be sent to Mr. Worthington G.



Romano-British Bronze Vessels found at Kyngaddle.



1
1

Smith, to be drawn for the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; and I am greatly indebted both to the generous owner and to the Vicar of Laugharne for the valuable assistance they have given me in investigating the facts connected with the find.

The four bronze objects from Kyngadle, which are shown in the accompanying plate (facing p. 24), are as follows :—

- (1) A saucepan-shaped vessel (at the bottom of the plate).
- (2) A hemispherical perforated strainer (in the middle of the plate on the left).
- (3) The collar or rim belonging to the strainer (in the middle of the plate on the right).
- (4) A circular ornamental plate, forming the bottom of the saucepan-shaped vessel (at the left-hand upper corner of the plate).

All the objects have a most beautiful green patina, and the interior of the saucepan-shaped vessel shows traces of having been coated with tin. Figs. 1 and 2 give the plan and elevation of the saucepan-shaped vessel. Its extreme length, including the handle, is $11\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; the diameter of the bowl outside is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and inside, $5\frac{9}{16}$ ins.; the depth of the bowl outside is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and in the middle inside $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. The rim of the bowl is strengthened by being turned over to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the handle is stiffened by means of a flange about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep. The bowl is ornamented with two horizontal parallel lines just below the rim; and the handle is ornamented with incised lines on the edge, and crescent-shaped depressions and concentric corrugations on the top.

Fig. 3 shows the perforated strainer, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. deep outside. The pattern formed by the perforations is illustrated on Fig. 4. It consists of two small concentric circles in the middle, and two larger concentric circles round the edge, with four other small double concentric circles arranged symmetrically, and connected by double S-shaped curves. In each of the spandrils between

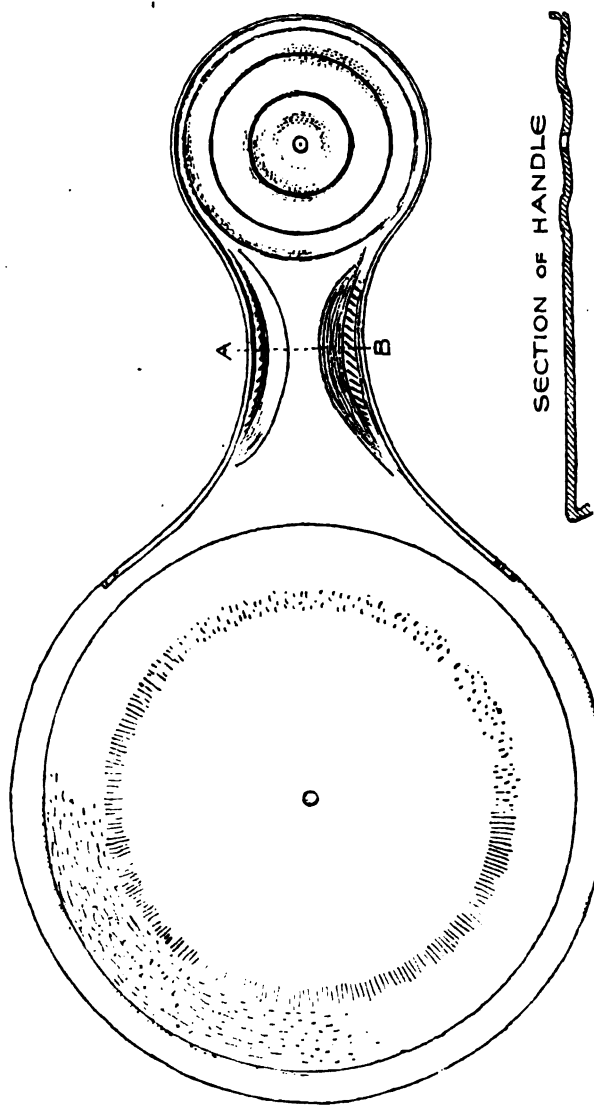


Fig. 1.—Bronze Vessel found at Kynegadle: Plan. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

the circles are perforations arranged in groups of three. It will be noticed that part of the circumference of one of the circles has been made flat instead of round,

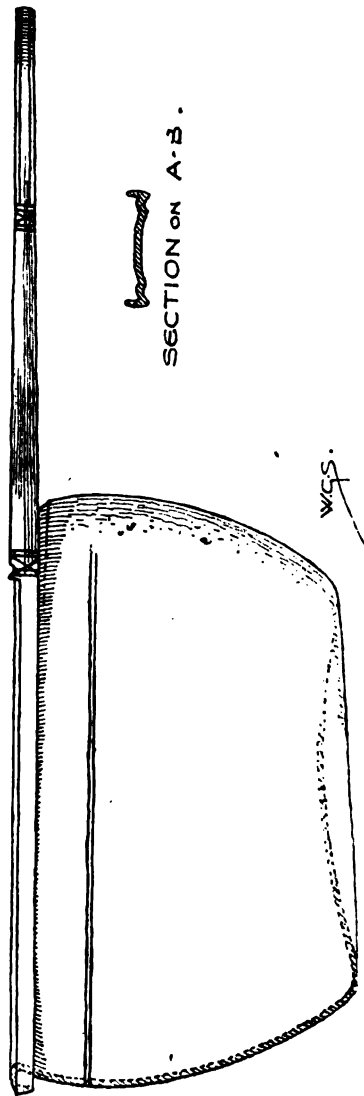


Fig. 2.—Bronze Vessel found at Kyrngadle : Side View. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

possibly owing to a mistake in setting out the design.

On Fig. 5 are to be seen a segment of the annular

rim of the strainer, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide; and the circular ornamental plate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, for fixing on to the bottom of the saucepan-shaped vessel. The latter is decorated with a triskele, and a pattern formed of intersecting circles. The three spaces

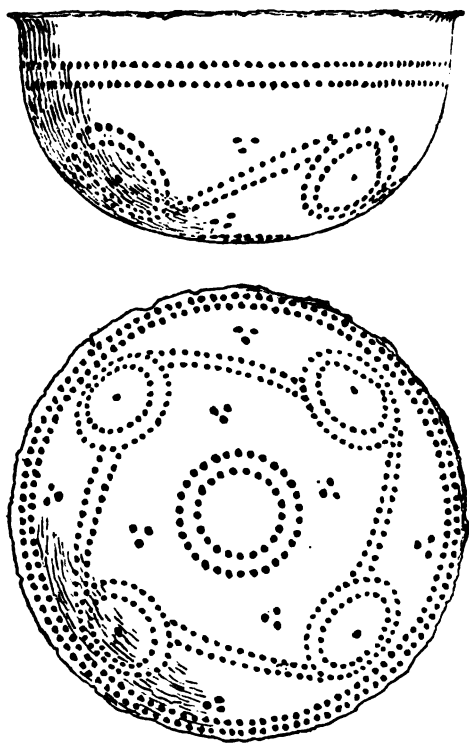


Fig. 3.—Perforated Bronze Strainer found at Kyngadle.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

between the triskele and the surrounding circle are pierced right through the plate. In the centre is a small carefully-drilled hole, corresponding with a similar one in the bottom of the saucepan-shaped vessel. The ornamental plate was, no doubt, riveted in the middle to the bottom of the vessel, and perhaps soldered round the edge. I was at first inclined to believe

that the circular plate formed the cover for the vessel instead of the bottom ; but the Vicar of Laugharne convinced me of its real use, as the marks are still visible round the edge of the bottom of the vessel, showing exactly where the plate was attached.

Two circular bronze ornaments, with a triskele design similar to that just described, were dug up in a cemetery, which yielded both Saxon and Roman antiquities,

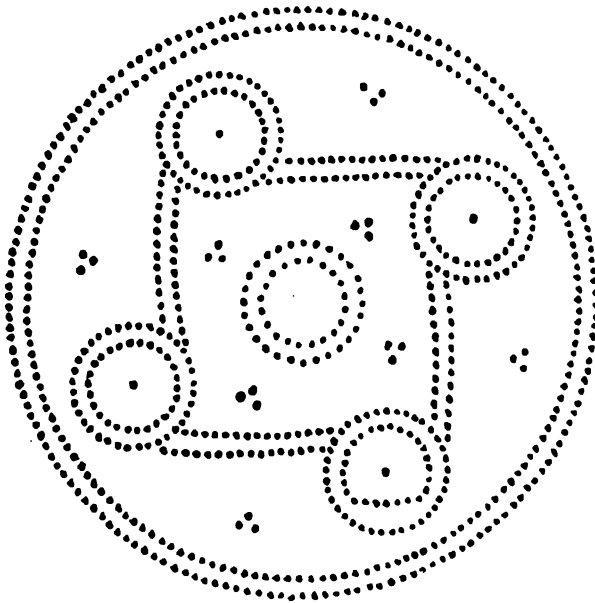


Fig. 4.—Pattern formed by perforations in Bronze Strainer found at Kyngadle.

at Croydon, in 1893-94. The triskele on these plates is formed out of the heads and necks of three serpents ; and Mr. F. Ll. Griffiths, in describing them in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, London (New Series, vol. xv, p. 328), says that the design is well known in Merovingian cemeteries.

A divergence of opinion appears to exist amongst antiquaries as to the purpose to which vessels like the one found at Kyngadle were put. The shape is so

like that of a modern saucepan that objects of this kind have been supposed to be cooking utensils, but the ornamental plate on the bottom of the Kingadle specimen shows that it could never have been intended to be placed over a fire. Then, again, other examples

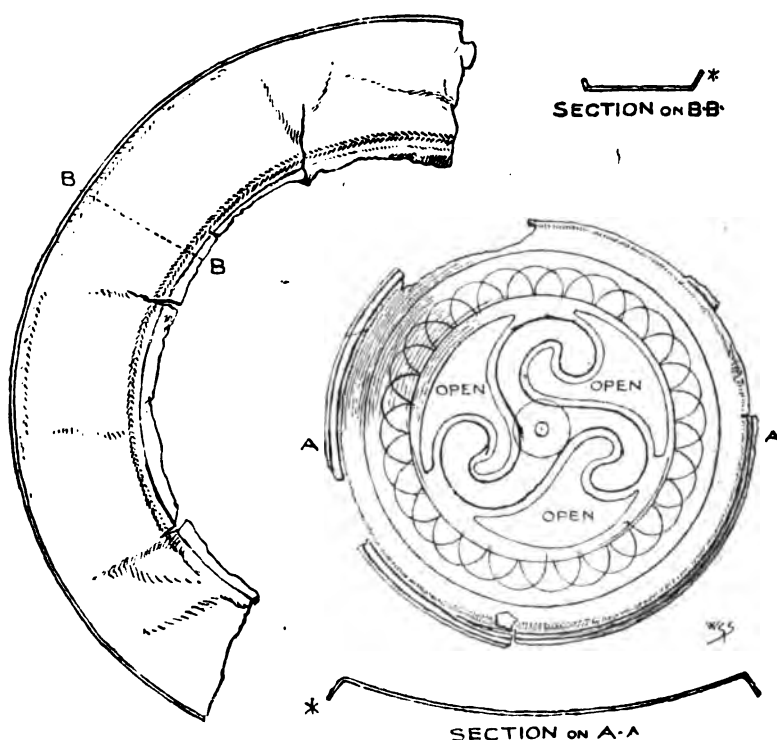


Fig. 5.—Rim of perforated Bronze Strainer and ornamental Bronze Plate, fitting on to bottom of Saucepan-shaped Vessel found at Kyngadle.

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

are elaborately ornamented with enamel, which would be destroyed if subjected to heat. Dr. Joseph Anderson uses the word *patella* to describe saucepan-shaped vessels found in Scotland. According to A. Rich's *Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities*, a *patina* was a bowl somewhat shallower than an *olla* (a jar),

and deeper than a *patera*¹ (a saucer), and "was used for a great many purposes, more especially in culinary and pharmaceutical operations, as well as for bringing to table ragouts, stews, and such eatables as were served with gravy." The same authority gives *patella* as the diminutive of *patina*, and says that it resembled that vessel in form, but was smaller or shallower, and "was used in the kitchen as a cooking utensil, and in the dining-room as a dish for the viands to be brought to table." He also states that the word *patella* was applied to "a dish of the form and character above described, in which solid viands were offered as a feast to the gods, as contradistinguished from the *putera*, which held liquids only.

With regard to the perforated strainer found at Kyngadle, Rich illustrates a utensil of this kind with a handle at each side, from Pompeii, under *colum nivarium*: "a wine strainer made of metal, for cooling, diluting, and mixing the wine with snow at table." In nearly all cases where a colander or strainer has been discovered, it has been accompanied by a saucepan-shaped vessel into which it fitted, showing that the two utensils formed parts of one apparatus, and were used together.

The shapes both of the bowls and the handles of the so-called saucepans of bronze and silver belonging to the Roman period varies. The bowls generally have flat bottoms, but in some cases (chiefly from Scandinavia) they are round. The handles are of three kinds (1) long and narrow, with projections in the middle of the length; (2) short, flat, and wide, with expanded ends; and (3) narrow in the middle of the length, and with circular terminations, sometimes having a hole in the middle for suspension.

The most remarkable find, as throwing light on one of the purposes to which the *patella* was applied, was made in the county of Durham.² It consisted of a

¹ A bronze *patera* with a handle was found with a "Late-Celtic" burial at Aylesford, in Kent (see Arthur Evans in *Archæologia*, vol. lii, p. 378).

² *Archæological Journal*, vol. viii, p. 36.

saucepan-shaped vessel of silver, containing the following objects :—

- 5 gold rings.
- 1 silver ring.
- 2 gold chains, with wheel-shaped pendants.
- 1 gold bracelet.
- 1 pair of silver-gilt fibulæ.
- 3 silver spoons.
- 1 mirror.
- 280 denarii.
- 2 large brass coins of Antoninus Pius.

These are now to be seen in the British Museum. The fibulæ are magnificent specimens of "Late-Celtic" workmanship of the Roman period, and the gold chains are similar to those from the Romano-British gold mines at Dolau Cothy, Carmarthenshire. On the handle of the vessel is the following inscription :—

MATR . FAB
DVBIT

indicating that it was dedicated to the Deæ Matres. One of the gold rings also has the word *MATRV*M upon it, together with other letters, the meaning of which is doubtful. From this it would seem that the silver *patella* was used for libations on some ceremony connected with the cult of the Deæ Matres.¹

The example just mentioned of a silver vessel of this kind bearing a dedicatory is not an isolated one, as there are others in the Imperial Collections at Vienna and Paris associated with the worship of Mercury.² The highly-decorated specimens found near Capheaton,³ Northumberland, and now in the British Museum, are more likely to have been intended for religious than for secular purposes. It is difficult to believe that the

¹ See Dr. H. Colley March's paper on the "Deæ Matres," in the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, vol. xv (1898).

² *Archæologia*, vol. xli, p. 328; and *Mémoires de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France*, 5th Ser., vol. ii (1881), p. 281.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 393.

saucepan-shaped vessels of bronze, with beautiful enamelled ornament, can have been made simply for use in the kitchen. Three such vessels are known : namely, (1) that found at Prickwillow,¹ in the Isle of Ely, now in the British Museum ; (2) that found in Linlithgowshire,² now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, at Edinburgh ; and (3) that found at Pymont,³ in the Rhine valley, near a mineral spring, with other votive offerings to the divinity of the well.

Mr. E. Oldfield, in his Paper in the *Archæologia* (vol. xli, p. 325), on the find at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, advances the theory that these saucepan-shaped vessels were wine measures. Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, however, in describing the find near Abergele, in North Wales, in the *Transactions* of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (New Series, vol. ix, 1869), comes to the more rational conclusion that they need not necessarily all have been made to serve one purpose. He says :

“The conviction remains strong as ever that the greater portion of the bronze vessels, ordinarily termed skillets or saucepans, and certainly all the plain ones—whether precise measures or no—were mainly designed for culinary purposes. The more ornamental vessels, and such as were made of silver, on the contrary, were doubtlessly designed for the service of the altar. The other Abergele utensils I still consider such as would be used at the table of a military officer, or civilian of position.”

The Abergele bronze vessels were found in sets or “nests,” i.e., packed one within the other according to size and shape. This was the case also in the finds at Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire ; at Castle Howard, Yorkshire ; and at Irchester, Northamptonshire. When the vessels are thus found in sets, it suggests the idea that they constituted a sort of *batterie de cuisine*.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii, p. 436.

² *Proceedings* Society Antiquaries Scotland, vol. xix, p. 45.

³ R. Ludwig, in the *Jahrbuch der Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*. Heft xxxviii, p. 58.

In endeavouring to decide how far these saucepan-shaped vessels are Roman and how far Celtic, the makers' names, which are stamped or engraved on many of them, become of importance. Mr. F. J. Haverfield, in reference to this subject, says :—

“The original centre at which these *pateræ* were made appears to have been at or near Herculaneum, on the Bay of Naples. There at least we can trace two firms, one of Cipii and the other of Ansii, who manufactured these saucepan-like objects, and, as it seems, exported them beyond the frontiers of the empire, and especially into Northern Europe.”¹

The Italian maker's marks are given in T. Mommsen's *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (vol. x, Pt. II; Berlin, 1883, p. 953, No. 8071 — *Supellex aurea argentea, aenea reperta Pompeiis et Herculanei*); those of Scandinavia in Chr. Blinkenberg's paper on “Romerske Bronzekan med Fabrikmærke” in the *Aanbøger* of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen (vol. xv, 1900, p. 51); and those of France in Robert Mowat's paper on “Marques de Bronziers sur Objets Antiques, trouvées ou apportés en France” in the *Bulletin Epigraphique de la Gaule* (vol. iii, 1883, p. 261, published at Vienne, and edited by L. Valentin and R. Mowat). In the last-mentioned Mr. Mowat points out that the bronzes signed with the makers' names, Ansius Diodorus, Ansius Epaphroditus, and P. Cippius Polybius, must be earlier in date than A.D. 79, when Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed. The wares of P. Cippius Polybius were the most widely distributed throughout Europe, as will be seen from the list of makers' names hereafter given. The makers' names are stamped, as a rule, and where the inscriptions are engraved they possibly refer to the owner of the vessel. The Gaulish names SEGOMARI and BRICONIS on the *pateræ* from Dijon and Forest-Sainte-Julien (Hautes Alpes) are engraved and not stamped.

The maker's name, P. Cippius Polybius, occurs in three cases on bronze *pateræ* found in Great Britain.

¹ *Proceedings Society Antiquaries London*, 1896, p. 237.

(1) From the Dowalton Crannog, Wigtownshire,
P . CIPIPOLIBI

(2) From Castle Howard, Yorkshire,
P . CIPI . POLIB

(3) Also from Castle Howard,
P . CIPIPOLVIBI

The other maker's name, Ansius Epaphroditus, mentioned by Mr. Haverfield, is found on the handle of a *patera* from Dumfries, in its abbreviated form,

ANSI EPHARR

The following is a list of inscriptions on the handles of *patera* giving the maker's names, some of which are obviously Celtic.

ENGLAND.

Prickwillow, near Ely, Cambridgeshire ...	BODVOGENUS F
Herringfleet, Suffolk	QVATTENVS
Colchester, Essex	POMPONI
R. Witham, near Lincoln	C ARAT

WALES.

Abergele, Flintshire	CA V
	LVAM . . NVS . F

FRANCE.

Grand-Voages (Epinal Museum) ...	ANSI DIOD
Nîmes (Nîmes Museum)	ANSI EPHAGATVS
Evauux, Creuse (Guéret Museum) ...	SI EPAPROD
Sainte-Consoice, Rhone (Lyons Museum)...	C . CART
The Louvre, Paris, E.D., 2809 and N. 5694	P . CIPI . POLIBI
Saint Germain Museum, No. 25884 ...	CIPI . PRINCIP
Dijon (Baudot Coll. at Pagny, Côte d'Or)	L CIPI TANTALI
Paris Exhibition, 1878	Q MASVRI
Saint Germain Museum, No. 19470 ...	.. RONI ACVTI
Dijon Museum	M PLINI DIOGENIS
The Louvre, Paris, No. 7271	M TREBEL CRES
The Louvre, Paris, E. D., 281 and N. 5528	TI CRYSERO
Langres	ANTHUS
Forest-Sainte-Julien, Hautes-Alpes ...	CER . F .
	and the owner's name—
	BRICONIS
Lyons (Rennes Museum)	DRACCVS F
Locality not given	L.VÆ GALLICANVS S. M
Agde, Herault (Cabinet des Antiquités, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, No. 3141)	IANVARIS . F .

FRANCE.

Autun (A. de Charmasse Coll.)	...	IANVARIS . F .
Rouen Museum	...	IANVARIS . F .
Saint Germain Museum, No. 9803	...	NARCISSI
Besançon Museum	...	PETRONI
Sienne, Manche (Coutances Museum)	...	PVDES F
Colonne, Sàone-et-Loire	...	... RCADO F
The Louvre, Paris	...	OCAE
Dijon (Habert Coll., Troyes)	...	DRACCVS
Dijon ¹	...	DOIROs SEGOMARI
		IERV ALISANV
Carhaix	...	Q . B . DIVIXTAE
Carhaix	...	BF . M

SWITZERLAND.

Zürich Museum	...	CIPI POLIBI
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GERMANY.

Hanover Museum	...	P CIPI POLIBI
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ITALY.

Vatican Museum, Rome	...	L ANSI EPAPHRODITI
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AUSTRIA.

Scitarjero, Agram (Budapest Museum)	...	P CIPI POLIBI
Brigetium, Agram (Budapest Museum)	...	CIPI PO

SCANDINAVIA.

Ringe, I. of Fünen (Copenhagen Museum)		NIGELLIO F
Himlingöje, Seeland (Copenhagen Museum)		PICVS
Bedershev, I. of Fünen (Copenhagen Museum)		GICIGATI
Nørrebroby, I. of Fünen (Copenhagen Museum)		DISAVCVS F
Helsingland, Sweden (Stockholm Museum)		NSI HABR
Raade, Smaalene, Norway (Copenhagen Museum)		TALFVM
Simishamn, Sweden	...	NARCISS CAT
Horsens, Jutland (Copenhagen Museum)	...	P . CIPI . POLIBI . F
Sverkildstrup, Jutland (Copenhagen Museum)	...	P . CIPI . POLIBI
Stangerup, Jutland (Copenhagen Museum)	...	P . CIPI . POLIBY
Odense	...	P . CIPI . POLYBI
Kallö	...	III OLI
Odense	...	ANSI EPAPRODIT
Rumperup	...	EPHAPROD
Copenhagen Museum, No. C. 6398	...	MATVRVS . F .

¹ This inscription seems to refer to a Celtic deity, Alisanus, and not to the maker of the patera (see note on p. 44).

To sum up, then: although none of the saucenpan-shaped vessels found in Great Britain, Gaul and Scandinavia, have "Late-Celtic" flamboyant decoration upon them, yet the use of enamel in the ornamentation of some examples, and the occurrence of Celtic names amongst the makers of others, prove that they were not all Roman utensils manufactured in Italy and exported to the remote provinces of the empire.

The following is a list of the principal discoveries of bronze and silver *pateræ* which have been recorded:—¹

ENGLAND.

Northumberland.

Whitfield (now in Newcastle Museum)
Capheaton (now in British Museum)... *Archæologia*, vol. xv, p. 23.

Lancashire.

Ribchester ... *Velusta Monumenta*, vol. iv.
Risley Moss (now at Hale Hall) ... Baine's *History of Lancashire*.

Yorkshire.

Castle Howard ... *Archæologia*, vol. xli, p. 325.
Swinton ... *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi, p. 47.
Round Hill, near Masham ... *Arch. Inst. at York*, 1846, p. 10.

Northamptonshire.

Irchester (now at Knaston Hall, Well-
ingborough) ... *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Report*, vol. xiii, p. 89.

Lincolnshire.

River Witham, near Lincoln ... *Philosophical Transactions*.

Bedfordshire.

Sandy (now at Sunnyside, Dorking) ... *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Report*, vol. xiii,
p. 110.
Stanfordbury, near Shefford ... C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*,
vol. ii, p. 30.

Cambridgeshire.

Prickwillow, Burnt Fen, near Ely (now
in British Museum) ... *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii, p. 436.

Suffolk.

Herringfleet ... *Proc. Soc. Ant., Lond.*, 1876, p. 237.
Great Wakering (now in British
Museum)

Essex.

Chesterford ... *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iv, p. 376.
Colchester (now in British Museum) ... *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix, p. 508.

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, of the British Museum, for many of the references here given.

WALES.

Flintshire.

- Plas Uchaf, near Abergele ... *Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Cheshire Trans.*,
N. S., vol. ix (1869).
Kyngadle, near Laugharne ... *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S., vol. xviii
(July to Dec. 1842), p. 473.

SCOTLAND.

Sutherlandshire.

- Helmsdale (now in Dunrobin Museum) *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xx. p. 214.

Argyllshire.

- Ballinaby, Islay (now in Edinburgh
Museum) *Ibid.*, vol. xiv, p. 57.

Wigtownshire.

- Dowalton Crannog (now in Edinburgh
Museum) *Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 152.

Linkithgowshire.

- Locality not given (now in Edinburgh
Museum) *Ibid.*, vol. xix, p. 45.

Berwickshire.

- Cockburnspath (now in Edinburgh
Museum) *Ibid.*, vol. xix, p. 312.

Roxburghshire.

- Crailing ... *Catal. of Edinburgh Museum*, p. 223.

Midlothian.

- Longfaugh ... *Ibid.*, p. 223.

Lanarkshire.

- Lanark ... *Ibid.*, p. 223.

IRELAND.

Co. Roscommon

- Bishop's Island, in the river Shannon Sir Wm. Wilde's *Catal. Mus.*, R. I. A.,
(now in Dublin Museum) p. 53.

FRANCE.

- Berthonville, near Bernay ... *Mém. de la Soc. Ant. de Normandie*,
vol. vi, p. 75.
Dijon ... *Dict. Archéol. de la Gaule*.
Carhaix ... *Revue Archéol.*, 1895.

GERMANY.

- Pyrmont ... R. Ludwig, in the *Jahrbucher der*
Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden
in Rheinlande, Heft 38, p. 58.

AUSTRIA.

SCANDINAVIA.

- Copenhagen Museum ... J. A. Worsaae, p. 76, Nos. 309 and 310.
Öremölla, Sweden ... *Manadsblad*, p. 33 (1874).
Simrishamn, Sweden ... *Ibid.*, p. 160 (1890).
Kvale, Sogndal, Norway ... O. Rygh's *Norske Oldsager*, No. 341.
Löken, Raade, Norway ... *Ibid.*, No. 342.
Sörgaarden, in Limesöen, Norway ... *Ibid.*, No. 343.

The second Kelto-Roman find to be investigated is that of an iron fire-dog, made near Capel Garmon, Denbighshire, in 1852, and described by Mr. J. Evans in a paper on "Carnedd and Cromlech at Capel Garmon, near Llanrwst" in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (3rd Ser., vol. ii, p. 91). My excuse for now bringing the subject forward again is, that the recent discoveries of certain terra-cotta objects of the Gallo-Roman period in France have been the means of throwing new light on the origin of the Capel Garmon fire-dog.

This remarkable example of Kelto-Roman wrought ironwork was found whilst cutting a ditch through a turbary on the farm of Carreg Coedog, lying flat on its side on the clay subsoil, with a stone at each end. It is now carefully preserved at Voelas, the residence of Colonel Wynne Finch, to whom I am greatly indebted for the valuable assistance he has given me in prosecuting my investigations; and also for affording Mr. C. J. Praetorius facilities for making the drawings here reproduced.

Careg Coedog (or Coedoig, as it is spelt on the Ordnance Map, old survey, scale 1 inch to the mile, sheet 74 N.W.), is situated four miles south-east of Bettws-y-Coed railway station, on the north side of the high-road which runs alongside the river Conway from Bettws-y-Coed to Pentre Voelas. It was whilst making this road between Lima Hall and Cernioge that the "Brohomagli" inscribed stone¹ was found. At Penmachno, four miles south-west of Careg Coedog, are three other inscribed stones,² including the celebrated "Carausius" monument with the Chi-Rho monogram upon it. The existence of these inscriptions, and of a chapel dedicated to Garmon, or Germanus, in the immediate vicinity, shows that the district was frequented by persons of importance in the fifth and sixth centuries, if not earlier. Careg Coedog lies six miles, as the crow flies, to the east of the Roman road from

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Ser., vol. ii, p. 30.

² *Ibid.*, 3rd Ser., vol. ix, p. 256, and 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 256.

Caerhûn (*Conorium*) to Castell Tomen y môr (*Heriri Mons*). Voelas Hall is situated three quarters of a

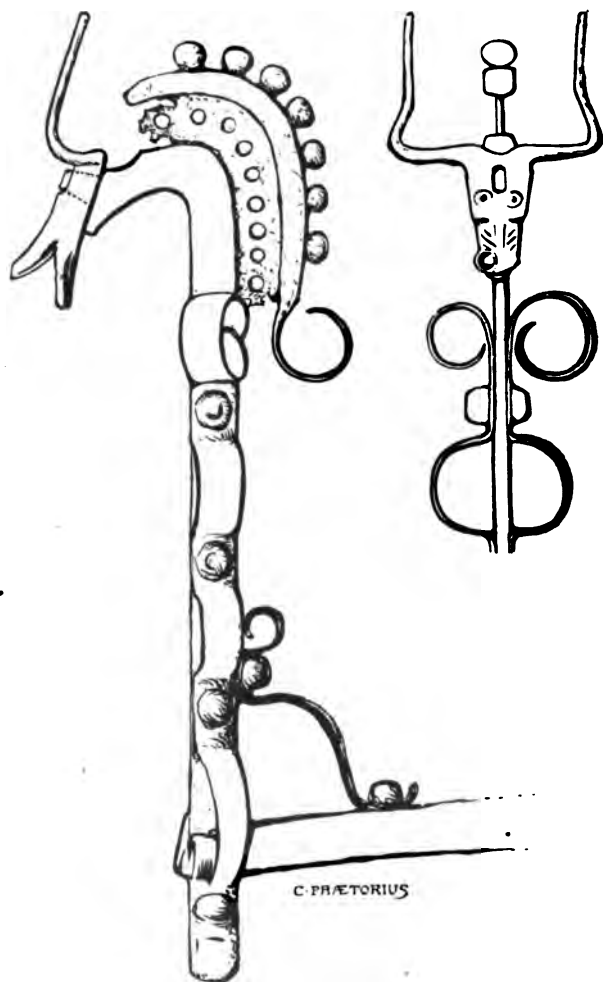


Fig. 6.—Details of Late-Celtic Fire-Dogs at Voelas.

mile north of Pentre Voelas, and seven miles south-east of Bettws-y-Coed.

The iron fire-dog from Careg Coedog is constructed of two vertical bars, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. square, with an ornamental



Late-Celtic Fire Dog at Voelas.

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beast's head at the top, and a semicircular arched foot at the bottom, and a horizontal bar, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. deep by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, joining the two uprights together, just above the foot. The total height is 2 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the extreme length at the bottom 2 ft. 10 ins. The uprights are ornamented on each side by a thin flat bar of iron, bent into semicircular loops with rivets between them, and spiral coils at the top and bottom. The heads of the beasts, with horns, are made in separate pieces and fixed to the uprights, which are bent over to form the neck by means of a mortice and tenon in the middle of the forehead of the beast. At the back of the neck of each beast is a cresting, like the mane of a horse, consisting of a thin sheet of metal, pierced with nine holes, and a flange on the outside, having a row of seven knobs upon it. The head of each beast is 8 ins. high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide across the horns.

There are two features in the design of the Careg Coedog fire-dog, which make me inclined to think that it is more Celtic than Roman, namely (1) the heads with long horns at the top; and (2) the use of knob-shaped rivet-heads in the decoration.¹ This is the only fire-dog of the Romano-British period with decorative knobs, but three examples have been recorded which are furnished with terminal beasts' heads at the tops of the uprights. They were found in the following localities:

Bedfordshire.

Stanfordbury, near Shefford	...	Sir Henry Dryden, in <i>Publications of Cambridge Antiquarian Society</i> , 1845; and E. W. Brayley's <i>Graphic Illustrator</i> , 1834, p. 343.
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Cambridgeshire.

Near Hay Hill Tumulus, between Barton and Wimpole	Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL.D., in the <i>Archæologia</i> , vol. xix, p. 57.
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Essex.

Mount Bures, near Colchester	...	C. Roach Smith's <i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> , vol. ii, p. 25.
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¹ Compare the treatment of the knob-shaped rivet-heads on this fire-dog with the amber and glass beads on the Late-Celtic fibula group (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, London, 2nd Ser., vol. xv, p. 191).

The above three specimens are constructed in the same way as that from Careg Coedog, except that the beasts' heads are in one piece with the uprights. In all three cases the bars are quite plain, except for the terminal heads on the top of the uprights, all of which have knobs on the ends of the horns. The Mount Bures fire-dog had brass knobs on the horns, the rest of the object being of iron.

Knobbed horns of this kind are found on objects of the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age in Scandinavia, as, for instance :—

LATE BRONZE AGE.

End of handle of gold vessel found at Boeslund, Seeland	J. J. A. Worsaae's <i>Industrial Arts of Denmark</i> , p. 105.
Ditto, found in Fyen	P. B. du Chaillu's <i>Viking Age</i> , vol. i, p. 97.
Ditto, found at Rönninge...	A. P. Madsen's "Bronze Age II," pl. 25.
Helmet of small bronze figure found in Denmark	J. J. A. Worsaae's <i>Industrial Arts of Denmark</i> , p. 109.

EARLY IRON AGE.

On helmet of figure represented on the silver bowl found at Gundestrup, Jutland	Sophus Müller in <i>Nordiske Fortidsminder</i> , Pt. 2, Pl. 10.
On gold bracteate found in Sweden ...	H. Hildebrand's <i>Industrial Arts of Scandinavia</i> , p. 18.

The bronze handle of a knife, found with other Late-Celtic objects at Birdlip,¹ near Gloucester, is ornamented with a bull's head having knobs on the ends of the horns, like those on the ends of the iron fire-dogs.

The most important recent contribution to our knowledge of the subject of Kelto-Roman fire-dogs is the article on "Le Bélier consacré aux Divinités Domestiques sur les Chenets Gaulois" in the *Revue Archéologique* (vol. xxxiii, 1898), by M. Joseph Déchelette, Curator of the Museum at Roanne (Loire), in which he describes twenty-nine examples from different parts of France, made of terra-cotta, and ornamented with rams' heads. Three of the best of those illustrated are in the Nantes Museum.

¹ *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. v, p. 137.

M. Déchelette mentions the fact that while the Gaulish oppidum at Mont Beuvray¹ (Bibracte) was being explored, burials were discovered in many cases within the areas of the dwelling-houses. His theory with regard to the origin of the zoömorphie terminations of the Gaulish fire-dogs is thus expressed :—

“ The ram appears to us on the pottery fire-dogs of the Gauls as the symbol of the sacrifice offered to the souls of their ancestors on the domestic hearth. Its representation, we think, is consecrated to the domestic gods of the Gauls ; to those familiar spirits, at one time protecting divinities, and at another evil-bringing ghosts, according to whether the ceremonies which they claim from the living have been performed or neglected. The worship of the household gods is derived from a fundamental belief common to all the peoples of Aryan origin ; and the Celts, who had preserved the belief in a future state, could not have lost the practice of this religion. This nation, which peopled its forests, its springs, its rocks, and its towns with inferior gods and genii, honoured the protecting divinities of the hearth with the same superstitious worship.”

I am not aware that any terra-cotta fire-dogs, such as those described by M. Déchelette, have been found in Great Britain. The beasts' heads on the English and Welsh fire-dogs appear to be those of bulls. Certainly, none of them have the curved horn of the ram.

It may be interesting to note the circumstances under which the English examples were found. They are as follows :—

Stanfordbury (1½ mile north-east of Shefford, Bedfordshire). A pair of iron fire-dogs were found in 1832, by a workman whilst digging a drain at a spot half a mile north of the farmhouse, which stands within an ancient camp on the high table-land at Stanfordbury. They were buried in a rectangular pit, 15 ft. long by 12 ft. wide by 5 ft. deep, dug in the clay soil, and paved with Roman tiles. The pit also contained a bronze jug of elegant classical design, a shallow brass pan, a bronze saucepan, an iron tripod and pot-hanger, a bone flute, six amphoræ, Samian and other Roman pottery, and five pebbles (four white and one black). The fire-dogs were 2 ft. 7½ ins. high, by 2 ft. 8 ins. long. In 1834 a similar pit, containing numerous

¹ See J. G. Bulliot's *Fouilles de Mont Beuvray* and *Album*.

fine antiquities of the Romano-British period, was opened 30 ft. south of the first pit.

Hay Hill Tumulus (between Barton and Wimpole, Cambridgeshire). An iron fire-dog was found near this tumulus in 1817 or thereabouts; and not far off an amphora was dug up in 1818, 1 ft. 2 ins. below the surface, covered with a slab of stone, and containing a cinerary urn. The fire-dog measured 1 ft. 7 ins. wide between the uprights.

Mount Bures (10 miles north-west of Colchester). A pair of iron fire-dogs, with brass knobs on the horns of the beasts' heads at the top of the uprights, were found, by men deepening a ditch, in 1849, at a spot a quarter of a mile south-east of the "Mount," near the church, from which the place takes its name. They were buried in a triangular pit, measuring 7 ft. each side, and about 5 ft. deep, which contained also two iron bars, six amphoræ, a glass bottle and bead, the brass handles, hinges, etc., of a wooden box, and several plates of ware resembling Samian.

Mr. C. Roach Smith was of opinion that the pits at Stanfordbury and at Mount Bures were burial vaults, although no traces of human remains seem to have been noticed. It is worth noticing that all the Kelto-Roman iron fire-dogs found in England have been associated with amphoræ. The Careg Coedog fire-dog may fairly lay claim to be the oldest, if not one of the finest, specimens of native art ironwork which has survived until the present day.

NOTE.—Since this paper was written I have come across an account in the *Mémoires de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France* (5th Ser., vol. ii, p. 281), of a bronze patera, found at Visignot, near Arnay-le-Duc (Côte-d'Or), and now in the Saint Germain Museum, which is inscribed

DEO . ALISANO . PAVLLINVS
PRO . CONTEOIO . FIL . SVO
V . S . L . M .

In the same place was also found a bronze statuette of Mercury, inscribed V . S . L . M (*Votum solvit libens merito*), showing that both it and the patera were votive objects. The name of the Celtic deity ALISANVS occurs on the patera in the Dijon Museum, given in the list on p. 36, and engraved in the *Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule*.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT MERTHYR-TYDFIL, GLAMORGANSHIRE, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1900, AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ABERDARE.

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JOHN JONES, Esq.	-	Glannant House, Merthyr Tydfil.
HERBERT KIRKHOUSE, Esq.	-	Brynbedw, Tylorstown.
Rev. HOWEL KIRKHOUSE	-	Cyfarthfa Vicarage.

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EVENING MEETINGS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1900.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Association was held in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 8 P.M., to receive the reports of the officers, and to transact other business.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1900.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting was held in the Town Hall, at 8 P.M., at which the President, Lord Aberdare, delivered the following Inaugural Address:—

It was originally my intention to give you a short description of the objects of archæological interest in this valley and its immediate neighbourhood, but in getting up my facts I was struck with the impossibility of arriving at accurate information on any Welsh archæological subject without consulting the works of a late very distinguished inhabitant of this valley, Mr. George Clark. His name is, I am sure, familiar to all of us, but some only know him as the trustee and manager of the Dowlais Works; others only as the author of *Mediæval Castles*, *Cartæ et Munimenta*, and other important and interesting books; some, possibly, only as a brilliant conversationalist, full of apt quotation, ready wit, and an inexhaustible fund of appropriate anecdote. Instead of telling you what you probably all know already, and have been better told than you could be by me, I thought I would give you a short account or memoir of his origin, his life, and his work, and that this could not fail to be of interest and instruction even to those who knew him well.

Most of the men who have risen to eminence in connection with the iron trade of this county have been self-made men, with few advantages of birth, education, or culture. The Guests were Staffordshire farmers; the Bacons, North-countrymen, probably from Westmoreland, as were the Fothergills, who were small freeholders, commonly called statesmen in that county. The first Crawshay was son of a Yorkshire farmer who cultivated his own land. All of them were able, hardworking, business men. But it is not till the fourth generation that we find any evidence of culture among them, when the late Robert Crawshay took up photography, then in its infancy, and became no mean artist. George Thomas

Clark, the subject of my memoir, came of a well-known family, chiefly remarkable for the number of celebrated divines, both Church of England and Nonconformist, which it produced. His father was the Rev. George Clark, chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, well known as a prominent Abolitionist and the friend of Wilberforce. Among his ancestors were the Rev. Samuel Clark, of St. Albans, the Rev. Samuel Clark, of Wycombe, and another Rev. Samuel Clark, known as the Martyrologist.

Mr. Clark was born in 1809, and educated at Charterhouse—known to all of us as the school of Colonel Newcome and Clive Newcome. On leaving school he studied surgery under Babington, but, apparently, he had not found his vocation, as he left this profession and turned to engineering. It may be said of him, as Bishop Magee said of himself on giving up the medical profession, that by so doing he had saved many lives. The change of profession was a fortunate one for this neighbourhood, at any rate. In making his start in his new profession he was fortunate in serving under Brunel, who was then at work on the Great Western Railway. He designed the Basildon, Moultsford, and Maidenhead bridges on this line. I do not know his reasons for leaving the Great Western. He probably thought that there was greater scope for his talents in India, and he obtained the post of engineer to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, presumably by the recommendation and influence of Brunel. His stay in India was a short one, as he was compelled by the state of his health to return to England. A paper which he wrote in the *Westminster Review* on sanitary reform, then an infant science, was much noticed, and obtained for him the post of sub-commissioner under the first Sanitary Act, with a salary of £1,000 a year. The drainage of Rugby was carried out during this period under his superintendence.

In 1850 he married Anne, daughter of Henry Lewis, of Greenmeadow, a member of an old Glamorganshire family, and one of the first families who established works at Dowlais. Mrs. Clark deserves ever to be held in remembrance in Dowlais for her charity and kindness of heart. The Dowlais Hospital was for years carried on at her expense, although the works supplied the building and the medical aid. She was also a constant and a kindly visitor to the patients. Mrs. Clark made a fine collection of Nantgarw china, mostly acquired before the china lovers and collectors were aware of its value. About 1850 Mr. Clark was employed by Mr. John Murray to correct and revise his *Handbook*, but I cannot say that even Mr. Clark's wit and fun were able to make it lively or amusing reading. In 1852 he became, under the will of Sir John Guest, trustee of the Dowlais Estate jointly with the late Lord Aberdare. I do not know if we can give him the credit of bringing in Mr. Menelaus, but under their management, and by the introduction of the Bessemer process of steel-making, the works, which had been passing through a time of acute depression, revived and began the era of, perhaps, their greatest prosperity. On the close of the trust,

Mr. Clark became chief adviser and a sharer in the profits of the Dowlais Company. One of his last acts in connection with the company was the establishment of the great Cardiff branch of the works.

Mr. Clark took an active and useful part in public affairs. He was for many years chairman of the Merthyr Board of Guardians, and he made use of his sanitary and engineering experience to promote the construction of the Merthyr Waterworks and Pentwyn Reservoir, to the great benefit of Merthyr and Dowlais. The schools of the district are also greatly indebted to Mr. Clark for his share in their management, and his enlightened and far-seeing views on education. As a fellow-Volunteer I must render a tribute to Mr. Clark, the originator and first colonel of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Welsh Regiment, now so ably commanded by Colonel Creswell. The last years of Mr. Clark's life were spent at Talygarn, an estate purchased from the Lisles, where he found a congenial occupation in planting rare shrubs and trees, and in constantly enlarging the house to contain the books and objects of art which he had for years been accumulating, and which he still bought with great taste and judgment. And there, on January 31st, 1898, he died, having survived his wife thirteen years, and was buried in the churchyard of Talygarn Church, which he had shortly before rebuilt—a fitting monument for a long, blameless, and useful life.

I now come to the hardest part of my task, and one which I unfeignedly wish was in better and more skilful hands. Able conversationalist as he was, Mr. Clark was little given to talking about himself, even with his most intimate friends; and, as he had outlived all his contemporaries, I have little more than my own personal observations and remembrances to go upon. An old friend described him to me as a man of the strictest probity, inflexible will, faithful and loyal to his friends; and I cannot give, or wish to give, any better description. The late Lord Aberdare said of him: "A man so various he seems to be not one but all mankind's epitome." My earliest recollections of Mr. Clark was at a volunteer review luncheon. I was about nine years old, and to my dismay I was put on a chair and told to return thanks for the ladies. Mr. Clark, leaning down and pretending to be prompted by me, made a speech which convulsed his audience with laughter. I have no doubt that he was able to make allusions and pay compliments, as coming from me, which he could not have done on his own behalf. In a short time I felt quite at my ease, and not quite sure how much of the speech was my own. It is curious that, although Mr. Clark was noted for the quickness and readiness of his wit, and his inexhaustible stock of anecdote, I can give no special *bon mot* or witty saying of his. Much of his success in speaking and conversation must be put down to his readiness of quotation and repartee, and the delightful and humorous twinkle in his eye when making a point.

I think that one of the notable features of his life is, that it is

not his connection with great and successful business undertakings by which he will be remembered, but by the work of his leisure hours. His chief delight was in hunting up and studying old genealogies, histories, and manuscripts; and those who knew him never failed to wonder at the extent and accuracy of his knowledge. Another point in his character was his power of attracting and retaining the friendship of distinguished men. I have already mentioned Sir Isambard Brunel and Sir John Guest. He was also the lifelong and very dear friend of the late Lord Aberdare, of Tom Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, and manager of the great Seafield estate; of Freeman and Dean Stanley; of the Wilberforce family; of the Macaulay family; of Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay; of Sir Bartle Frere; Sir Henry Layard; Mr. Christopher Mansel Talbot; Mr. Robert Oliver Jones; of our late Bishop Ollivant, and many others whose names I cannot now recall—all men of distinction and ability. In addressing the Cambrian Archæological Association and many interested in Wales and Welsh antiquarian lore, I feel that no apology is due for departing from the usual custom of the Presidential Address in order to keep green the memory of one to whom Wales owes so much. Personally, I feel that it has been a great privilege to have been allowed to give this incomplete and inadequate account of an old and revered friend, and I hope it may lead someone with greater literary talent to write a life worthy of him and his work.

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, in proposing a vote of thanks to his lordship, said it was extremely fitting that the record of Mr. Clark's life should form the subject of the inaugural address at Merthyr, where he made so great a mark.—Mr. T. Mansel Franklen, in seconding, said that Mr. Clark was one of the first to introduce absolute accuracy into the subject of archæology.—The motion was then submitted and carried with acclamation, and his lordship briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Subsequently, the Rev. C. Chidlow read a paper prepared by Mr. J. S. Corbett, on "Llantrisant Castle." A paper written by Mr. Charles Wilkins on "Llancaiach House" was taken as read. Mr. W. Edwards next read a paper by Mr. J. S. Corbett on "The Van."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1900.

On this day there was no Evening Meeting.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1900.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held at the Town Hall, at 8 P.M., to receive the Annual Report, to elect officers for the ensuing year and New Members, and to fix upon the place of meeting for 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1900.

Archæological and Historical Works written by Members of the Association.—During the past year, the following historical and archæological works by members of the Association have been published:—

- Rhys (John, M.A.) and Jones (David Brynmor, M.P.). "The Welsh People: . . . their origin, history, laws, language, literature, and characteristics." (with two maps). London, T. Fisher Unwin—Tonbridge [printed], Bradbury, Agnew and Co., 1900. Demy 8vo, 704 pp., 16s. cloth.
- Owen (Henry, D.C.L. Oxon., F.S.A.). "The Administration of English Law in Wales and the Marches." London, printed for the author, 1900. 4to, 36 pp.
- Allen (James, M.A., Dean of St. David's). "Notes on the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire, 1541-1899." Completed by Egerton Allen. Tenby, F. B. Mason, 1900. Demy 8vo, 97 pp. 7s. 6d., net, half leather.
- "Cardiff Records." Edited by John Hobson Matthews. Vol. ii. Cardiff, published by order of the Corporation, and sold by Henry Sotheman and Co., London, 1900. Imp. 8vo, 525 pp., with portraits and illustrations, 25s. net, half roan.
- Morgan (Col. W. L., late R.E.). "An Antiquarian Survey of East Gower, Glamorganshire." London, Chas. J. Clark, 36, Essex Street, Strand. 8vo, cloth, pp. 282.
- Fisher (Rev. J., B.D.). "The Cefn Coch MSS." Two MSS. of Welsh Poetry, written principally during the seventeenth century. Liverpool, I. Foulkes, 8, Paradise Street, MDCCCXCIX. 8vo, cloth, pp. xxviii, 460. 12s. 6d.

Announcements have been made of the following forthcoming works:—

- Thomas (Ven. D. R., F.S.A.). "The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph." A new and enlarged edition. (Oswestry, Woodhall, Minshall and Co.; London, Elliot Stock).
- Griffith (J. E., F.L.S.). "The Cromlechs of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire."
- Halliday (G. E., F.R.I.B.A.). "Llandaff Church Plate." (London, Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.).

Works relating to Welsh History and Antiquities received for Review.

—The following works, not written by members of the Association, have been received for review:—

- Price (F. S.). "History of Llansawel, Carmarthenshire. (Swausea, published for the Author).
- Hall (Alfred). "History of Oystermouth." (Swansea, Alexandra Printing Company).

The Journal.—The following list, classified according to periods, shows the nature of the papers published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* between July 1899 and July 1900:—

Prehistoric Period.

- "Exploration of Moel Trigarn." By the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, R. Burnard and the Rev. I. K. Anderson.
- "Some Dolmens and their Contents." By J. Romilly Allen.

Romano-British Period.

No papers.

Early Christian Period.

No papers.

Medieval Period.

"Glimpses of Elizabethan Pembrokeshire." By the Rev. James Phillips.

"Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St. John." By J. Rogers Rees.

"Surveys of the Manors of Radnorshire." By John Lloyd.

"Discoveries made on the Friars' Estate, Bangor." By Harold Hughes and P. S. Gregory.

"The Misereres in St. David's Cathedral." By Dr. A. C. Fryer.

"Notes on the Older Churches of the Four Welsh Dioceses." By the late Sir Stephen R. Glynne.

"Llantwit Major Church, Glamorganshire." By G. E. Halliday.

"The Registers of Gumfreston Parish." By E. Laws.

The illustrations are as numerous, and produced with the same care by Mr. Worthington G. Smith and his son Mr. A. E. Smith, as in previous years. The papers on Llantwit Major Church, the Friars, Bangor, the Misereres in St. David's Cathedral, and Moel Trigarn, are profusely illustrated by the aid of drawings and photographs, supplied in most cases by the authors, to whom the Association is consequently greatly indebted.

The index to the volume of the Journal for 1899 has been compiled by the Rev. Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A., for which the Association tenders him its best thanks.

Within the last twelve months two able and valued contributors to the Journal have been lost to the Association through death—Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., and Mr. D. Griffith Davies. The former was a specialist of the first order in mediæval architecture, armour and costume, and he added greatly to the interest of our annual meetings by his lucid lectures on the old churches and effigies seen during the excursions. Mr. Griffith Davies had an unrivalled knowledge of the antiquities of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, which he was always ready to impart to others. He was an expert draughtsman, and had acquired the art of taking rubbings of ancient sculptured and inscribed monuments in a way which few of his brother antiquaries could hope to equal, much less to excel. The services rendered by Mr. Griffith Davies to the Association in planning the excursions at the Carnarvon Meeting will be fresh in the minds of all who were present on that occasion. By the lamented deaths of Mr. Stephen Williams and Mr. Griffith Davies, the members have been deprived of two first-rate antiquaries and two dear old friends.

Amongst the recent discoveries of antiquities in Wales and the Marches, reported to the editor and described in the Journal, may be mentioned the pre-historic remains at Moel Trigarn, Roman remains at Cardiff, Gelligaer, and Caerwent; the find of Roman gold coins and rings on Sully Moor, near Cardiff; and the mediæval sepulchral slabs dug up on the Friars Estate, Bangor. With regard to the Early Christian inscribed stones, it may be well to

note (1) that a stone found by the Rev. Meredith Hughes, vicar of Bryn y maen, near Colwyn, and extensively "boomed" in the newspapers as an Ogam stone, appears to be what the Pembrokeshire antiquaries have christened a "plough Ogam," (i.e., Ogam scores made by the point of the ploughshare when passing over a buried boulder); (2) that Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith and the Rev. D. Morgan, rector of Llantrisant, in Anglesey, have run to earth at Trescawen the inscribed stone mentioned by the Rev. H. Skinner in the *British Museum Add. MS.* No. 33636, and to which attention was first called by Mr. Edward Owen; and (3) that in the *Western Mail* for January 23rd, 1900, a letter from Mr. Thomas Williams, of Oakland, Drefach Llandyssil, appeared, announcing the recovery of a portion of the long-lost "DECABARBALOM" stone at Capel Mair, Llangelor, Carmarthenshire.

The Funds of the Association.—The funds of the Association are in a satisfactory condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the financial year being, as already stated in the July number of the Journal, £231 1s. 7d.

Election of Officers, Members of Committee, and New Members of the Association.—The following Vice-Presidents were elected :—

Edward Laws, Esq., F.S.A.

The Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.

The following Members of Committee, who will retire in due course under Law 3, were re-elected.

A. N. Palmer, Esq.,

Egerton G. B. Phillimore, Esq.

T. Mansel Franken, Esq.

The President and Officers for the year 1899 were re-elected for 1900.

The following New Members of the Association were elected :—

NORTH WALES.

Proposed by

L. Davies Jones, Esq., 3, Edge Hill Garth, Bangor. H. Harold Hughes, Esq., A.R.I.B.C.

The Rev. Evan Evans, Llansadwrn Rectory, Menai Bridge

T. Prichard, Esq.

The Ven. The Archdeacon of Merioneth, Llany-stundwy Rectory, Criccieth

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.

Philip T. Godsal, Esq., Iscoed Park, Whitchurch, Salop

Canon Trevor Owen.

Miss Ethel Holland-Thomas, Caer Ffynnon, Tal-sarnan

Canon Trevor Owen.

THE MARSHES.

S. W. Partington, Esq., Garthlyn, Kilmory Park, Chester

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.

H. H. C. Summers, Esq., Oswestry

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.

New members of the Cambrian Archæological Association elected at Merthyr, 1900.

	SOUTH WALES.	Proposer.
<i>Breconshire :</i>		
Bradley, Mrs., Cefn Parc, Brecon	.	C. Wilkins, Esq.
<i>Cardiganshire :</i>		
James, W. E., Esq., Cae Morgan, Cardigan		Joshua Hughes, Esq.
<i>Car-mar-thenshire :</i>		
Morgan, J. B., Esq., 50, New Road, Llanelly	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
<i>Glamorganshire :</i>		
Corbett, E. W. M., Esq., Pwllypant, Cardiff	.	T. M. Franken, Esq.
Corbett, J. Stuart, Esq., Bute Estate Office, Cardiff	.	T. M. Franken, Esq.
Edwards, Mrs., Vedw Hir, Aberdare	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Gray, Thomas, Esq., Underhill, Port Talbot	.	H. P. Linton, Esq.
Hughes, Dr., Gwernllwyn House, Dowlais	.	W. Morgan, Esq.
Jones, Miss Ada, Maindy, Ynishir	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Jones, D. W., Esq., Galon Uchaf, Merthyr	.	W. Edwards, Esq.
Jones, Edmund, Esq., The Forest, Glyn Neath	.	J. H. James, Esq.
Jones, Dr. W. W., Wellington Street, Merthyr	.	Rev. D. Lewis.
Kempson, F. R., Esq., Roath House, Cardiff	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Lawrence, Arthur, Esq., Lavernock House, Penarth	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Kirkhouse, Herbert, Esq., Brynbedw, Tylorstown	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Leigh, Dr., Glynbargaed, Treharris	.	W. Edwards, Esq.
Lloyd, H. M., Esq., Victoria Street, Merthyr	.	W. Edwards, Esq.
Morgan, Taliesin, Esq., Llantrisant	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Roberts, James, Esq., Aberpergwm	.	W. Edwards, Esq.
Roberts, John, Esq., Walters Road, Swansea	.	C. H. Glascodine, Esq.
Seaborne, Geo., Esq., Hengoed, Cardiff	.	W. Haines, Esq.
Thomas, Rev. J. Ll. M.A., Aberpergwm	.	C. H. Glascodine, Esq.
Joseph-Watkin, Miss M., 5, Glentworth Road, Bristol	.	Pepyat Evans, Esq.
Wykes, Rev. A. E., Merthyr Tydfil	.	Rev. D. Lewis.
Wade-Evans, Rev. A. W., St. Matthew's Vicarage, Oakley Square, N.W.	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.

Index to the Fifth Series of the Archæologia Cambrensis.—A resolution was passed that, subject to the approval of the Editor, the offer made by Mr. Francis Green with regard to the Index to the Fifth Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* be accepted.

Caerwent Exploration Fund.—Resolutions were passed (1) that the conditional grant of ten pounds recommended by the Committee to be made to the Caerwent Exploration Fund be confirmed; and (2) that Mr. W. Edwards be requested to represent the Association on the Caerwent Exploration Committee.

The Treceiri Sub-Committee.—A resolution was passed that Mr. Foulkes Roberts and Col. J. Ll. Morgan, R.E., be requested to serve on the Treceiri Sub-Committee.

The Iolo Morganwg MSS.—A resolution was passed that, subject to the permission of Mr. Perry Williams being obtained to inspect

the MSS. of Iolo Morganwg in his possession, the following Committee be appointed to report thereon :

The Chairman of Committee.
 The Editor.
 The General Secretaries for North and South Wales.
 The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas Williams.
 Charles Wilkins, Esq.
 W. Edwards, Esq.
 Llywarch Reynolds, Esq.
 C. H. Glascodine, Esq.

Place of Meeting for 1901. — Newtown, Montgomeryshire, was fixed upon as the place of meeting for 1901.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1900.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting was held in the Town Hall at 8 p.m., at which papers were read on Glamorganshire Antiquities and History.

At the conclusion of the papers, votes of thanks were accorded to those who had assisted in promoting the success of the Merthyr Meeting, including the District Council, who placed the Town Hall at the disposal of the Association, and the Local Committee and Local Secretaries and Local Treasurer.

EXCURSIONS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th.—EXCURSION No. 1.

GELLIGAER.

Route.—Members assembled in the MARKET SQUARE at 9 A.M., and were conveyed by carriage to GELLIGAER (10 miles south-east of Merthyr); going by Morlais Castle, Dowlais, and Capel Brithdir, and returning through Llancaiach.

Total distance, 28 miles.

On the outward journey stops were made at MORLAIS CASTLE (*Mediæval Fortress*), 3 miles north of Merthyr; CAPEL BRITHDIR (*Inscribed Stone and Small Church*), 9 miles south-east of Morlais Castle; CAPEL GWLADYS (*Ruins of Ancient Church*), 4 miles south of Capel Brithdir; and GELLIGAER (*Mediæval Church and Roman Camp*), 2 miles south of Capel Gwladys.

On the return journey a stop was made at LLANCAIACH (*Tudor Mansion*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Gelligaer, and 9 miles south-east of Merthyr.

LUNCHEON was provided at Gelligaer, at 1.30 P.M.

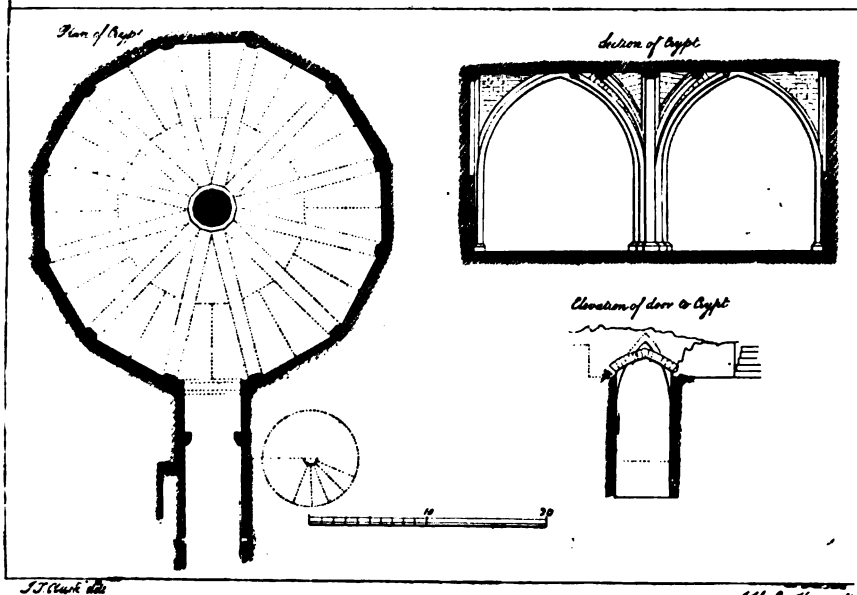
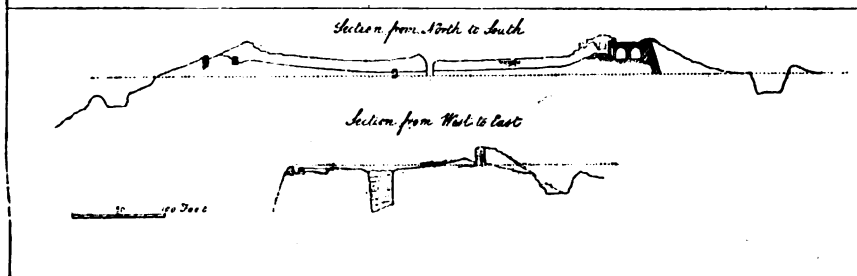
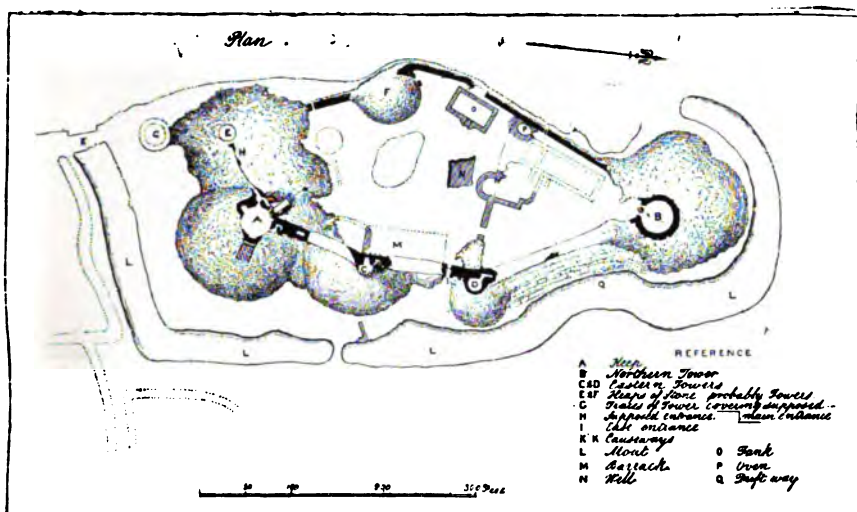
Morlais Castle stands on a limestone platform, 470 ft. above the Taff Vechan, which flows at its foot on the north. It is well placed to command the ancient road from Brecknock into Glamorgan.

The ground-plan is simple, and easily understood from the accompanying illustration. The architectural details are plain. The only present approach is from the east, by a causeway across the moat; but there may have been a larger gateway and tower at the south end.

The south tower was the keep, of two stories. The lower storey, often called the crypt, a polygon of twelve sides, 28 ft. in diameter, has a central column, with corresponding facets, branching into twelve fan-ribs, which, forming pointed arches, support the roof, and terminate on the containing wall in as many pilasters. The other towers seem to have been of the usual type.

The well was 70 ft. deep, but could not have been deep enough to reach a good water supply.

The oven is still very perfect, 11 ft. by 15 ft., and of limestone. The walls seem to have been taken down, and not, as usual, blown up. Perhaps they were never completed.



Morlais Castle

The Castle was probably built in the latter half of the thirteenth century, and also, probably, was the castle whose erection by Gilbert de Clare, Lord of Glamorgan, caused a dispute with Humphrey de Bohun, Lord of Brecknock, in which Edward I intervened, and, for the first time, limited the powers of the Lords Marcher. The evidence, from the proceeds of De Clare's forays into Brecknock, shows that the southern slopes of the Beacons were at least as well stocked then as now.

It was built on land taken from Ivor Bach. Since the time of Henry VIII, the ruin has been abandoned by the Crown, and fallen into the possession of Lord Windsor, Ivor Bach's descendant in the female line, and heir general and owner of the surrounding lands.

(G. T. Clark's *Medieval Military Architecture*, vol. ii, pp. 312-322; *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. v, p. 97; W. Morgan, *Vaynor Handbook*, pp. 38-52; Rev. J. E. Jenkins, *Hist. of Vaynor*.)

Capel Brithdir Inscribed Stone.—In a field a short distance to the north-west of the little church called Capel Brithdir, on the top of the ridge to the west of the Rhymney Valley, is a slab of carboniferous sandstone bearing the following inscription in four vertical lines (see p. 6):

TESEI'NA
CUI FILI
US MARTI
HIC IACIT

Some of the letters are debased Roman capitals, the rest being minuscules of the early Brythonic character; but, owing to the roughness of the stone and to weathering, the inscription is now almost illegible.

(T. Stephens in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. viii, p. 130; H. Longueville Jones, *Ib.*, 221; Prof. Rhys's *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 135; Prof. J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 34; Hübner's *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, No. 58.)

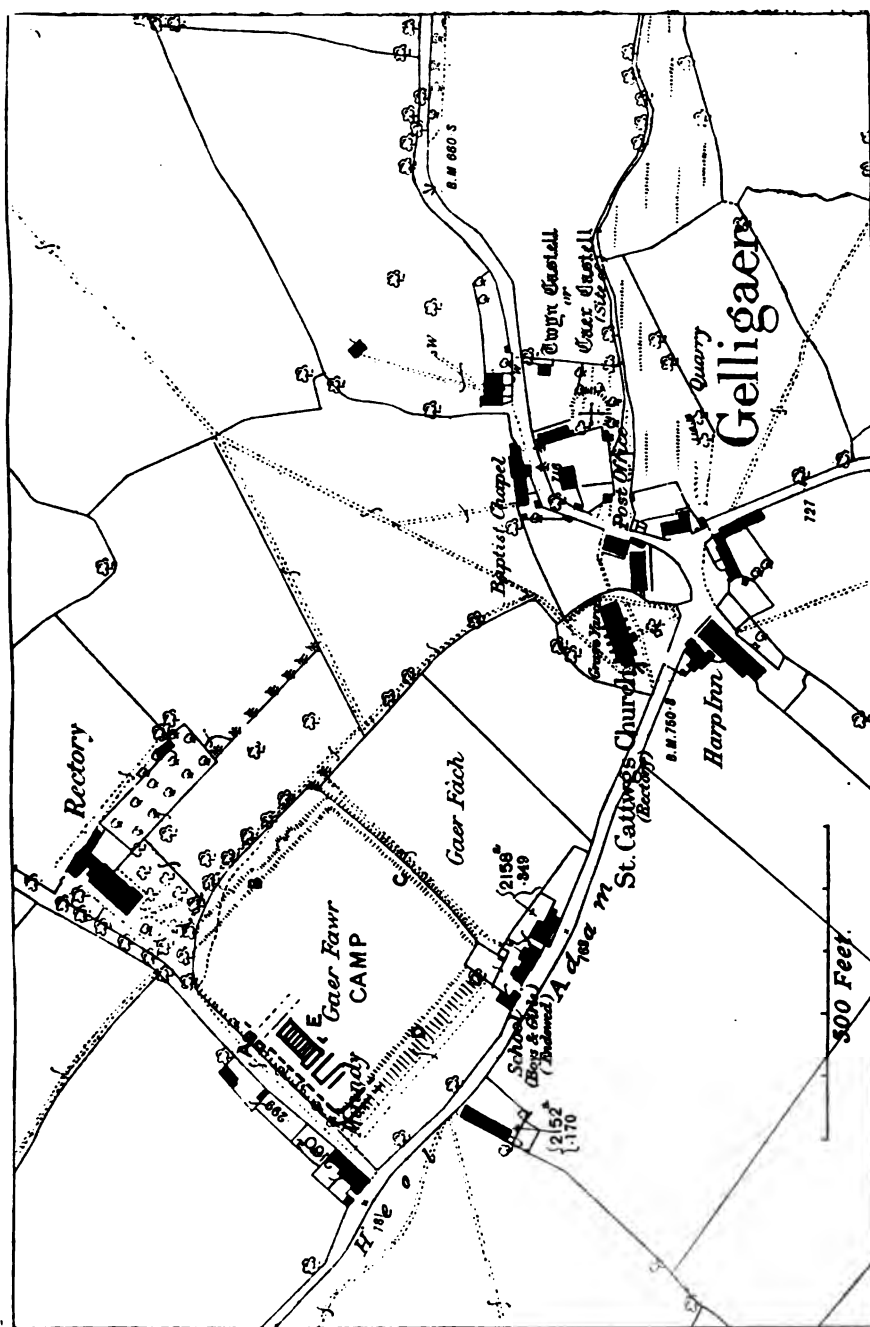
There is another remarkable stone near, though the difficulty of the ground forbids a visit on the present occasion. It is on Cefn Gelligaer, near Vochriw, and bears an inscription which Edward Lhuyd (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 237, col. 2) read as "Tefrauti." It has been much damaged since Lhuyd's time, and has been variously read as "Sefroihi" and "Tesroihi."

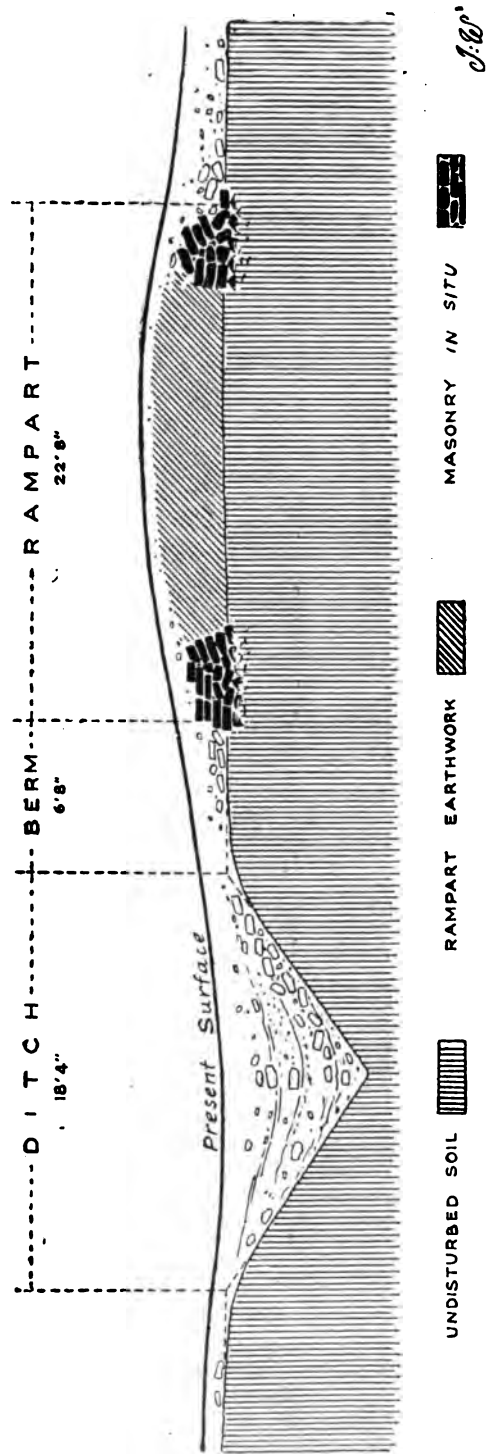
(Lhuyd, *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Series, vol. iii, p. 310; *Ib.*, C. W. Lukis, 4th Series, vol. vi, p. 183; Prof. Rhys, *Ib.*, 370; Hübner, *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, No. 59; Prof. Westwood, *Lapid. Wall.*, p. 2.)

Capel Gwladys.—The foundations of this chapel, consisting of west tower, nave and chancel, within an enclosure, are still visible. Gwladys was daughter of Brychan and mother of Cadoc, to whom the parish church of Gelligaer is dedicated. This is in Cadoc's



"Tegernacus" Stone at Capel Brithdir, near Tir Phil Railway Station.





Cross-Section of Rampart, Berm, and Ditch of Roman Camp
at Gelligaer.

Berm = a space between the foot of the Rampart's and the side of the Moat or Ditch.



South-West Entrance Gateway of the Roman Castrum at Gelligaer.
Camera facing N.E.

(From a photograph by Miss E. Beddoe.)



South-West Entrance Gateway of Roman Castrum at Gelligaer.
Camera facing N.

(From a photograph by Miss E. Beddoe.)





South-West Entrance Gateway of Roman Castrum at Gelligaer.
Camera facing N.

(From a photograph by Miss E. Beddoe.)



territory, which extended from Ffynnon Hen and the Rhymney to the sea at Cadoxton. William, Earl of Gloucester, 1147-83, gave to Margam Abbey "all the land of St. Gladus, with its pastures as far as the Brohru Carn, and on the other side of St. Gladus as far as the water called Kidliha." In 9 Edw. II, the sub-members of the Manor are spoken of as "Merthyr and Eglwyswladus."

(B. Gould, *Lives of Saints*, App. p. 174, 5; G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 1877, p. 265; Birch, *Hist. of Margam Abbey*, p. 16.)

Gelligaer.—The Roman Camp, from which the place takes its name, is on the north of the village, to the east of the ancient road called "Heol Adda." It is of the usual Roman type, nearly square, 400 yards each way. The agger or rampart, 22 ft. wide, is clear on each side, and the ditch, 18 ft. wide 7 ft. deep, is clear on the western side, and can be traced on the east and south. Last year the Cardiff Naturalists' Society commenced the work of exploration, and found that the rampart had retaining walls on each side.

The north gateway, 7 ft. 6 ins. wide, was uncovered, with its guard-chambers, 7 ft. 6 ins. by 10 ft. 6 ins., as also near it a block of buildings, consisting of eight rooms about 22 ft. long, and varying in width from 5 ft. 9 ins. to 6 ft. 8 ins.

This year work has been resumed with happy results. "The great south-west and south-east gates have been opened out. The raised sill of one of the portals is to all appearances as fresh to-day as when the camp was abandoned sixteen or seventeen centuries ago. It shows the hollows worn by the chariot-wheels: the sockets in which the pivots of the great doors turned: and the square hole into which the great bolt shot to make all fast for the night, or when danger approached. One each side of the portals was a strong chamber for the keepers of the gates."

(*Public Library Journal*, Cardiff, July 1900; "Excavations at Gelligaer Camp, 1899," by C. H. James, in *Transactions of Cardiff Nat. Soc.*, vol. xxxi; *Arch. Camb.*, January 1900.)

Gelligaer Parish Church (dedicated to St. Cadoc or Cattwg) is a plain building, not possessing much antiquarian interest. There are traces of a north door in the nave, and of a priest's door in the chancel. A doorway leading to a former rood-loft is visible on the inner side of the chancel arch. The village stocks are preserved in the tower.

"**Twyn Castell**," or "the Castle," is a moated mound close to the village, and worth a visit.

A Holed Stone, with some ornamentation, is fixed up as a stile in a field near the camp, on the other side of the road. Formerly there appears to have been at this spot a mound of earth and stone, with a fountain at its base.

(*Carlisle's Top. Dict.*, s.v.)

Llancafach House, "a very curious and perfect Tudor house of the Prichards, descended in the male line from Lewis ap Richard, a cadet of Van. It once harboured Charles I. Half the estate was sold to the Richardses of Cardiff, but half has descended through the heiress of David Prichard, who married Jenkins of Hensol, to Edward Rice Wingfield." The date 1628 is preserved on the iron back of the fireplace. It is now owned by The Macintosh of Macintosh.

(G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb*, 1877, p. 267.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th.—EXCURSION No. 2.

LLANTRISANT.

Route.—Members assembled at ST. TYDFIL'S CHURCH at 9 A.M., to inspect the *Church and Three Inscribed Stones*. At 10.15 A.M. they proceeded on foot to the Railway Station, and were conveyed by train to PONTYPRIDD.

MERTHYR	...	...	dep. 10.30 A.M.
PONTYPRIDD	...	...	arr. 11.5 A.M.

From PONTYPRIDD the members were conveyed by carriage to LLANTRISANT and CASTELL COCH, returning again to Pontypridd through the Taff Vale, and thence back to Merthyr by train.

PONTYPRIDD	...	...	dep. 6.9 P.M.
MERTHYR	...	...	arr. 6.52 P.M.

Total distance by rail 22 miles, and by road 16 miles.

On the outward journey to CASTELL COCH a stop was made at LLANTRISANT (*Church and Castle*), 5 miles south of Pontypridd; ST. CAWRDAF'S (*Ruins of Monastery*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Llantrisant; CAPEL LLANILTERN (*Church and Inscribed Stone*), 3 miles south-east of St. Cawrdaf's; and at Castell Coch (*Mediæval Castle Restored by the Marquis of Bute*), 4 miles north-east of Capel Llaniltern.

On the return journey, no stops were made.

LUNCHEON was provided at Llantrisant, at 1 P.M.

Merthyr Parish Church (St. Tydfil's) has recently been restored and enlarged by Mr. Pearson. Before this it was a small and plain building, consisting of west tower, nave, and chancel. Among its records is a Diary of Rector Nathaniel Jones, dispossessed by Cromwell.

Built into the east wall of the restored Parish Church—the posi-

tion it occupied in the former edifice—is an oblong block of Old Red Sandstone, bearing the inscription :

✠ artbeu

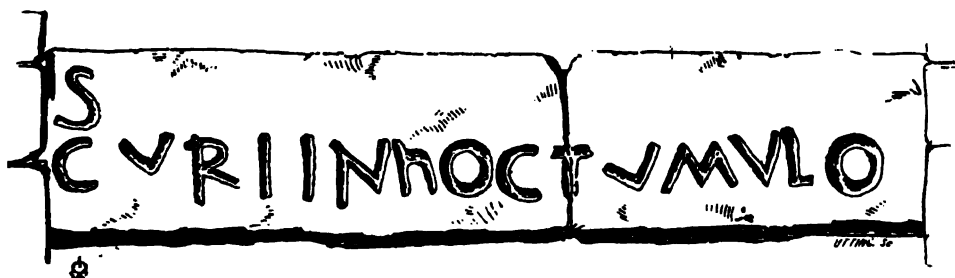


"Artbeu" Inscribed Stone, built into wall of Merthyr Tydfil Church, Glamorganshire.

The inscription, preceded by an ornamental incised cross, is in rudely-formed Hiberno-Saxon minuscule letters, of the seventh to ninth century. The name is not found elsewhere in Wales, but occurs in the *Cartulaire de Redon* in the following forms: Arthbiu, Arthueu, Arthuiu. The stone is apparently a fragment of a larger one, dressed down to the present dimensions during the building of the former church; but no other fragments were discovered during the building of the present church.

(*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. iv, p. 163; Prof. J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 5; Hübner's *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, p. 21.)

The Abercar Inscribed Stone was dislodged from its former inconvenient position as a lintel in a beast-house at Abercar, and brought to Merthyr through the instrumentality of our Local Secretary, Mr. C.



"Annici" Inscribed Stone from Abercar, Brecknockshire, now at Merthyr Tydfil.

Wilkins. It has now been removed to St. Tydfil's Churchyard, and erected on a suitable pedestal near the entrance-gate. The reading is :

NNICCI FILIVS

IC IACIT ꝥECVRI IN hoc TVMVLO

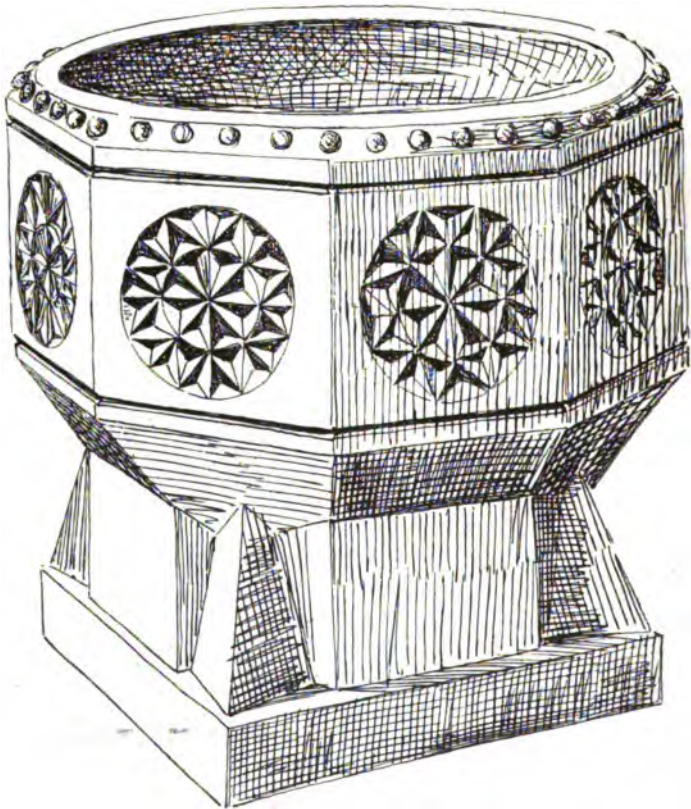
(C. Wilkins, *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. iii, p. 93; Prof. Rhys, *ib.*, p. 95.)

Another stone found in the same beast-house at Abercar, also now placed in St. Tydfil's Churchyard, reads :

ETA FILI

(Prof. Rhys in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. iii, p. 96.)

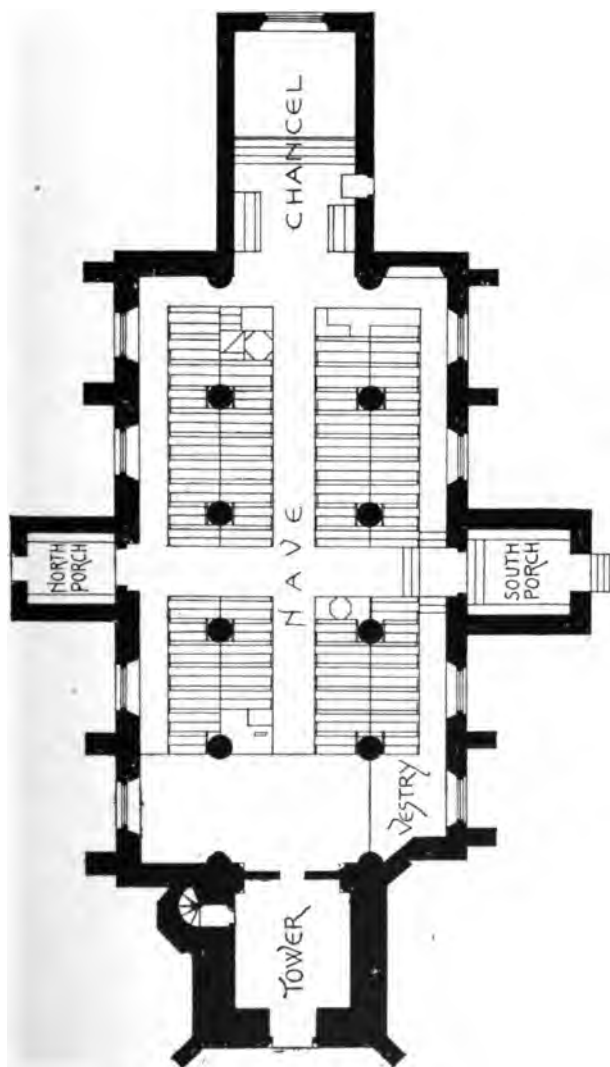
Llantrisant, an ancient borough, to which a charter confirming four earlier ones from 1346 was granted by R. Beauchamp, Earl of



Font in Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire.

Warwick and Lord of Glamorgan, in 1424; which now, with the mace, is in the custody of Mr. Evan John, J.P.

The **Castle**, of which only a fragment now remains, dates from Hen. III, or Edw. I. It was the head of the lordship of Miscin, a great part of which was in the hands of native owners, until the last of them, Howel ap Meredith, was expelled by Richard de Clare,



Plan of Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire.

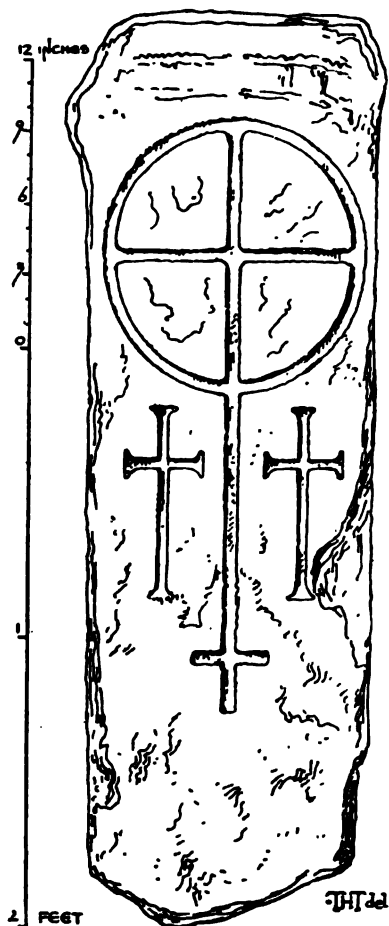




Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire.

1229-1262. Since then it has always been in the hands of the chief Lord.

Edward II was sheltered here for a time, but taken prisoner in the adjoining woods.



LLANTRISSANT CH.

Sketch of Slab, with Incised Crosses, fixed into North Side of Llantrissant Church, Glamorganshire.

In Leland's time the castle was the prison for Miscin and "Glin Rodeney."

(*Arch Camb.*, 1878, p. 7, 1886, p. 172, etc. *Ib.*, 1887, p. 161, etc.; *History of Llantrissant*, by T. Morgan, 1898.)

The **Church** consists of Chancel, nave with side aisles divided from it by an arcade of five bays, and a low but massive western tower.

The font is of early date, and of similar design to the one at Pyle, near Bridgend. There is also a knight's effigy of early date, supposed to be Cadwgan Vawr, sixth in descent from Einion ab Collwyn.

In the base of the tower is an extemporised foundry for casting the church bells. In the north wall of the church there is a large stone, with an early cross carved thereon.

(*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. x, p. 348; 5th Series, vol. xi, p. 323; 5th Series, vol. xiii, p. 269.)

St. Cawrdaf's Monastery.—Of this we have no information, except that Mr. Storrie "suspects it to be on the site of an old Roman building, some of the foundations and all the stones of which were used in the construction of the present ruins." Cawrdaf may have established a cell here; it is sometimes called "Gelli-Cawrdaf." He "was the son of Caradog Freichfras, or Strong-i'-the-Arm. Caradog was grandson of Brychan and Earl of Gloucester, a contemporary of King Arthur, and in the legendary story one of the Knights of the Round Table, and keeper of the Castle Dolorous. The wife of Caradog and mother of Cawrdaf was Tegau Eurfron, or Of the Golden Breast, celebrated by the bards as one of the *three* chaste women of Britain: who possessed three valuable ornaments: a knife, a golden cup, and a mantle, the latter of which is the subject of a famous ballad given by Percy in his *Reliques*."

(B. Gould, *Lives of Saints*, App. 319.)

Places worthy of notice in the neighbourhood of Llantrisant, but outside our present line, are the "Caerau," a fairly complete earth-work, said to be the largest in the county, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the town, and the tumuli on the Garth mountain, which were long used as beacons, and by whose service certain lands were held.

Castell-y-Mynach, an ancient and interesting house, formerly the seat of an important branch of the Mathew family. It is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Llantrisant, on the road to Capel Llaniltern.

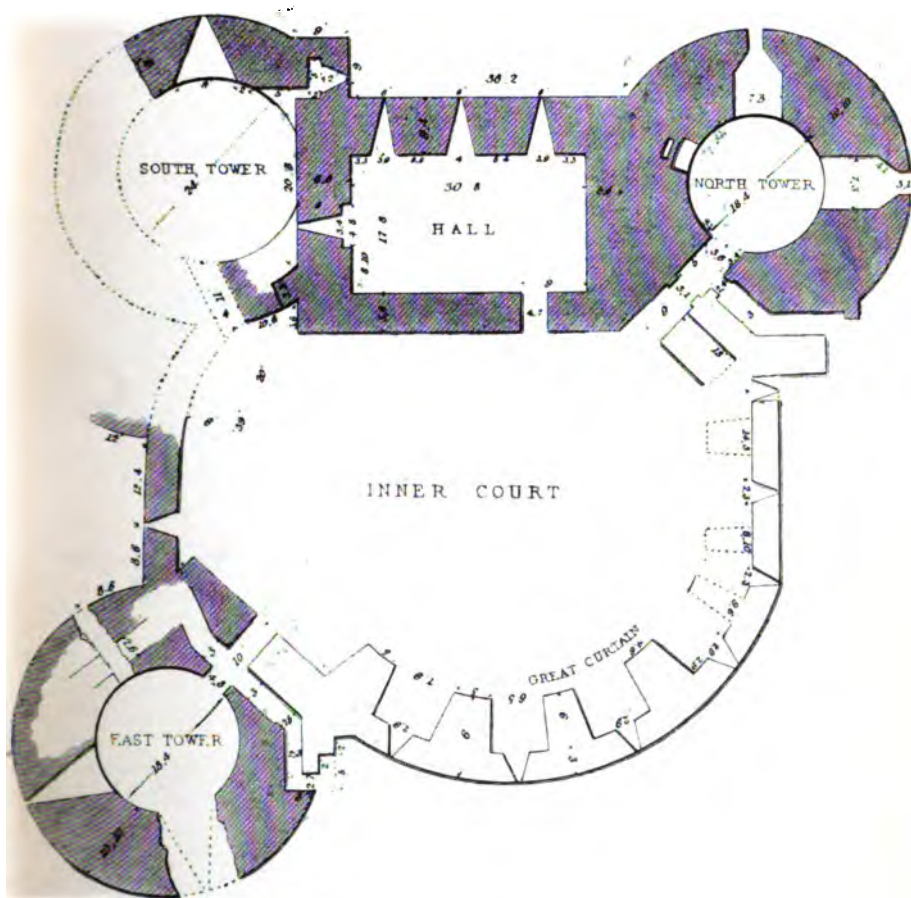
Capel Llaniltern Inscribed Stone.—The small village church of Llaniltern is a comparatively new and very plain structure, the only interesting feature of which is an early Christian inscribed stone, built into the east wall outside.

The inscription is in two horizontal lines, and reads:

VENDVMAgi—

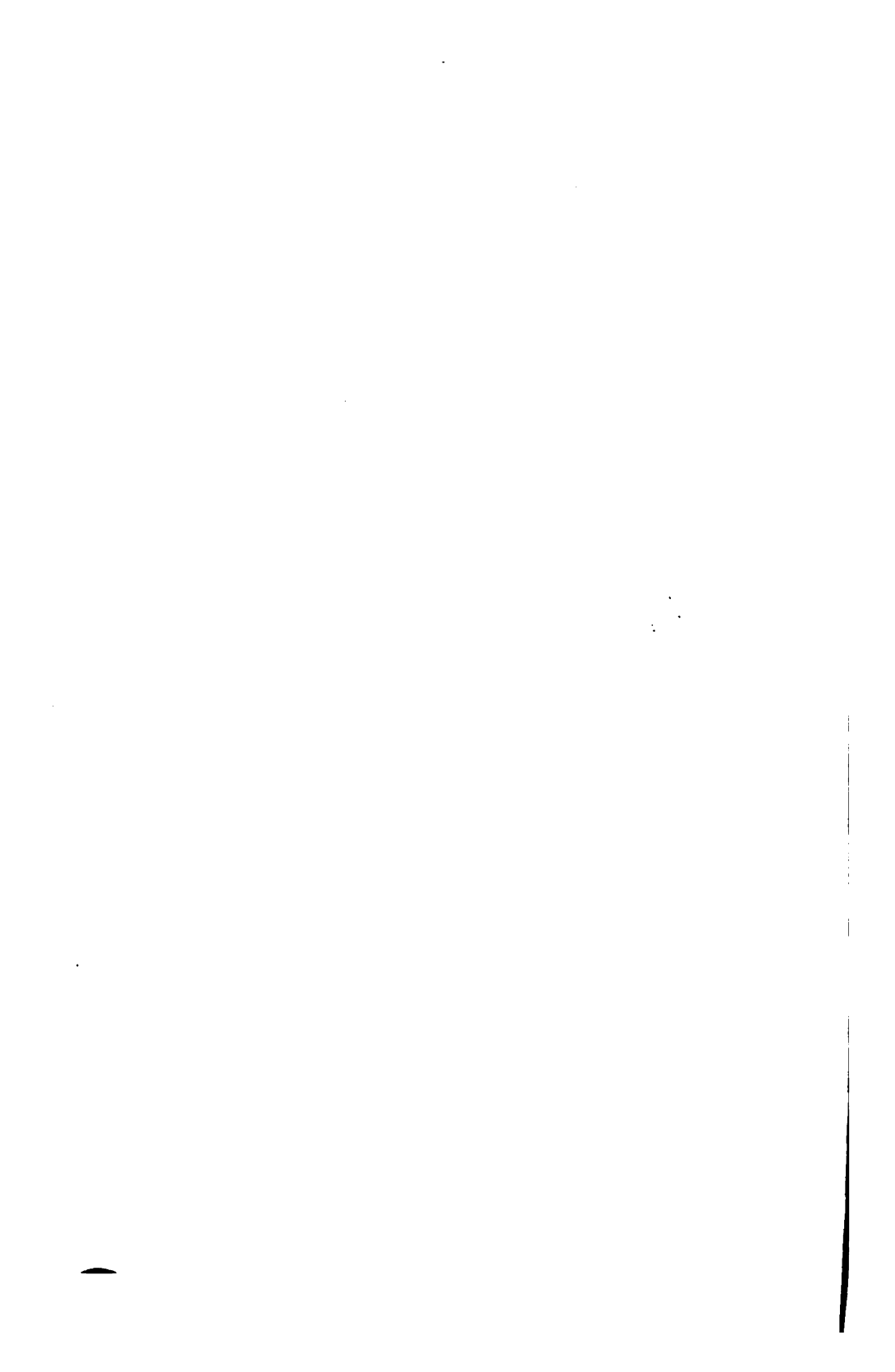
hiC IACit

It will be remarked that, although the horizontal I placed thus — is characteristic of the earlier inscriptions, which are entirely in debased Latin capitals, the great number of letters of minuscule



CASTEL COCH.

MAIN FLOOR



form indicate the transition to the later style of writing introduced by the Irish scribes in the seventh century.

(Prof. J. O. Westwood in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. ii, p. 260.)

Castell Coch, so called from the red tint of its materials, is placed on a platform, 200 yards by 70 yards, projecting from the southern face of the hill-side. Its general plan is a triangle, each angle being capped by a drum tower. Its general divisions are the *south, east, and northern towers*, the *gate tower*, the *curtains* and *hall*, and the *outworks*.

As this castle has been completely restored by the Marquis of Bute, and made habitable, and its restoration is in strict accordance with what has been ascertained of the original structure, it deserves



"Vendumagli" Inscribed Stone, built into wall of Llaniltern Church, Glamorganshire.

careful attention from those who wish to study the actual conditions of life in a mediæval fortress.

(Clark, *Med. Mil. Arch.*, i, 358; *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Series, vol. i, p. 241.)

A short distance on the north of the castle, the bold promontory of the hill overlooking it and the valley of the Taff, has been cut off by an early *intrenchment* in the limestone rock.

Should time permit, there are some other objects, not strictly antiquarian, to which a few minutes' attention may be directed. The *vineyard* attached to Castell Coch; *Nantgarw* pottery works, a short distance higher up the valley; and the *Old Bridge* at Pontypridd, built by a self-taught genius, William Edwards, in 1755, and supposed at the time to have the largest span in the world, 140 ft.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16th. EXCURSION No. 3.

YSTRADFELLTE.

Route.—Members assembled in the MARKET SQUARE at 9 A.M., and were conveyed by carriage to YSTRADFELLTE, 12 miles north-west of Merthyr, going through Hirwain, and returning by Aberpergwm to GLYN NEATH RAILWAY STATION, whence the members were conveyed back to MERTHYR by train.

GLYN NEATH ... dep. 6.6 P.M.

MERTHYR ... arr. 7 P.M.

Total distance by road 25 miles, and by rail 14 miles.

LUNCHEON was provided at Ystradfellte.

On the outward journey stops were made at BEDD-Y-GWYDDEL (*Cross made in turf on hill-side*), near the Dynevor Arms Inn, 3 miles west of Merthyr; VEDW HIR (*Inscribed Stone removed from Pen-y-mynydd, Ystradfellte*) 1 mile south-west of the Dynevor Arms Inn; YSTRADFELLTE (*Church*) 9 miles north-west of Vedw Hir; CASTELL COCH (*Medieval Fortress*), 1 mile north of Ystradfellte; and the MAEN MADOC (*Inscribed Stone on the line of the Sarn Helen*), 2 miles north-west of Castell Coch.

On the return journey, a stop was made at ABERPERGWYM (*Residence of M. S. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.*), 9 miles south-west of the Maen Madoc, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of Glyn Neath Railway Station.

Bedd-y-Gwyddel¹ will be found on the watershed of the hill about 300 yards south-east of the Dynevor Arms Inn. It is a cross, raised in sods, about 1 ft. high and 2 ft. wide. The longer limb is about 80 ft. long (east and west), and the other about 70 ft. Nothing is known of it beyond what is conveyed by the name. It may mark the grave of an early Goidelic Christian. Among English-speaking folk it is often called "the giant's grave."

Vedw Hir Inscribed Stone.—The stone which formerly stood at Pen-y-Mynydd, Ystradfellte, was some years ago removed by the late Mr. Richard Edwards, the owner of the land there, to his residence at Vedw Hir, near Llwedcoed (Aberdare), where it now remains. The stone bears an incised cross, and an Ogam inscription which Professor Rhys reads as

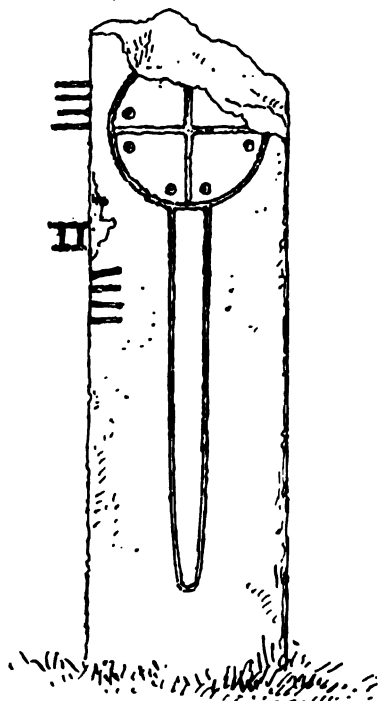

 G L U V O C A

(T. H. Thomas, in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. xi, p. 329; Professor Rhys, *ib.*, 5th Series, vol. xiii, p. 126.)

¹ Compare with "embankment crosses" described by Mr. F. R. Coles in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 345.

Hirwain: near this place is said to be the scene of a battle, having important results, between Jestyn ap Wrgan and Rhys ap Tewdwr.

Castell Coch.—Nearly a mile north of Ystradfellte, on the fork of the two small streams, Llia and Dringarth, which unite at its apex and form the Mellte river, is a castellet of whose history, so far, little seems to be known, and about which even local tradition has nothing to say. The ground-plan, for which we are indebted to



Ogam inscribed Stone from Pen-y-Mynydd, Brecknockshire, near Ystradfellte, now standing on lawn of Mrs. Edwards' house at Vedw-Hir, near Aberdare.

Colonel W. L. Morgan, R.E., shows all that is to be seen of it. Only enough remains to give the outline of the walls. Advantage was taken of the steep ground worn down by the rivers on two sides of its triangle, while on the land side it was defended by a ditch whose contents were thrown up to form a rampart on the inside or scarp. The ditch still holds water, and is called "Scodlyn."

Maen Madoc Inscribed Stone.—An inscribed stone, locally known as “Maen Madoc,” stands beside the Roman road called “Sarn Helen,” about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Ystradfellte village. The stone measures 11 ft. high by 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, and about 1 ft. 3 ins. thick ; and the inscription which is in very rude capitals, several of which are reversed, reads vertically upwards :

DERVVC- FILIVS

IVL- IC IVCIT

The origin of the designation “Maen Madoc” is not apparent ; but there is a “Castell Madoc” about 4 miles due north of the site of this stone, near the Senny river ; and a “Nant Madoc” about 2 miles still further north.

(Professor Westwood, in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. iv, p. 407; *Lap. Wall*, p. 64; Professor Rhys in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. v, p. 332.)

Sarn Helen.—Here was seen what is considered to be a good specimen of an undoubted Roman road. It is still used as a road where it passes Maen Madoc, and can be traced as a ridge across several fields in the Nêdd Valley at about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile south-south-west of Maen Madoc, and close to the highest farm in the valley, named Coed-y-garreg.

Several cairns have lately been explored in this valley by Mr. Cantrill and others. There are also, it is believed, hut-circles on the hill sides—as near Maen Llia.

Ystradfellte Church (St. Mary's) has chancel, nave, and western tower, “with the usual deficiency of good architecture.” The tower is characteristic of the severe Welsh style ; the chancel arch very rude ; the east window may be Decorated, and one on the south of chancel is of Perpendicular character—and the rest modernised.

(Sir S. R. Glynn, *Arch. Camb.*, 1886, p. 274.)

Aberpergwm.—By the kind permission of Mr. M. S. Williams, F.S.A., the excursion ended with a visit to this interesting house, where the extensive collection of local and other antiquities was open for inspection.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th.—EXCURSION No. 4.

CARDIFF.

Route.—Members assembled at the Station of the G. W. and Rhymney Joint Line, at 8.45 A.M., and were conveyed by train to Cardiff.

MERTHYR	...	...	dep. 8.55 A.M.
CARDIFF	...	...	arr. 10.12 A.M.

On arrival at CARDIFF, the following objects of interest were inspected on foot in the order given : *Cardiff Castle ; the Black Friars ; the Grey Friars ; the Church of St. John the Baptist ; the Free Public Museum ; and the Town Hall.*

At 4 P.M., members had the choice of visiting either Caerphilly Castle or Llandaff Cathedral.

The former party went by train from the Rhymney Station.

CARDIFF	...	...	dep. 4.15
CAERPHILLY	...	...	arr. 4.30
CAERPHILLY	...	...	dep. 6.24
MERTHYR	...	...	arr. 7.10

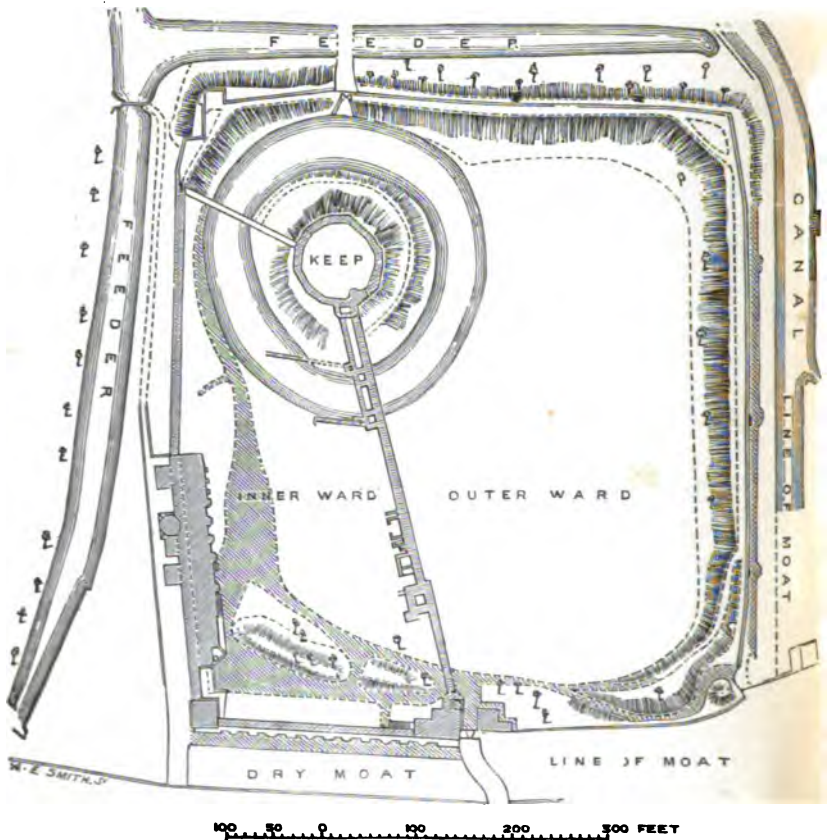
The Castle, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north of Station, was inspected on foot between trains.

LUNCHEON was provided at the DOROTHY CAFÉ, Cardiff, at 1.30 P.M.

Cardiff.—This town, which has, owing to its position with regard to the Glamorganshire coalfield, become the commercial capital of South Wales, is situated on the east bank of the River Taff, near its mouth. The older part of the town lies to the north of the Great Western Railway, and the newer part and the docks to the south of it. The principal streets are St. Mary Street and High Street, in one straight line leading northwards from the Great Western Railway Station to the Castle. The parish church of St. John the Baptist is to the east of High Street, at the end of a narrow thoroughfare called Church Street. The site of the Blackfriars Monastery is outside the north-west angle of the Castle, and the Grey Friars Monastery outside the north-east angle of the Castle.

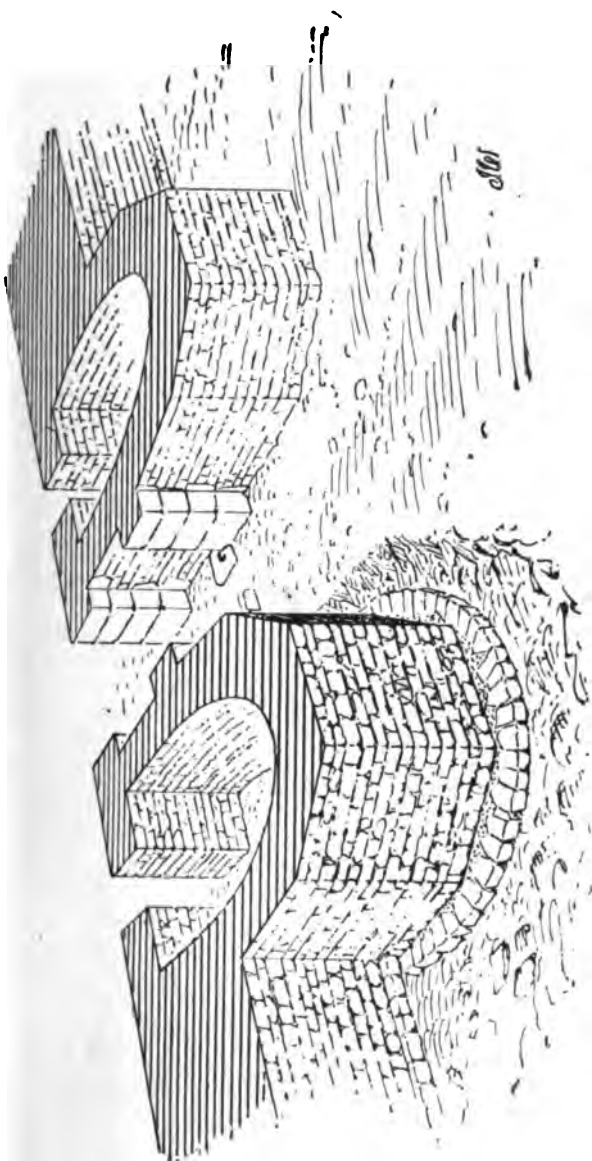
The party visiting the Cathedral will go by carriage from the Castle Entrance at 4 P.M., returning to the Rhymney Station in time for train dep. 6.10 P.M., arriving at Merthyr 7.10 P.M.

The Castle.—This Castle is of great historic interest, but its archæology more properly falls within the purview of the visit of the Association. It occupies the site of a Roman camp of considerable importance, the remains of which, in the form of a strongly-constructed rampart of masonry, 10 ft. 3 ins. thick, have been unearthed on the north and east sides during the last few years.



Plan of Cardiff Castle.

The *castrum* was square, enclosing about 10 acres ; and, to judge from the above remains, it was of late type, with two gateways, and polygonal bastions or towers at regular intervals, the corners being similarly capped. The recent excavations brought to light the north gateway, a work of singular interest, and probably the most perfect Roman gateway in Great Britain. Its character and construction will readily be gathered from the accompanying diagrammatic view.



North Gateway of the Roman Castrum at Cardiff.
(*Drawn by John Ward F.S.A.*)

The south Roman gateway is represented apparently by the existing mediæval entrance into the Castle area.

To judge from the condition of the Roman wall, it would seem that after the withdrawal of the Roman garrisons the old defensive lines were allowed to fall into disuse. The next work in order of time is the post-Roman moated mound, on which the Normans subsequently erected their great shell-keep. Later—but whether before or after the Norman Conquest of Glamorgan is not clear—the ruined Roman lines were again brought into requisition. For some two-thirds of their circuit, they were buried under an enormous bank formed of the materials derived from the re-excavation and enlargement of the Roman ditch. The circuit was completed by the rebuilding of the ancient wall, which was carried to a height of some 30 ft. or more. In 1090 it was conquered by R. Fitzhamon, and made the *caput* of the Seignory of Glamorgan. From him it descended by heirship, male and female, through the families of De Clare, Despenser, Beachamp and Neville to Richard III, on whose fall it was escheated to the Crown, and granted, first to Jasper Tudor, and finally, by Edward VI, granted or sold to William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke of that name, in whose heirs general it has since remained.

The Black Tower, overlooking the south gateway, appears to be Early English; and the visitor will have little difficulty in distinguishing the works of different periods, ranging from the fifteenth century to that of the late Mr. Burges, R.A., which make up the picturesque residential portion of the Castle.

In the Castle grounds, to the west, the foundations of the Black Friars are indicated by dwarf walls of modern brickwork; and in Lord Bute's gardens to the east, much of those of the Grey Friars are similarly indicated, while hard by are the ruins of the Elizabethan mansion of the Herberts.

(G. T. Clark, *Med. Mil. Arch.*, vol. i, p. 336, etc.; *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. viii, p. 249; 5th Series, vol. vii, p. 288; and 5th Series, vol. xvii, p. 55.)

The Black Friars Monastery.—The site of the Dominican Church and Priory has been explored by the Marquis of Bute since 1887, with important results, which was fully described by Mr. C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A.

(The Rev. J. P. Conway in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. vi, p. 97; and C. B. Fowler's *Excavations on the Site of the Black Friars Monastery, Cardiff Castle*.)

The Grey Friars Monastery “was founded in 1280 by Gilbert de Clare, and at the Dissolution purchased by Sir George Herbert, who built, with the materials of the Friary, the house of which the ruins remain.” The site of the Franciscan Friary was laid bare by the Marquis of Bute in 1896, and the results were described by Mr. C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A.

(G. T. Clark, *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. xiv, p. 112; *Western Mail*, December 21st, 1896.)

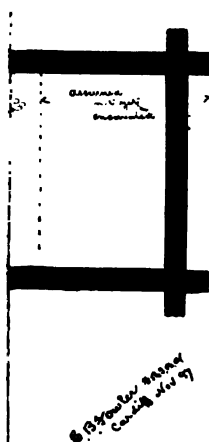
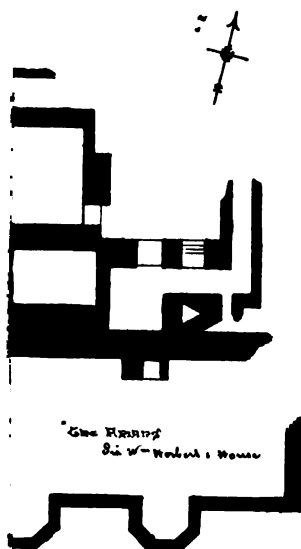


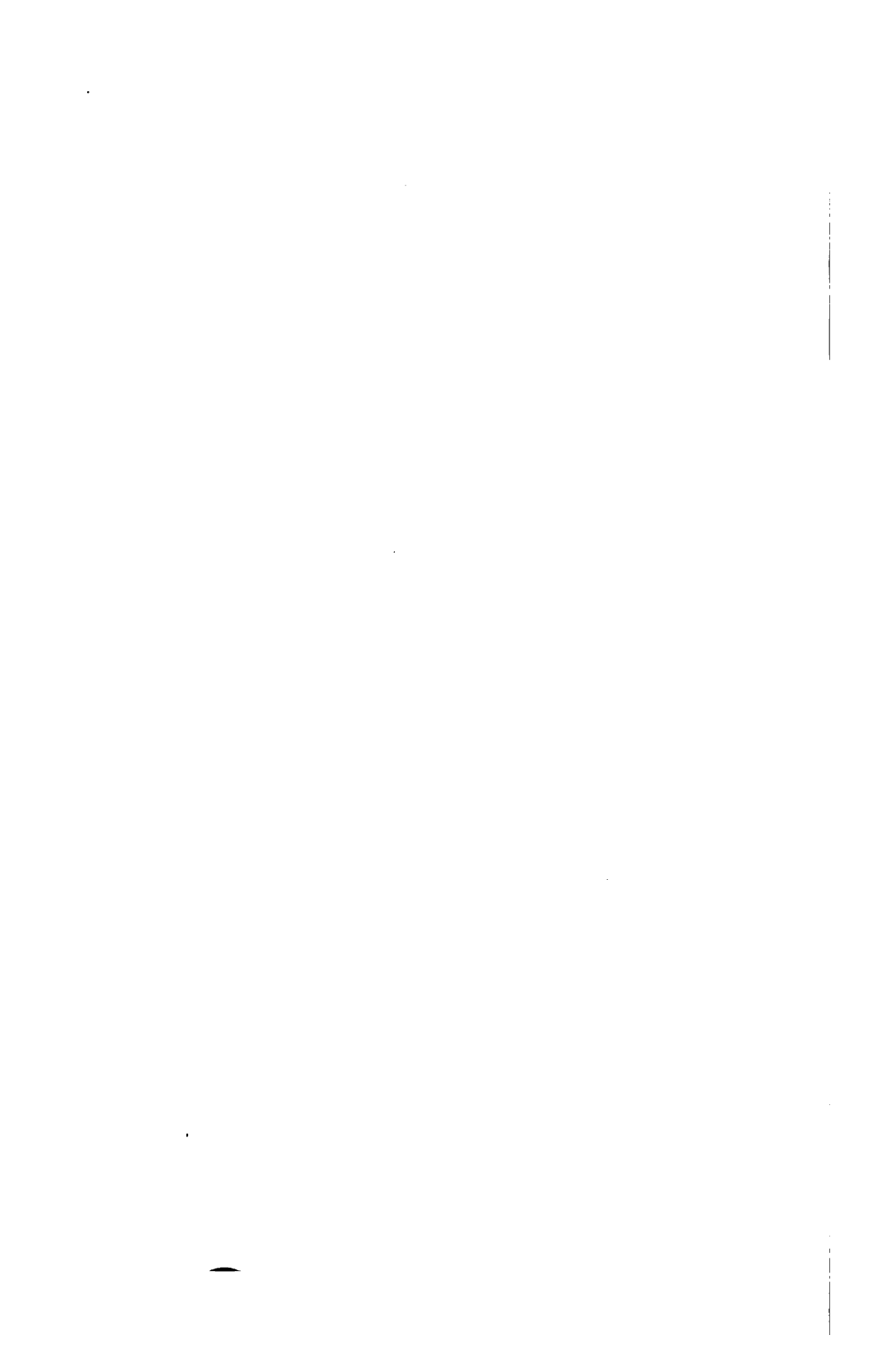
North Gateway of the Roman Castrum at Cardiff.

1

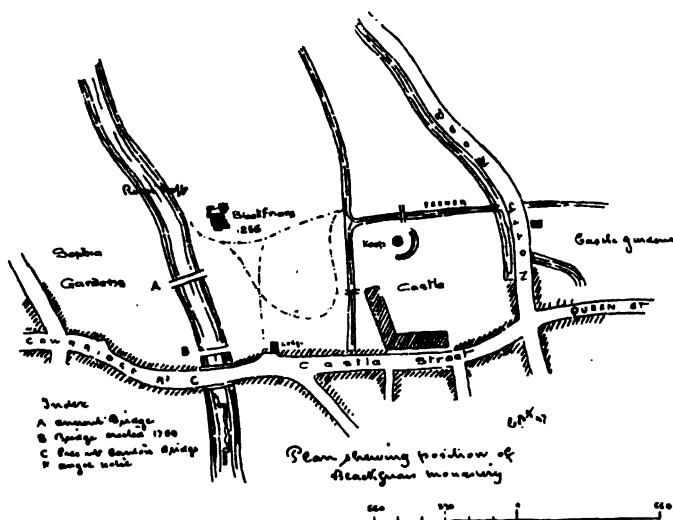
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The Church of St. John Baptist is the only ancient ecclesiastical edifice now existing in Cardiff. It belongs to the Perpendicular period, though the arcading of the chancel, and perhaps the basement of the tower, are of earlier date. The tower is of great beauty and dignity, and quite equal to the best Somersetshire type. In the church are several objects of special interest, *e.g.*, a perfect rood-turret with doors and steps complete, a Jacobean tomb of the Herberts—time of Queen Elizabeth—some good painted glass, and a sculptured reredos of great merit, by W. Goscombe John, A.R.A. Within the last few years, the church has been restored—partly rebuilt, greatly enlarged—and fully equipped with organ, bells, etc.,



Sketch-Plan, showing position of Black Friars Monastery, Cardiff.

at a cost, including the levelling and laying out of the churchyard, of about £23,000.

The Corporation Museum and Art Gallery.—The collections of this Institution are of a miscellaneous nature. Among the oil paintings are some excellent examples of the work of Corot, Tissot, Constable, Vicat Cole, Alma Tadema, and an unusual landscape with figures by Romney. The Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colours was formed to illustrate the development of the British School of that phase of art. The collection of Nantgarw and Swansea porcelains is admittedly the largest and best in existence. The casts of the pre-Norman crosses and other monuments of Glamorgan represent the beginning of a Welsh series of these casts, which promises to be one

of the chief features of the new Museum and Art Gallery shortly to be erected in Cathays Park. There is a small collection of antiquities, of which the partly-restored roof of a small room in the Roman villa of Llantwit-Major, excavated by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society some years ago, is worthy of notice.

Town Hall.—The records belonging to the Corporation are kept here. The principal are the ten municipal charters, dating from 1338 to 1608. They are now in course of publication, under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Matthews.

Caerphilly Castle.—The most extensive castle in Wales, occupying an area of about 30 acres. The great hall is a very fine example of Decorated architecture. The leaning tower is a curiosity which appeals to the popular imagination far more than the historical and archæological merits of the building.

(G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Series, vol. i, p. 251; *Med. Mil. Arch.*, vol. i, p. 315; R. W. Banks in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. iii, p. 161).

In **Llandaff Cathedral** the objects of chief interest comprise :

(a) The old Norman arch of Urban's Building, at east end of present choir; the late Romanesque doorways in south and north walls of aisles, the lovely Early-English western font, the chapter-house, the Jasper Tudor bell-tower.

(b) Peculiar features: The long continuous roof of nave and choir; no transepts or central tower, no triforium.

(c) Tombs: The Matthews' family, Bishop Morgan, Bishop William de Braos, sundry Bishops (mostly unknown).

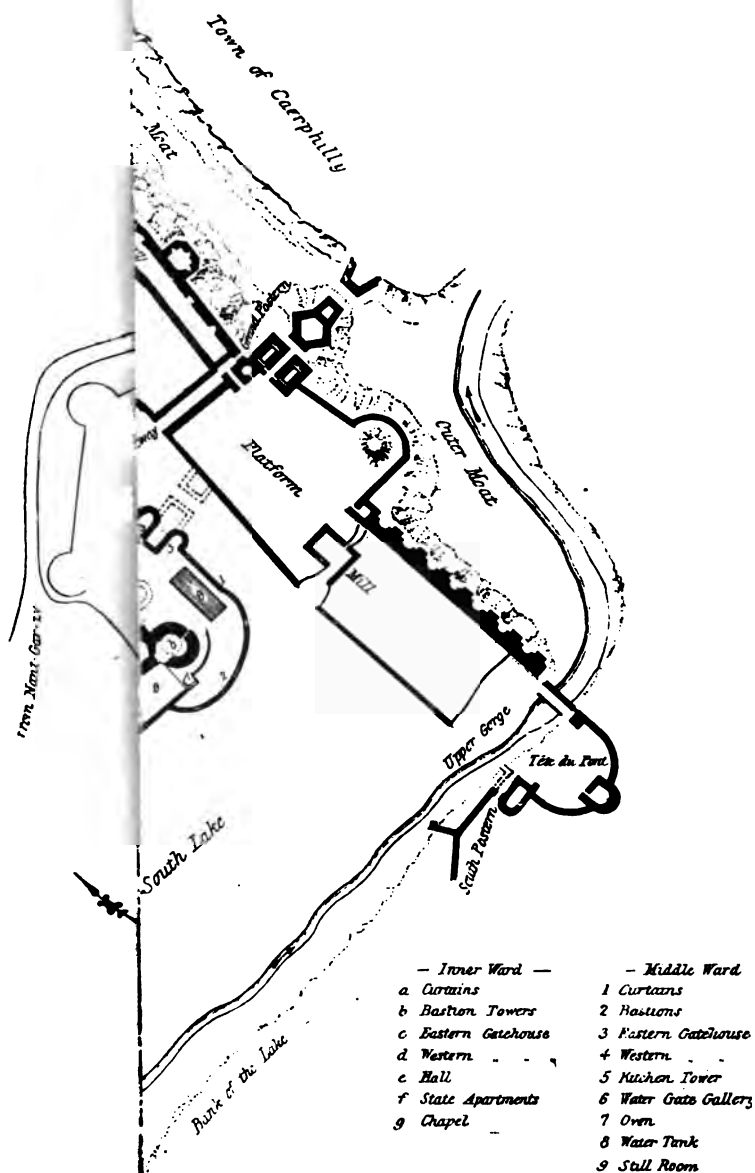
(d) Paintings in reredos by Dante Rossetti.

In the compilation of this Report, valuable assistance has been given by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., Mr. Ll. Reynolds, Mr. J. S. Corbett, Mr. C. Wilkins, F.G.S., Mr. W. Edwards, H.M.I.S., and others.

Thanks are due to Miss E. Beddoe for permission to use her photographs, to the Cardiff Naturalists' Society for the illustrations of Gelligaer, to Mr. C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A., for the loan of his plans of the Blackfriars and Greyfriars monasteries at Cardiff, and to Mr. F. R. Kempson, F.R.I.B.A., for the plan of Llantrisant Church.

The photograph of the Roman Gateway of Cardiff Castle was taken by Mr. Alfred Freke, of Cardiff.

CAER P



MERTHYR TYDFIL MEETING, AUGUST, 1900.

Local Secretary's Account.

[illegible]

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—MEETING AT MERTHYR TYDFIL, AUGUST 13TH TO 17TH, 1900.

Statement of Account (Excursions).

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1900.			
Aug. 14. First Excursion, 48 Tickets, at 6s. ...	14 8 0	Stanford, Maps	0 11 5
" " " 4 Luncheon Tickets, at 2s. 6d. ...	0 10 0	Caunt, Luncheons at Gelligaer and Ystradfellwg...	14 0 6
Aug. 15. Second " 40 Tickets, at 7s. 6d. ...	15 0 0	Evans " Llantrisant	5 17 6
" " " 3 Luncheon Tickets, at 2s. 6d. ...	0 7 6	Stephens " Cardiff	4 2 0
Aug. 16. Third " 47 Tickets, at 7s. 6d. ...	17 12 6	Six Conveynances, First and Third Excursions ..	13 19 0
" " " 6 Luncheon Tickets, at 2s. 6d. ...	0 15 0	Aug. 15. Railway Fares, Merthyr to Pontypridd and return	7 14 0
Aug. 17. Fourth " 37 Tickets, at 6s. ...	11 2 0	" 16. Glyneath to Merthyr	2 7 6
" " " 5 Luncheon Tickets, at 2s. 6d. ...	0 12 6	" 17. to Cardiff and return	2 11 4
		" Tea at Caerphilly	4 5 0
		Gratuities to drivers, First and Second Excursions	0 6 6
		Bedford Press, printing tickets	0 8 0
		Balance (profit)	2 1 6
			2 3 8
	£60 7 6		£60 7 6

General Account.

Tickets of Admission to Meetings :		General Secretaries' Expenses, preparatory and during meeting	
	£1 16 0		£4 13 11
Rev. T. J. Jones ; J. L. Smith, Esq. ; D. W. Jones, Esq., 12s. each...	£1 16 0	Balance in hand of General Secretary ...	1 2 10
Rev. W. Davies ; R. S. Frost, Esq. ; — New, Esq. ; Archd. Williams, 7s. 6d. ...	1 17 6		
Profit on Excursion Tickets ...	2 3 8		
	£5 16 9		£5 16 9
Oct. 29. Balance in hands of Local Secretary ...	£32 0 6	Oct. 29. Due to W. Edwards, as per account	5 2 10
		" Chas. Williams, as per account	0 14 5
		" Balance in favour of Local Fund	26 3 8
Balance in favour of Local Fund ...	£32 0 6		£32 0 6

Reviews and Notices of Books.

CARDIFF RECORDS : BEING MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. Edited by JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS, Archivist to the Corporation of Cardiff (author of *Borough of St. Ives, Cornwall*) ; prepared by authority of the Corporation, under the direction of the Records Committee. Vols. i, ii. Cardiff: Published by order of the Corporation, and sold by Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, London, 1898-1900.

THE genesis of these handsome volumes was remarkable. In 1898 certain busybodies found a "mare's nest," and forthwith communicated their discovery to the *South Wales Daily News*. This newspaper announced that if everybody had their own the Corporation of Cardiff would be possessed of the foreshores of their borough. Then Mr. Councillor Edward Thomas moved that this council deems it an imperative duty to direct a thorough and exhaustive investigation into the statements and representations of the *South Wales Daily News* on the subject of Cardiff lands; and, as a preliminary step, desires the town clerk to have prepared with all convenient speed a précis of all charters, deeds, and documents in the custody of the Corporation (excluding lands recently acquired for waterworks and improvement purposes), and of all references to corporate lands or leases thereof in ancient books and records, as well as of all charters, deeds and documents, but which are not now in the possession or custody of the Corporation, and submit a print thereof to each member of this Council; and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of ventilating, inquiring into, and considering the whole subject, and reporting to this Council thereon.

Twenty members voted for the resolution; one alderman was neutral. A committee was nominated, and the Town Clerk directed to prepare a list of documents. At the same meeting a letter was read from Mr. John Hobson Matthews, Solicitor (author of the *History of St. Ives, Lelant, Towednack and Zennor, Cornwall*), offering his services to this committee. At their next meeting, the committee received from their Town Clerk a list of documents; and resolved that Mr. John Hobson Matthews be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the above resolution, under the control of the sub-committee and the Town Clerk.

These goodly volumes are the published outcome of Mr. John Hobson Matthews' labour; the illustrations have been arranged under the superintendence of Mr. John Ballinger, the ever-active librarian of Cardiff; and the pretty little head-and-tail pieces specially

prepared from reproductions of mediæval tiles found in Cardiff by Mr. John Ward, Curator of the Museum.

Everybody in the neighbourhood hastened to assist; the late Marquis of Bute; Oliver Jones, Esq., of Fônmon Castle; Miss Talbot, of Margam Abbey; T. Mansel Franklen, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Glamorgan; Rev. Canon Thompson, Vicar of Cardiff; Rev. F. T. Beck, Vicar of Roath; Clement Waldron, Esq., of Llandaff; the late C. F. Tolputt, Esq., Controller of Customs; C. B. Fowler, Esq., and E. Salisbury Esq., of Literary Search Room in the Record Office.

Our archivist first took the municipal charters in hand. He gives us nineteen, and states that of these eleven only are in custody of the Town Clerk. The reader naturally wonders how it is that the Cardiff Corporation should have been so careless as to have allowed these valuable documents to have passed from their keeping; but, on further examination, it appears that although charters have been lost they have not passed into alien hands.

This apparent anomaly is due to the arrangement which Mr. Hobson Matthews has made of his material (and it appears to us a very good arrangement). When a charter (A) is recited in a later confirmation (B), then our archivist records (A) in its place chronologically; and when he comes to it in the confirming charter (B) writes [*Hic sequitur prout in carta originali*].

So we find after all, that, with the exception of charter No. 1, of which more presently, all the charters are at home, either in the form of grants, confirmations, or recitations. The exceptional charter No. 1 is preserved among the *Cotton MSS.* in the British Museum, and is a statement of liberties and customs granted by Robert and William, Earls of Gloucester, some time before 1147, "to the free resiants or burgesses of Tewkesbury and Cardiff alike."

The oldest document in the muniment room is an *inspeximus*, dated October 14, 1338, by Lord Hugh Despenser and Alianor his wife, of a grant given by Lord William La Zousche and Alianor his consort, of a plot of land, made in 1331, or thereabouts; and the latest, the English translation of a charter granted by King James II, in 1687. The other benefactors are Edward II, 1324; Edward le Despenser, 1358; Edward III, 1359; Thomas le Despenser, 1397; Henry IV, 1400; Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, 1421; Isabel la Despenser, 1423; Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, 1451; Henry VI, 1452; Edward IV, 1465; Richard, Duke of Gloucester, 1477; Elizabeth, 1581; Elizabeth, 1600; James I, 1608.

Another notable feature in our archivist's arrangement is: he not only translates the original Latin into English, but when an English translation is all that remains, he replaces the original Latin version with a conjectural restoration. This seems to be almost a work of supererogation.

Hugh le Despenser, in his charter of 1340, granted to his beloved burgesses of his vill of Kaerdif the privilege of "choosing yearly our bailiffs from among our burgesses, of the same vill; to wit, four

provosts, of whom the Constable of the Castle of Kaerdif shall receive two at his will, one bailiff, and two ale-tasters."

Richard De Beanchamp, in 1421, directs certain oaths to be taken before the constable "*tanquam majore*;" and Queen Elizabeth, in both her charters, speaks of both the mayor and bailiffs of Kaerdif; but the first mayor of Cardiff was Thomas Revel Guest, who was elected on January 1, 1836, after the Municipal Reform Act, 5 and 6 of William IV.

In chapter ii, our archivist deals with "Ministers' Accounts," i.e., financial statements sent up to the Crown concerning estates which, from various causes, had come into the King's hands.

The Cardiff bundles range from 46-7, Henry III, 1263, to 5 Edward VI, 1550. They are written in Latin, which has been translated by Mr. Mathews, who does not give the original. Some items are extremely valuable, and many very curious.

In the accounts rendered by Humphrey de Bohun to Henry III, concerning the lands of Richard de Clare, 1263, we have the household expenses of Cardiff Castle for 54 weeks, which amount to £62 14s. 6d., or £1 3s. 3d. per week. The household consisted of the Constable, who had three horses and two men; a clerk, with one man and one horse; three valets; a warder; a gatekeeper; a cook; two "*weytes*;" one washerwoman; five footmen; that is to say, eighteen persons and four horses; whether the cook and the "*weytes*" were male or female it is hard to say; probably the latter, or the washerwoman would have been lonely.

Bartholomew de Badlesmere accounts for castles, manors, etc., of the late Gilbert de Clare in 1315, and answers for £9 10s. for farm of two water-mills and one mill there (Cardiff) at the term of St. Michael. This shows that, although the burgesses and tenants had been allowed free trade in mills for more than a century and a half, the Lord's mills brought in good rent.

There is a haymaking bill 586 years old.

66 acres and 3 roods of meadow, mown by piecework, 33s. 4½d., at 6d. an acre.

In strewing the grass of the same, 2s 9½d.

In raking and cocking the hay of 39 acres and 3 roods, 3s. 4d., at 1d. an acre. In the expense of one customary parker carrying the hay for one day, 3s.

The bill appears to be incomplete, for only 39 acres were raked and cocked, and "one customary parker" could never have carried the hay off 66 acres and 3 roods in one day, though he received what was then the very liberal allowance of 3s.

Welthian (Gwenllian), widow of Sir Payne Turbeville, in 1316, answers for 17½ quarters of beans in Rempny (Rhymney), and not more: because 34 quarters were carried off by the Welsh, in the war.

She also accounts: "In hanging five thieves, together with the cord bought for the same, 2s. 1d."

In 1316, John Giffard, of Brimesfeld, accounts for 76s. 7d., received of 130 stone 4 lb. of cheese sold as extras from the issues

of the dairy. At the same time, each stone of the weight of 14 lb., price of each stone 7d.; and for 10s. 6d. received of 18 stone of butter sold there (at Roath) at the same time. Among his "foreign expenses," which were perhaps travelling expenses, we find: "And in fifteen thieves and felons in the said county (Glamorgant) condemned to be hanged, 5s. : for each one, 4d. For 15 cords bought for them, 15d.

In 1393 the rents were "so much the less because the grass did not grow this year by reason of the drought of the weather."

This same year Roger Panter, surveyor of divers churches belonging to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, paid "Two dewhoppers hired for five weeks 13s. 4d." The dewhoppers were allowed 1d. for a drink; ordinary workmen only got $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In the account of Richard Crede, Prevost of the Manor of the Lord Edmond, Earl of Stafford, we find, in the year 1401, under the head of Capitage, a very interesting entry: "And for 4d. of capitage of Joan Kist, the lord's bondwoman, to have the lord's license to dwell outside the lord's bounds; and for 2s. of capitage of Richard Wilkyn, the lord's bondman, to have the same license: *for that he died in the parish of Aissh*" struck out, "because he is alive; and for capitage of John Walter Brown, the lord's bondman, to have the same license of the lord. And for 6d. received of capitage of Joan Illewen, the lord's bondwoman, to have the same license of the lord; and for 16d. received of capitage of John Geiffrei the lord's bondman, to have the same license of the lord to dwell without the lord's domain for the term of his life, by the pledge of John William Godeman and of Richard Geiffrei, as in the roll of the Court of the preceding year."

1492. "2s. rent of one sparrow-hawk of the rent of Lawrence Berkerolls." This is on a defective sheet, but refers to Llanblethian.

At Neeth Citra, 3s. 4d. of the farm of mines of sea coal then so demised this year.

The relative value of sea coal to sparrow-hawks is not what it was.

This same year, 1492, 10s. farm of the rabbit warren of the flattholmes was paid by William Philip. In 1492, 5s. 4d. was paid at Pentirgh for "a certain custom called 'Commorth clauway', fulling in every other year at the Kalends of May."

The collector of the rents called "Castellwarde," in charge of the Sheriff of Glamorgan, among other items was accountable for a certain custom in Welsh called "chence," in English, "Smoke silr," for which every tenant in the lordship paid one penny.

In 1547, William Griffith, gentleman, our lord the King's, escheator, answers for 10s. of the issues of a third part of three parcels of land lying at Llanwo, within the lordship of Glinrothney, one of which is called "Blaen Cludach," the second "Penruye," the third "Ab-ken Voye," late belonging to Hoell Gweyne Gogh, outlawed for the murder of one Lewis Muryke, by the aforesaid Howell feloniously slain.

The eight "Inquisitiones post mortem" preserved in the Cardiff

Moniment Room are in Latin, and Mr. Hobson Matthews gives us an English translation of them.

These are returns made to the Crown on the death of a feudatory, concerning the extent and value of the dead man's possessions; a careful inquiry was made by a local jury, and their verdict was certified on oath.

The earliest Inquisition given is that of 1296; it relates to the estate of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

The jury consisted of Richard le flemying, Reymund le fleming, Philip le Soer, Philip Payn, Matthew Euerard, David Bassat, Robert Cantelon, Richard Syward, William de Rally, William de Grey, Richard de Nerberd, Thomas Barry, and John de Saint John. These are good names, as we should expect they would be, for the dead man whose goods they were to appraise was a personage. It is curious that the two first names on the list were (or were in descent from) Flemings, for we are often told that the Flemish immigrants of South Wales were persons of no social position, yet these foreigners were apparently the most important men sitting on a jury representative of the county of Glamorgan.

The town jury were men of a different status, as shown by their names: Richard le Tailour, Hugh de Roth, Robert le Brazour, John de Lanririt, Abraham le Mercer, Elya Mody, John Top, Robert le Deye, David Sweyn, William le Prytham, Joseph Mayel, and John Andrew.

The Inquisition of 1307 was held concerning the lands of Gilbert de Clare aforesaid, and Joan his wife. The jury state that the castle is nothing worth by the year beyond reprise (reprises are deductions and payments out of a manor or lands, as rent-charges, annuities, etc.; see Wharton's *Law Dictionary*); also they say that Agnes Saladyn held one tenement of ancient feoffment by charter, and renders one pound of cummin at the feast of St. Michael, and it is worth 1½d. Also they say that the prises of ale issuing out of the said vill are worth by the year £20, namely, for every brewing brewed in the aforesaid vill for sale, 9d. It is to be noted that only brewings for sale were rated, and of these there were 533 per annum.

At Kuenkarn, one pit where sea-coals are dug, and the profit is worth by the year 20s.

In the Inquisition of 1314, it is sworn that at Llantrissan there is a certain prise of ale which is worth by the year 20s., namely, for each "crannoc" of capital malt brewed to be sold, 1d.

In the chapter devoted to Star Chamber Proceedings we have several stories. In 1538, Richard Hore, owner and master of the *Valentine* of London, charged the Earl of Worcester, then Constable of Cardiff Castle, with tyrannous behaviour, in that his agent, Walter Herbert, of Chepstow, had seized the ship and cargo in Cogan Pill, "declaring that she had not paid her dues, and had on board certain portingales who were fleeing from justice in their own country, most of the portingales escaped, among them being a

woman, Agnes Fernandez (or, as the witnesses preferred to call her, Agnes Vernands). This poor soul died in the woods near Cogan Pill. Then they arrested Hore on a charge of causing the death of Agnes, and he was locked up in the black fryars without mete or drinke. The Crowner sent for ij learned portingales, one named George Lopus, & a nother beyng lernd, who reported unto the said linguist that by the said Richard hore the said Agnes Vernands came to her death. And the said enquest coud understond nor know what the portingales did say, but by the report of oon James, servaunt to Water Herbert." How it all ended we cannot tell. Then, in 1544, the President and Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral make complaint that, although the late Richard Harrye directed in his will that his body should be buried in Llandaff Cathedral, yet when his sorrowing relatives brought the corpse to that place, the next day after his death, Thos. Matthew and others, who themselves were of the funeral party, by force of arms carried away the corpse during the time that preparations were being made for certain divine services to be said for the benefit of the soul of the deceased.

Whereas the defendants averred "that S'r Henry Morgan clerke, being on of the Canons and on of the King's Justices of the pease, came unto the seid defendants sayenge unto them that no such persons shulde be buried in the seid cathedrall church, bidding them in the King's name 'to avoide.'" This seems to have been what in modern newspapers would be headed "Another Burial Scandal," and arose from the state of public feeling in days when, according to the King, the holiest things were "disputed, rimed, sung, and jangled, in every tavern and ale house." In 1585 we find a charge against the High Sheriff of Glamorgan, Edward Kemeys, of Keven Mably. David Morgan and Thomas Hughes complain that the Sheriff took a bribe to release one Richard White, a prisoner for debt. Mr. Kemeys replies by a demurrer, that is to say, he admits the facts, but raises a question of law which he leaves to the judgment of the Court. The time of the Court, in 1596 and 1597, seems to have been entirely occupied with the rights and wrongs of a faction fight between the followers of the Matthews' of Llandaff, Baudrip and Basset of Beaupre, on the one hand, and Lewis and Herbert on the other. The remainder of this volume is taken up with State Papers, etc., referring to Cardiff, which are in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and are of very great local interest.

Before concluding our notice we must draw attention to the beautiful illustration of this work, which was arranged by Mr. John Ballinger, Librarian of the Cardiff Free Library. The dainty initials, each accompanied by a measured drawing of some architectural detail taken from St. John's Church, Cardiff, are in excellent taste; and the head- and tail-pieces reproduced from mediæval Cardiff tiles by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., Curator of the Cardiff Museum, are very pleasant bits of work.

It is worthy of note that the armorial insignia of Cardiff, adopted



Late-Celtic Bronze Collar from Wraxhall, Wiltshire.



Portion of Late-Celtic Bronze Collar from Llandyssil, Cardiganshire.

by the compilers of her records, are *or*, three chevronels *gules*, that is to say, the De Clare coat; but in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, 1842, the tinctures are shown the other way about: *gules*, three chevronels *or*. This is *said* to have been the escutcheon borne by Iestyn ap Gwrgant. The alteration in tinctures was accomplished by a paper contributed to the Cardiff Naturalists' Society in 1880, by the late Mr. Peter Price, and is now formally accepted by the Record Committee.

E. L.

(To be continued.)

Archæological Notes and Queries.

PART OF A LATE-CELTIC BRONZE COLLAR FOUND AT LLANDYSSIL, CARDIGANSHIRE.—This portion of a Late-Celtic bronze collar was found, five years since, in the course of ploughing a field at Llandyssil, on the extreme south of Cardiganshire. It was presented to a visitor by the tenant of the farm, and has been placed in the Bristol Museum, with the fine collar that was found in 1837 at Wraxall, Somerset. There are many points of difference between these two specimens, and some points of similarity.

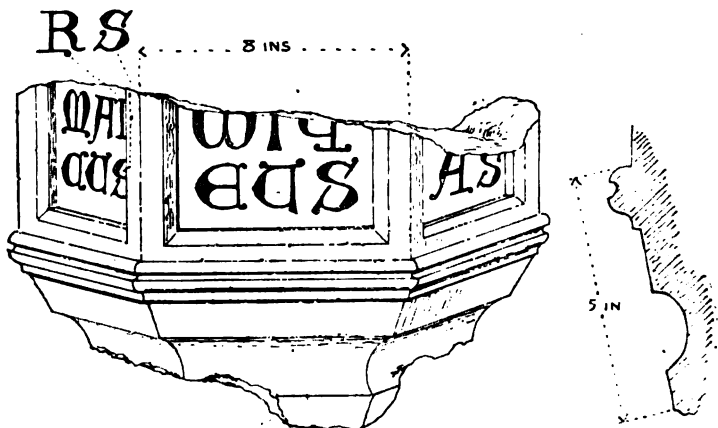
The remains of a hinge at one extremity of the Llandyssil fragment, and a groove for a pin at the other, seem to suggest that the missing half corresponded with the one that has been preserved; in other words, that they formed part of a solid collar, and not one with detached beads. The plate of the hinge and its rivets still remain. The flatness of the specimen will be noticed, especially in comparison with the massive Wraxall collar, it being only about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness. As regards size, its diameter was exactly the same as that of its companion from Wraxall; so that any difficulty as regards the smallness of the opening in the one case will apply equally to the other. In both these specimens the ornamentation takes the form of connected scrolls, with perforations at the junction of the repeated curves. In the Llandyssil specimen the separate ornaments are fewer in number, and simpler in design, but the curves are bold, flowing, and regular. The perforations are all occupied by the original metal studs, the pins showing on the under side. The edges are so much corroded that it is difficult to say whether there was any zigzag or serrated pattern; probably not; but at both extremities there seems to be an indented or corded pattern on some lines of the ornament. There is evidence of considerable oxidation on the underside, from long exposure in the ground. This is considered to

have arisen from galvanic action being set up in the particular mixture of metals employed, namely, copper and lead. The use of lead marks it as a later specimen than that found at Wraxall.

The photograph of the Llandyssil collar was taken by Messrs. Villiers and Quick, of Bristol. The Wraxall collar is illustrated in the *Archæologia* (vol. liv, Pl. 48), where a list is given of the other examples known.

W. R. BARKER.

INSCRIBED FONT AT LLANBADARN FYNDD, RADNORSHIRE.—The drawing of this font, or perhaps holy-water stoup, was sent to the editor



Font at Llanbadarn Fynydd.

by the late Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A. It is inscribed in Lombardic capitals of the fourteenth century, with the names of three of the Four Evangelists. It was found in 1896 in the foundations of the old church of Llanbadarn Fynydd.

Soundings in feet

Soundings in feet



Handed Aug 20.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. I, PART II.

APRIL, 1901.

YNYS SEIRIOL.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, A.R.I.B.A.

YNYS SEIRIOL is a limestone rock situated off the south-east extremity of Anglesey, and separated from it by a deep channel. It is known by several names: the Isle of Glannauc, Priestholm, Puffin Island, and Ynys Seiriol. The extent of the Island will be seen by reference to the plan here reproduced. At high tide it measures about three-quarters of a mile in length, by about 360 yards in width. At low tide the West Spit is uncovered, and the size of the Island therefore greatly increased. The landing-place is on a beach at the south-west end of the Island, protected by the West Spit. This is the only safe landing-place, except in smooth weather, when it is possible to land on other parts of the rocky coast.

A grass pathway winds up from the beach to the higher ground, and extends nearly the length of the Island, passing the ancient remains of conventual buildings, almost in the centre of the Island. There is little doubt that the pathway, as far as the old tower, follows the same route as in ancient times. The higher ground slopes, in a general direction, to the north-east. The summit, 193 ft. high, is at the south-west end of the Island. The cliffs on the northern side are more inclined to the perpendicular than elsewhere. At the north-east are two natural shafts or holes from the surface to caves below, resembling, on a small scale, the blow-holes of Cornwall.

The only buildings are an old tower, with a small cottage attached on its southern side, in the centre, and a biological station at the eastern end, of the Island. The cottage is only occupied for an occasional night. The other building, formerly a telegraph station in connection with the Liverpool Dock Board, has been converted into a biological station under the directorship of Dr. P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S. (Edin.), Professor of Zoology at the University College of North Wales.

Permission having been kindly given by Sir Richard Bulkeley, Dr. White and myself have been engaged since 1896 in examining and excavating the ancient remains, at intervals, as opportunity permitted. If it had not been for the biological station, we should have been unable to carry on any work.

Before proceeding to a description of the archæological remains, it may be well to glance at whatever light history may throw on the subject.

The religious establishment on Ynys Seiriol, being connected with the Priory of Penmon on the mainland, complicates the history. Any mention in a deed, charter, or grant referring to the one, probably includes the other. It is doubtful whether the first monastic house was founded on the mainland or the Island. From the fact that the earliest charters of which we have copies, although of a date subsequent to the erection of the existing Priory Church of Penmon, invariably refer to "the Canons of the Isle of Glannauch," we are inclined to believe the first religious brethren took up their abode on the Island.

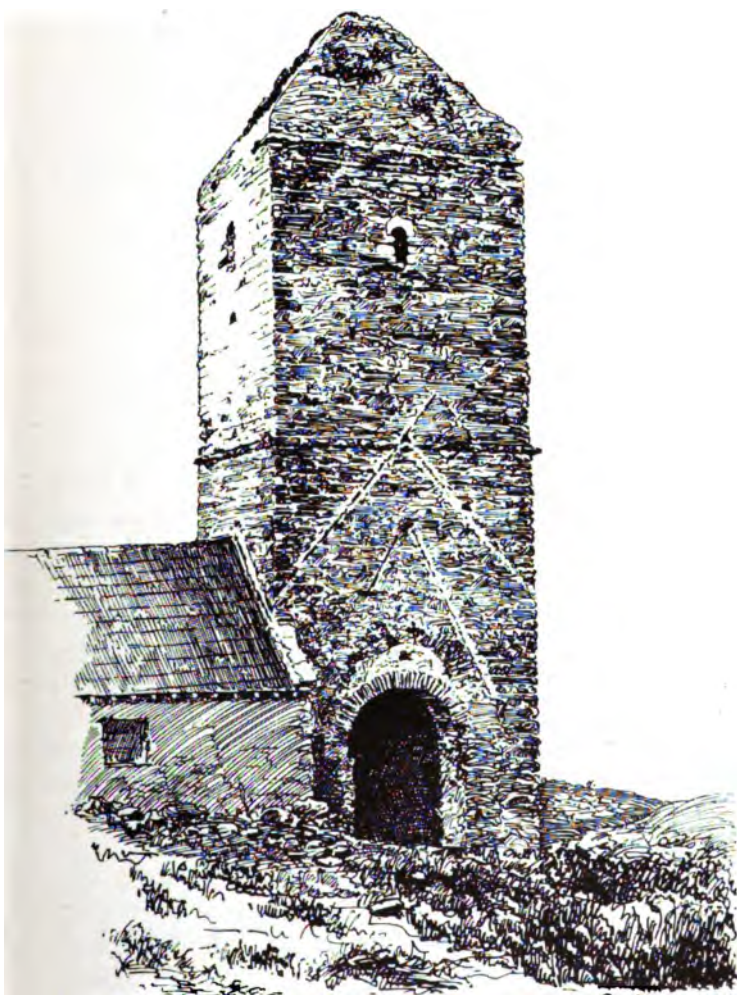
That a college existed in the sixth century, connected with Seiriol, we gather from the following authorities: Richard Llwyd,¹ Rees,² and the *Iolo MSS.*;³ but these must be received with caution.

In 629, Cadwallon, during the war waged against

¹ *Beaumaris Bay*, Richard Llwyd, pp. 5, 6.

² *Rees' Welsh Saints*, p. 212.

³ *Iolo MSS.* Achau a gwelygorddau Saint Ynys Prydain, pp. 125, 526.



Ynys Seiriol.—The Tower from the South-East.

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Edwin, King of the Angles of Northumbria, was blockaded in the Island. The entry in the *Annales Cambriae* reads "Obsessio Catquollaun regis' in insula Glannauc."¹

The programme of the Carnarvon meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association contains the following note: "The priory was taken and sacked by the Danes, A.D. 968."²

I have searched for the authority for this statement, but have only found that the destruction of Penmon is mentioned in the *Chronicles of the Princes*, and the *Chronicles of the Saxons*. The following is from the *Brut y Tywysogion*: "Oed Crist 968. Yr yn ffwyddyn y daeth Macht ab Harallt i ynys Fôn ac a ddifeithwys Benmon lle y doedd deccaf cyn no hynny yn holl ynys Fôn."³ ("In the same year came Mackt ab Harallt to Anglesey, and devastated Penmon, which previously was the fairest spot in all Anglesey.") The following is from the *Brut y Saeson*: Anno IX^o LXIX. y diffeithwyt peun mon y gan y paganyeit a mact' val harald."⁴

The first definite mention of the religious fraternity on the Island is by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales*, MCLXXXVIII.⁵

The following may be taken as a free rendering of the Latin: "There is an island," Giraldus writes, "of moderate size, adjoining and almost united to Anglesey, inhabited only by hermits, living by the labour of their hands, and serving God. This is remarkable that, when any discord arises among them by the influence of human passion, all their provisions are devoured and destroyed by a species of small mice with which the Island abounds; but, when the discord ceases, they are no longer troubled." He continues: "It is said, moreover, this Island is called in Welsh, Ynys Lenach, or

¹ Prof. J. Rhys. *Annales Cambriae*, p. 6.

² Programme of Cambrian Arch. Assoc. Meeting; 1894, p. 34.

³ *Myvyrian Archaeology*, vol. ii, p. 493.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 492.

⁵ Powel's Latin Edition, 1804, p. 132.

the Ecclesiastical Island, on account of many saints whose bodies are buried here, and no woman enters this Island."

The late Mr. Longueville Jones, in his valuable paper on Penmon Priory, in an early volume of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, quotes, from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, the Charter of Inspeximus, 23 Ed. I, in which six older charters are recited and confirmed.¹

The following is a list of the six charters recited :

1.—L, Prince of North Wales, to the Canons of the Isle of Glannauch. MCCXXI.

2.—David, son of Lord L, Prince, to the Prior and Canons of the Isle of Glannauch. MCCXXIX.

3.—Lewelin, Prince of Aberfrau, Lord of Snaudon, to the Prior and Canons of the Isle of Glannauc, serving God and the Blessed Mary therein. One thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

4.—David, son of Lord Lewelin, to the Canons of the Isle of Glannauch. MCCXXXVIII.

5.—Lewelin, son of Griffin, confirming the donations and confirmations of Lord L, the Prince, and David, our ancestors, to the Prior and Canons of the Isle of Glannauc. MCCXLVII.

6.—Owen, son of Griffin, confirming the above of L, the Prince, and David, and L our brother, to the Prior and Canons of the Isle of Glannauc. MCCXLVII.

The second charter is "done in the Isle of Glannauc." The other charters are given at various places.

We find, 33 Ed. III, a petition from the Prior and Convent of Prestholm,² and a Valor of the temporalities of Prestoll, or Priest-holme, taken in February at Penmon in the 48 Ed. III, printed in the *Carnarvon Records*.³

Tanner, in *Notitia Monastica*,⁴ quotes a document, 18 Ric. II, "pro priore de Prestholme et Penmon in North Wallia."

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Ser., vol. iv, p. 48. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Ed. 1661, vol. ii, p. 338.

² *Record of Carnarvon*, p. 221.

³ *Ib.*, p. 249.

⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Ser., vol. iv, p. 55. *Notitia Monastica*, p. 699.

The Record Office, in Bangor, formerly contained a register which recorded the confirmation of the election of Thomas de Trenthin to "the Priory of St. Seiriol, of the Order of St. Augustine," on June 4th, 1414.¹

The Rev. John Jones, of Llanllyfni, in 1849, had in his possession a transcript of a document relating to a grant made by "John Godffrey, Prior of St. Seiriol, Prestholme, *alias* Penmon," dated 1524.²

The condition of the Priory at the Dissolution is set forth in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*,³ *tem.* Hen. VIII. Return 26 Henry VIII. We have nothing to show that the Island was not inhabited up to this date. The property seems to have remained in the hands of the Crown, though leased out, till 1564, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth, by way of purchase, to J. Moore.⁴ We mention this grant, as, in a note, it contains a special reference to the Island. The entry reads: "Allso what nombre of acres the premisses conteyne I knowe not, nor of what compase the saide Ilelande is, nor the comodities thereof. This is the furst p'ticular made by me of the p'misses for this sale.

29 Aprilis, 1564."

Below this we read: "The lead, bells and advowsons to be excepted."

Whether the lead and bells referred to are those of the church at Penmon, or of both churches, is uncertain. History is silent as to the years that follow. In 1775 we read: "this place is much frequented in summer, as having great plenty of sea-fowls and rabbits, objects always agreeable to the sportsman."⁴

We will briefly emphasise the special points of interest to be gathered from the above.

A college existed connected with Seiriol in the sixth century, but the evidence of the authorities on this

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Ser., vol. iv, p. 55.

² *Ib.*

³ *Ib.*, p. 56, from Dugdale, vol. iv, 1823, p. 582.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 59. Dugdale, vol. iv, 1823, p. 583.

⁵ *History of Anglesey*, 1775, p. 25.

statement is to be received with caution. Cadwallon was blockaded in the Island of Glannauc in 629. Ynys Lenach, or the Ecclesiastical Island, is mentioned, in 1188, by Giraldus Cambrensis, as being inhabited by hermits, and as a place of burial of many saints. In the thirteenth century the Canons were known as "the Canons of the Isle of Glannauch," and the Priory was under the invocation of the Virgin Mary. In the fourteenth century the house is called "the convent of Prestholm." In the early fifteenth century we hear of "the Priory of St. Seiriol, of the order of St. Augustine;" and in the sixteenth we find it written "St. Seiriol, Prestholme, *alias* Penmon." After the Dissolution the property remained in the hands of the Crown till 1564, when it was sold. Late in the eighteenth century the Island was noted as a resort for sportsmen.

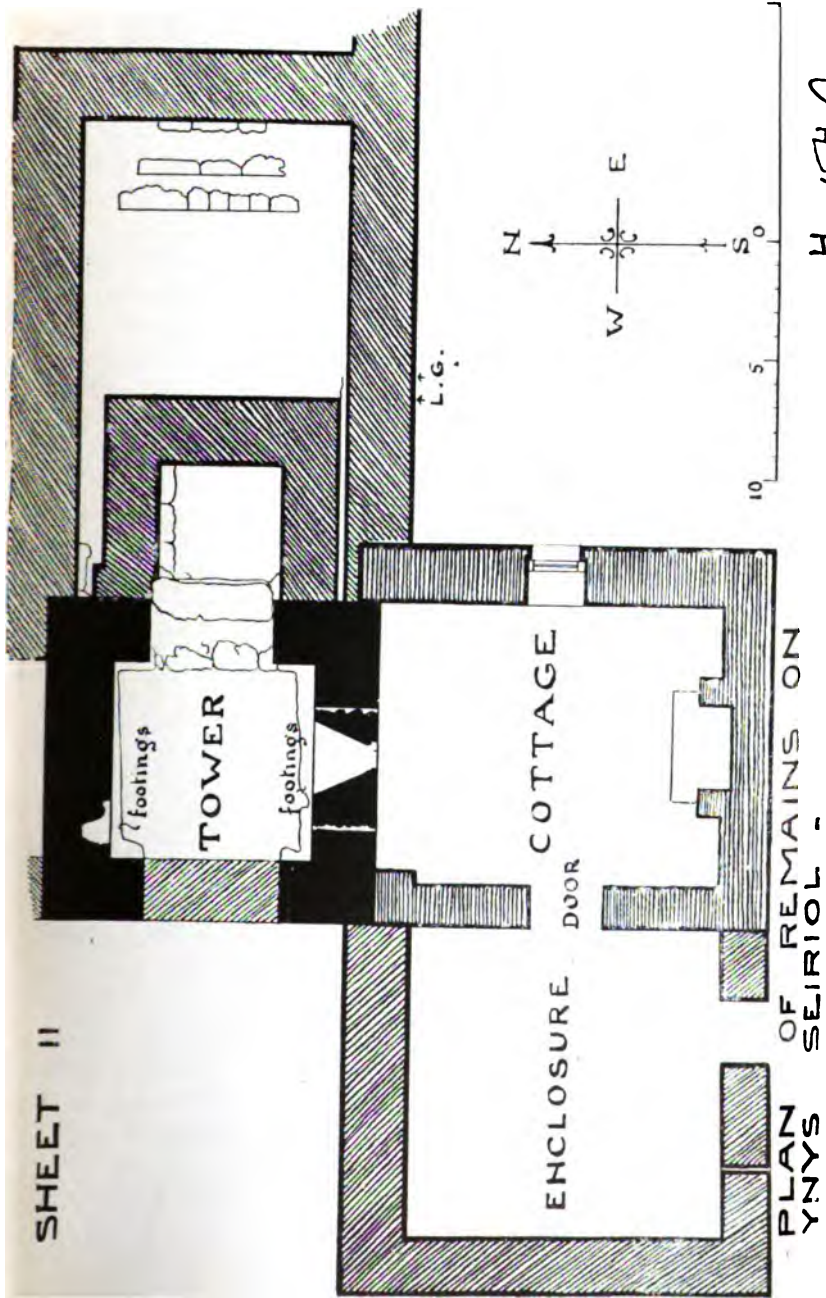
The charters and grants I have briefly mentioned will be found in full in Mr. Longueville Jones' paper referred to above.

We will now proceed to an examination of the ancient remains on the Island. *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1869, contains "a description of the Foundations of the Church of St. Seiriol, on Puffin Island, off Anglesey," together with a plan, by Mr. Herford E. Hopps.¹ Neither the description of the foundations nor the plan can be relied on in any particular.

The tower is the only ancient building remaining above the ground level. Its internal dimensions are extremely small, the measurement from north to south being but 8 ft. 5 ins., and from east to west 8 ft. 3 ins. When we commenced work, it was filled up with *débris* to a height of about 2 ft. 6 ins. above the old floor level. In the eastern and western walls are round-headed arches, formed of rough unwrought limestone. The former opened into the ancient sanctuary, the latter into the nave. The western arch has been built up. We discovered impost mouldings, 5 ins. deep, to

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xv, 1869, p. 165.

SHEET II



Hunter Hughes.

both the jambs. The section (fig. 1) is of the simplest Norman type, that of a square with the lower edge chamfered. They were entirely hidden by the later stonework blocking up the arch, and mortar covering the ends. We were, however, able to clear away the mortar and masonry sufficiently to trace the mouldings through the entire width of the wall. The imposts of the eastern arch have been destroyed. The lower stage of the tower contained no opening in its northern wall. Originally it was lighted by a loop window, 9 ins. wide, in the southern wall. At a later date, the wall has been pierced below to give communication to a building

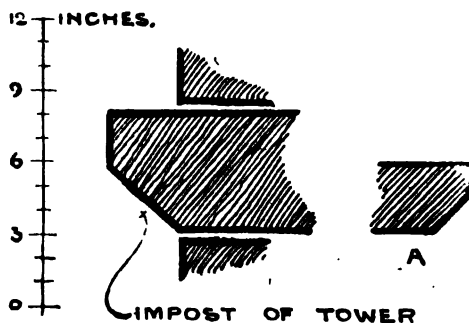


Fig. 1.—Ynys Seiriol.

situated southward. The arch formed over this opening is semi-circular, and is extremely roughly and irregularly built. The arch cuts through the ancient window just below its springing level. The round-arched head of the internal splays of the window, above the later inserted arch, were alone visible when we first visited the spot. On the southern side of the tower, inside the modern cottage, the external face of the tower wall was thickly coated with plaster. By removing some of the plaster we were able to bring to light the external headstone of the window. About three-quarters of the stone remained. The existing portion is in a single stone. It differs from the

belfry-lights in the upper stage of the tower, in having the extrados as well as the opening semi-circular. The plan and internal and external elevations of the window, together with the manner in which the later arch has been inserted under it, are shown in figs. 2 and 3. Most of the internal work is plastered over.

Mr. Bloxam, in his notes on the remains, in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, does not seem to have noticed that the arch in this wall was a later insertion.¹ The tower externally is divided into two stages by a string-course, 5 ins. deep, with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. projection, roughly squared. The upper stage contains belfry-lights, those to the north and east being single, those to the south and west having formerly consisted of two lights divided by a shaft or mullion. The heads are of sandstone, much worn, and are very roughly semi-circular in form.

I was able, by means of a rope, to climb up to the window in the southern elevation and measure it. The plan, elevation, and section are shown in fig. 4. The heads of the two lights are shaped out of a single piece of sandstone. The internal arch is a stilted semi-circle. The window is slightly wider at the sill than at the springing. The width at the sill is 1 ft. 8 ins., and at the springing 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The inclination of the jambs, as Professor Baldwin Brown points out in his interesting papers on *The Ancient Architecture of Ireland*, is of special significance, because it is essentially un-Roman.² The marks of the wooden centering formed of boards 4 ins. wide at one end, 2 ins. at the other, used in the erection of the internal arch, are distinctly visible. These are shown in the internal elevation. The whole of this arch is plastered over, so the internal voussoirs are invisible. In some of the other windows the plaster has been worn off portions of the internal arches, revealing the rough voussoirs.

The tower is covered by a rough pyramidal stone

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv, 1873, p. 333.

² *The Builder*, October 3rd, 1897, p. 254.



INTERNAL ELEVATION



EXTERNAL ELEVATION.



PLAN

REMAINS OF WINDOW IN
LOWER STAGE OF TOWER
SOUTH WALL.

INCHES 0 1 2 3 FEET

1

roof. The pitch is much steeper than it appears from below. The roof is constructed of rough rubble, and appears to have been built on wooden centering. Under the northern and eastern slopes the marks of the boards so employed, each about 7 ins. wide, are distinctly visible throughout. On the western side, all the plaster or mortar has disappeared from the soffit of the roof, the rough rubble work alone remaining. On the south side, the plaster remains on the eastern portion only.

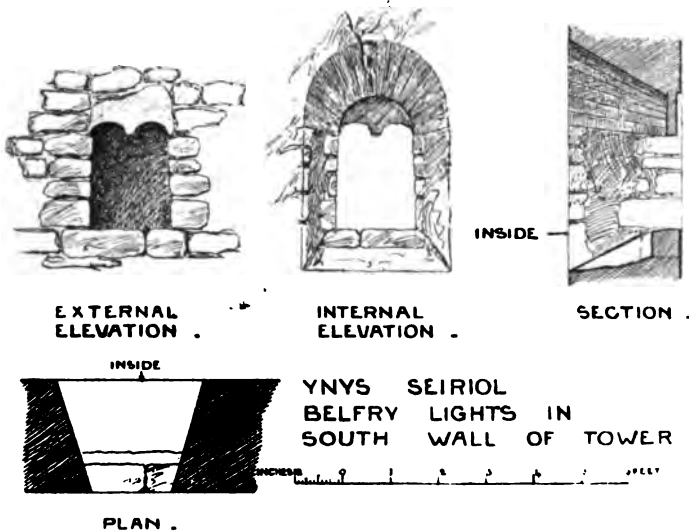


Fig. 4.

Internally, the walls of the tower have been plastered. It was fitted with a wooden floor, about 13 ft. above the level of the church floor. The evidence of this floor is the holes for the massive timber beams on which it rested. The beams lay east and west. As there is no staircase, the upper stages of the tower could only have been reached by means of a ladder of some description. About 4 ft. below the internal sills of the belfry-lights are holes for three beams, running north and south. Their use may have been simply to support

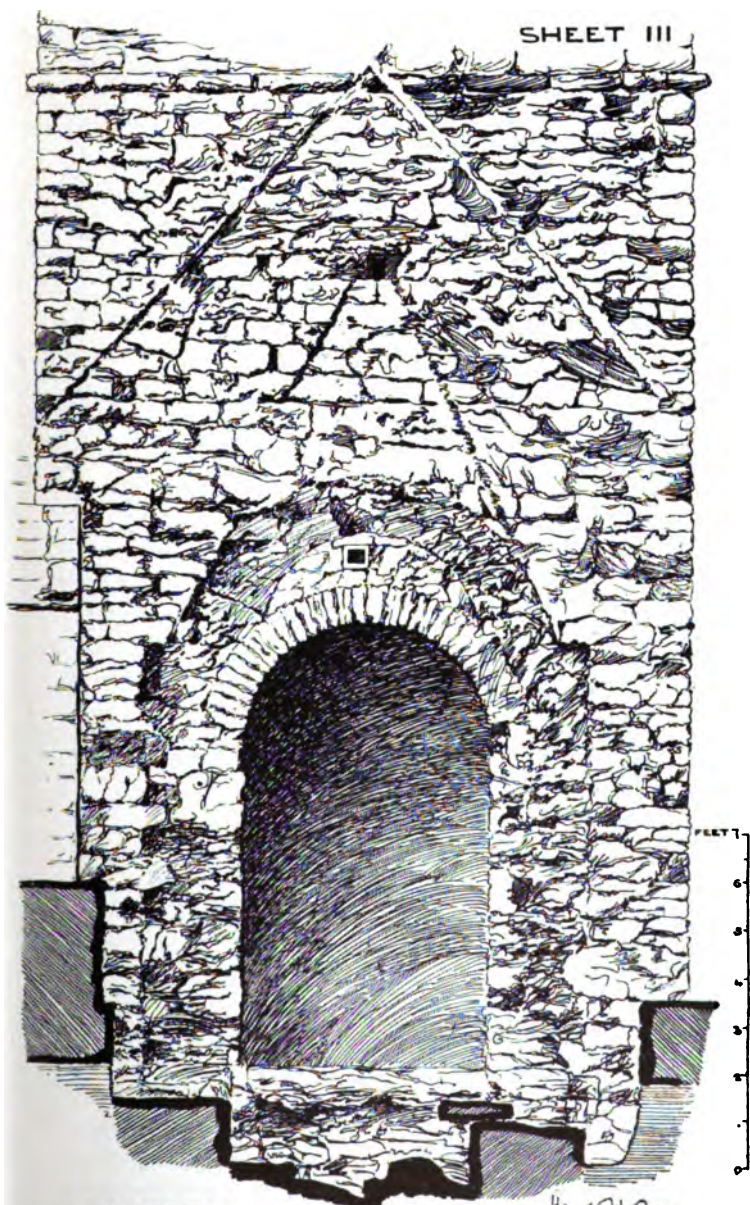
the bells. The tower, I am inclined to think, might date from the first half of the twelfth century.

There are certain irregularities in the external face of the eastern wall of the tower which lead me to the conclusion that the original eastern arm of the church was of diminutive size. This I pointed out in some notes published in 1895, before any excavations had been carried out, in the Report of the Puffin Island Biological Station. The eastern elevation of the lower stage of the tower is shown on Sheet III. It will be noticed that on each side of the archway the walling is very rough, and it is evident that walls have abutted against the tower, though they can scarcely be said to have bonded into it. From the impressions against the tower wall, we may gather that this small building had a very acutely-pointed roof, and that the ceiling was of stone, and of a curved form. The impression of the curved ceiling and pointed roof are clearly visible.

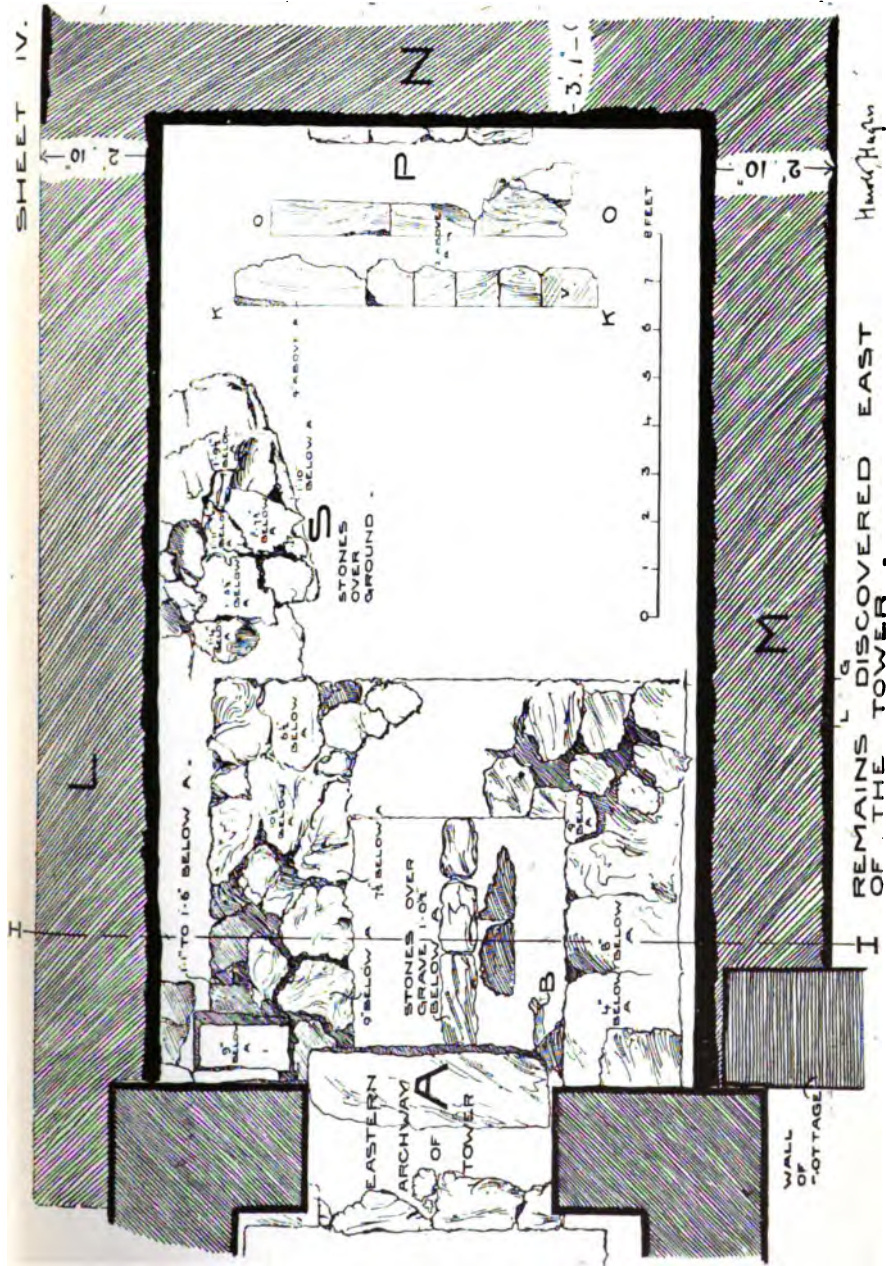
A very curious, hollow, terra-cotta brick exists, built into the external face of the eastern wall, slightly above the crown of the arch, the use of which we have not been able to determine with certainty. This is shown on the elevation of the lower stage of the tower, Sheet III. Fig. 5 gives further details of the same.

We will now proceed to examine the result of the excavations. Two walls, marked L and M on Sheets IV, V, and VI, were discovered running east from the tower, and a wall N, running north and south, joining them, 20 ft. distant from the tower. Our chief operations have been carried on within these walls.

Excavating through a layer of *débris*, 2 ft. 7 ins. in depth against the tower, we came to a large threshold stone, marked A on the drawings, at the eastern entrance to the tower. On the western side of this entrance is a corresponding threshold, differing in that it consists of several stones. The thresholds are formed of rough limestone blocks, and have not been touched with a tool. The surface of the ground between was made up with earth. The thick upper layer of *débris* was com-



EASTERN ELEVATION OF
LOWER STAGE OF TOWER .



Handy Hagen

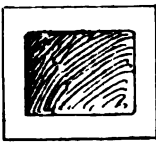
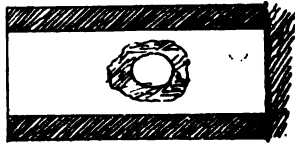
I REMAINS DISCOVERED EAST OF THE TOWER.

WALL OF OF "OTTAGE"

posed of earth, rough pieces of limestone, bones of animals and birds (dog, rabbit, ox, sheep, pig, rat; chough, puffin, and other sea birds), a few odd human bones, modern roofing slates, fragments of modern pottery and bottles, numerous oyster-shells, a large number of clay smoking pipes, dating from the reign of Elizabeth to modern times, a few broken Elizabethan glass bottles, and several worked stones out of a conglomerate rock.



SKETCH

FRONT
ELEVATION

SECTION

0 3 6 9 12 INCHES.

TERRA-COTTA RECESS ABOVE
EAST ARCH OF TOWER .

Fig. 5.—Ynys Seiriol.

Outside the tower, about 7 ins. above the bottom of the *débris*, a fragmentary layer of charcoal could be traced in places. A 2-inch layer of charcoal extended eastward, level with the threshold A. The footings of the wall M, bounding the southern side of the excavations, rest on the charcoal (see section on line H H, Sheet VI). The base of this wall L, bounding the northern side, is about 2 ins. lower than the layer of charcoal. Burnt material, consisting chiefly of earth and pebbles from the beach, to the thickness of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.,

was next met with. This rested on a 2-inch layer of lime. At this level we came upon the remains of walls, enclosing a small chamber, immediately eastward of the tower. A plan of the surface of these walls is shown on Sheet IV. A sectionial plan at a lower level, showing the floor of the chamber, is shown on Sheet V. On Sheet VI are two longitudinal sections, the first showing the northern wall of the chamber in elevation, the second the layers of various materials excavated, and a transverse section.

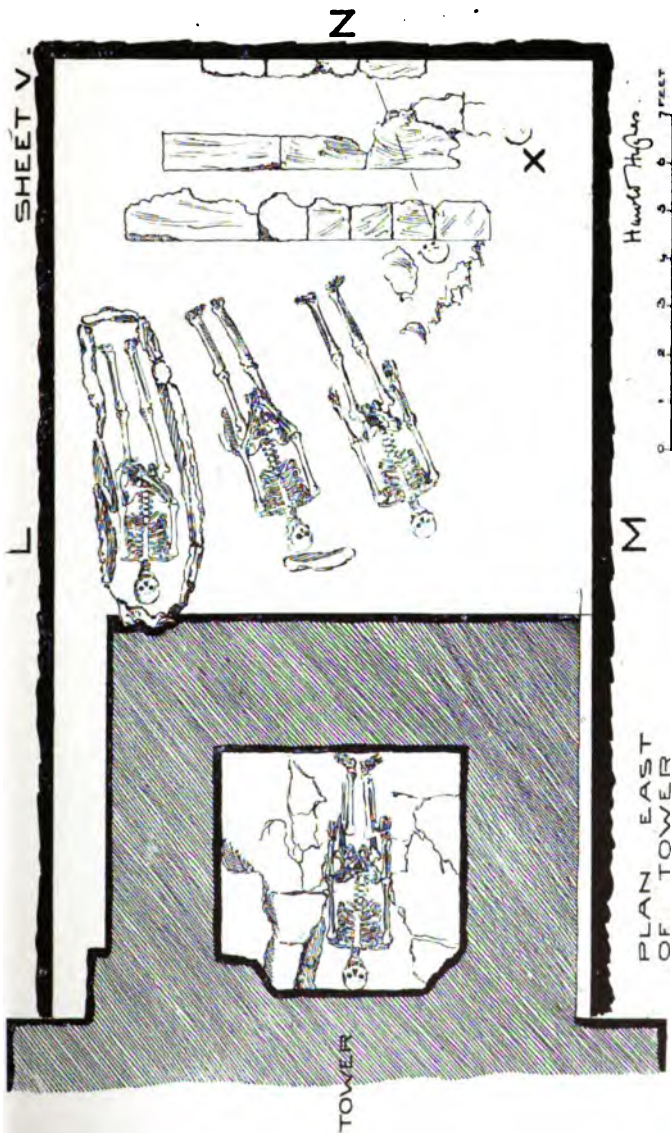
The portions of the northern and southern walls of the chamber, which we came across about 3 ft. 3 ins. below the surface of the ground, correspond with the impressions of a building at a higher level on the face of the tower, and confirm our former surmises.

The first stones of the northern wall we came to project about $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. into the chamber beyond the face of the wall supporting them. The reason for this is not obvious. The threshold stone A, moreover, projects a few inches over the eastern wall of the chamber. Internally the chamber measures 5 ft. each way. It is not, however, exactly of a square plan. The western angles are roughly splayed. The walls are of rough, loose rubble. The joints bear no signs of lime mortar having been used. The spaces between the stones are now filled with earth.

The plan, the height of the walls, and the shape of the roof and ceiling of the original eastern arm of the church, are therefore clear to us. Fig. 6 is a restored section, deduced from the markings on the tower and the foundations discovered. The type reminds us of the early Celtic buildings still existing in Ireland.

We have not sufficient evidence to enable us to assign an approximate date to the erection of this building, but it does not seem impossible that it was in existence at a date prior to the building of the tower. I am, however, inclined to think the buildings are contemporaneous; and that, in this small eastern arm, the old tradition of construction was continued.

SHEET V



Hundred Yards
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 FEET

PLAN EAST
OF TOWER

1

1

1

1

Excavating within the walls of the chamber, we came across a layer, 1 ft. thick, composed of pebbles and

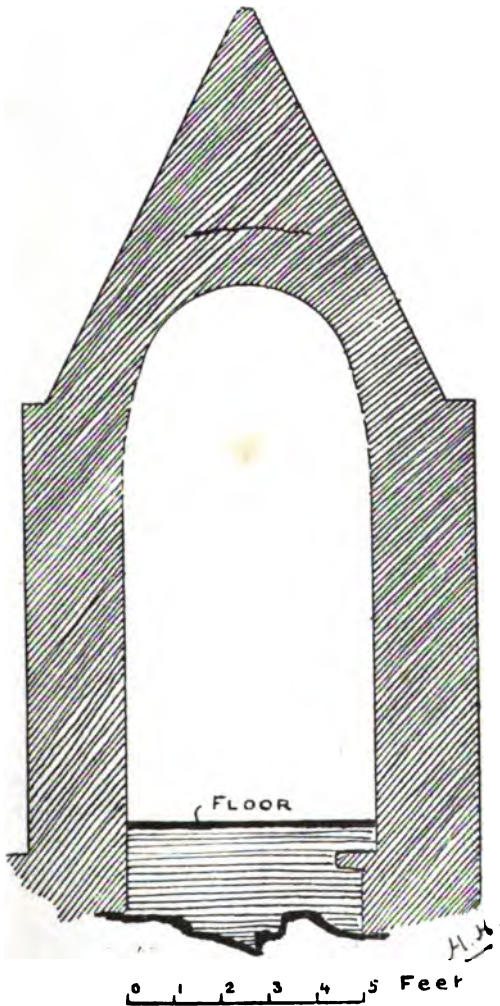


Fig. 6.—Ynys Seiriol : Restored Section of Early Eastern Arm of Church.

shells from the beach. The shells, for the most part, were limpet, whelk, oyster, and periwinkle. Bedded in this material were five stones, of fair size, laid flat,

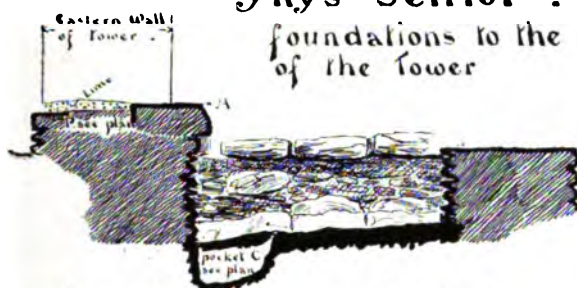
though the two outer stones had become slightly tilted outwards. These stones are shown on the plan, Sheet IV, and the sections, Sheet VI. Below the pebbles and shells we came to rich brown soil, and, in this substance, lying on the rock bottom, with feet towards the east, the skeleton of a man. The floor of the chamber is very irregular. A hollow seems to have been sunk in the natural rock to receive the body (see section on line H H, Sheet VI). The western is considerably lower than the eastern end. The body, following the inclination of the floor, necessitated the head being laid at a lower level than the feet. The body had been buried with knees bent. The legs, however, had collapsed (see Sheet V). Whether placing the body in this posture was a matter of choice, or whether the chamber existed prior to the burial, and, being too short for the body, the knees were bent to avoid interfering with the end walls, is not clear. No article of any kind was discovered in the grave. The tilting of two of the flat stones, mentioned above, probably resulted from the collapse of the body. The position alone is sufficient to convince us that the burial is that of no ordinary personage. Should the remains of the chamber or cell belong to a period anterior to that of the tower, its position with regard to the church would indicate the importance then attached to it. Equal import may we attach to the person here buried, should his burial belong to a period posterior to the erection of the church the remains of which are still standing. He would then have occupied the central position in the sanctuary.

Sir William Turner, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh, writes with reference to this skeleton: "The skull was that of a man in the later stage of middle life. The sagittal and lambdoidal sutures were obliterated, but the coronal was distinct, and the frontal suture could be recognised. The teeth were much worn, but were all present in the jaws; the muscular ridges and processes on the skull,

SHEET VI

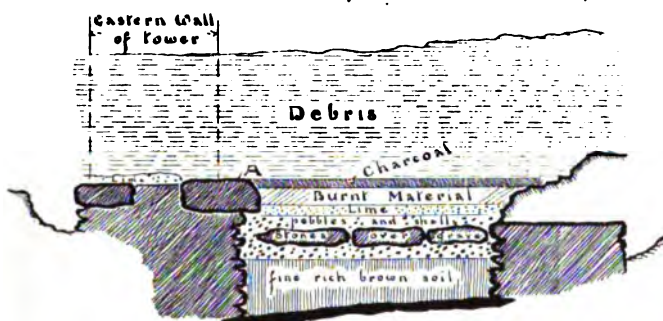
Ynys Seiriol .

foundations to the east
of the tower

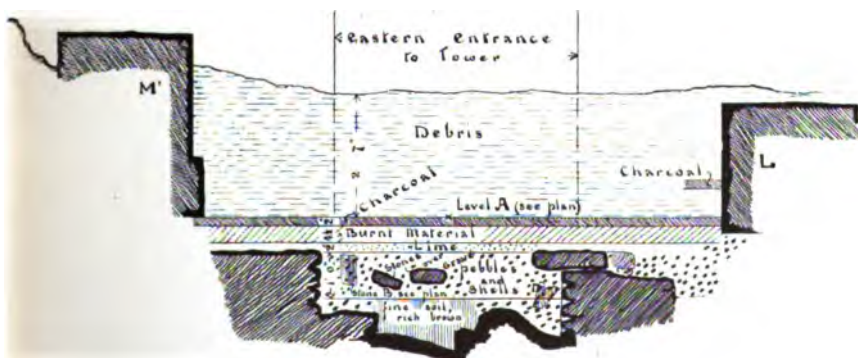


Longitudinal Section .

showing elevation of Northern Wall of Chamber .



Longitudinal Section
showing strata excavated



Section on line H.H .

0 1 2 3 4 5 feet

Handwritten signature.

especially theinion, were strong. The lower jaw exhibited on the inner surface of the alveolar border several remarkable rounded exostoses, and the upper jaw on the outer part of the alveolar border showed approximations to similar growths. The skull was in many pieces, but had been restored sufficiently to enable one to obtain its length, breadth, and height. The glabello-occipital length was 167 mm.; the greatest breadth was 149 mm.; the basi-bregmatic diameter was 134 mm. The length-breadth index was 89.2, so that the cranium was hyper-brachycephalic; the length-height index was 80.2. The breadth was therefore considerably greater than the height. The facial bones were so much injured that it was impossible to obtain the dimensions of the orbits, nose, palate, and of the entire face. The base of the skull was also much broken away, so that the cranial capacity could not be taken. The horizontal circumference of the cranium was 510 mm.; the minimum tranverse diameter in the frontal region was 97 mm., and the maximum was 119 mm. The external dimensions of the cranium indicated, therefore, that the brain must have been of a good size.

The limb bones had their processes and ridges strongly marked, so that there can be no doubt that the skeleton was that of a man with a well-developed muscular system; in both femora the "linea aspera" was strongly marked, both as regards its breadth and the backward projection of its inner and outer lips. In their maximum length the right femur measured 492 mm., and the left femur 498 mm.; the right tibia measured 395 mm., the left tibia 396 mm., the spine not being included. If we may form an opinion of the stature of the man from the length of the femur and tibia, he would have been about 5 ft. 10 in. in height. The vertebræ throughout were large in their respective regions, and the bodies of many of them possessed bony outgrowths. The shafts of the first pair of ribs were unusually wide, and their costal cartilages were ossified

to their sternal ends; in other respects the skeleton, so far as it had been preserved, showed no unusual characters."¹

The rake of a second and higher roof will be noticed on the eastern elevation of the tower, Sheet III. This indicates a building of much larger dimensions than the early sanctuary. The southern raking groove is carried about 3 ft., in a continuous line, beyond its junction with the northern groove. It might, therefore, have served for two roofs of different dimensions at different periods. The groove, returning on the southern face of the tower, indicates that the eastern arm, at this period, was of greater width than the tower. The raking groove would be applicable to the building contained by the walls L, M, and N. The upper remaining portions of these walls, and the centre of wall N, appear to have been rebuilt. The stonework is rougher than in the lower portions, and many pieces of slate have been used. The early eastern arm is entirely within the later extension.

At a distance of 16 ft. 3 ins. eastward from the tower, a row of stones marked κ κ, on Plan Sheet IV, squared on the face and top bed, was discovered. The stone employed is a red sandstone. The top bed is about 4 ins. above the level of the threshold, A, of the tower. Probably κ κ formed part of the steps of the altar-platform. The stone v, at the southern end, has originally served another purpose. It is moulded, of an early section (Norman), and has a piece of iron let into it (see fig. 7). About 1 ft. 6 ins. further to the east are other foundations, o o, on Plan, and there is a rough ledge or footing, p, projecting from the wall N. Probably these are the foundations of the high altar of the later building. Immediately south of the wall M, in the position L G on Plan, a handful of the lead fret-work of a lead-glazed window was discovered. We may therefore conclude the wall contained a lead-glazed window in this position.

¹ Report, Puffin Island Committee, 1896-97, p. 51.

A number of rough limestone slabs, in the positions on Sheet IV, were found to cover a grave. The bottom of the grave was the natural rock. The sides were constructed with stones placed on edge. A plan of the grave, after removing the cover-stones, is shown on Sheet V. It had evidently been used for various burials. Immediately below the rough slabs forming the top of the cist, portions of skeletons, many bones of which were broken, lay scattered and mixed promiscuously. Underneath lay two entire skeletons, one above the other. The skull of the upper had collapsed. The right arm and hand lay by the side. The left arm lay by the side, but the hand was resting over the

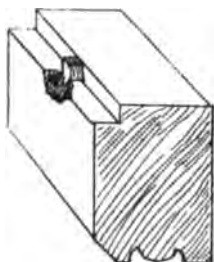


Fig. 7. -Ynys Seiriol : Stone used in Step of Altar-platform.

pelvis. The bones of the lower parts of the legs were bent to the left to avoid a stone. This stone appears to have been an original cover-stone, but to have collapsed either before or when the second interment took place. No trouble seems to have been taken to put it right again. Just above the middle of the vertebral column, small portions of green metal were found. Possibly they formed part of a clasp. The original interment was immediately below this. It is shown on Sheet V. The skeleton lay with the left arm by the side, with the fingers in front of the thigh, the points of the fingers reaching to the middle line of the body. The right fore-arm lay crossed over the abdomen, the hand touching the wrist of the left arm.

The sketch of the grave, fig. 8, is drawn from a photograph by Mr. Thomas Mills, of Bangor. The skeleton shown to the south of the cist had no special grave constructed to receive it. A stone was found placed on edge close to the skull, probably to protect



Fig. 8.—Ynys Seiriol : Sketch of Grave marked "S" on Sheet IV.

the head. The upper parts of the arms of this skeleton lay by its side. The hands were crossed in front of the pelvis. The left leg was rotated, so that the front and back were exactly right and left, the knee turned inwards. The face looked to the right. Between the knees was a small bit of green metal, resembling a



Fig. 9.—Ynys Seiriol : Fragment of Metal found in Grave.

fragment of a ring. The skeleton immediately south of the above lay with the arms by the side, the hands being outside the thigh bones. A fragment of metal, possibly a portion of a clasp, fig. 9, was found close to the back-bone, about the centre of the abdomen. Both these skeletons lay on the rock. The head of

another skeleton lay beneath the stones marked κ κ. The face inclined to the north. The rock was roughly hollowed to receive the head. The inclination of the last three skeletons was—as will be seen from the Plan—considerably to the north of east. A skull very much crushed was found at x.

The objects of archæological interest found scattered in the upper layer of *débris* included several wrought stones. Three weathering stones are shown in fig. 10. Probably they formed portions of buttresses. They may date from the thirteenth century. Several stones are illustrated in fig. 11. I is the section and elevation of a stone of uncertain use. Two opposite sides

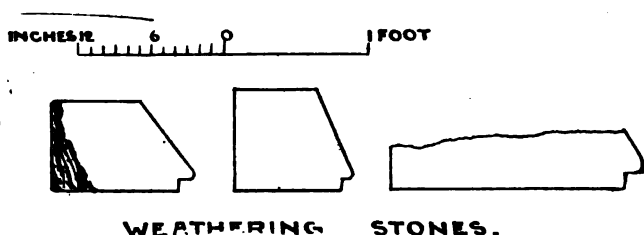


Fig. 10.—Ynys Seiriol.

are roughly grooved. II gives the plan and elevation of a simple mullion, chamfered on the inside and outside. It contains no groove for glass, but has a square hole sunk in its side for a saddle-bar. III is the section of a stone, probably part of the jamb of a thirteenth-century window. IV is the sketch of a hollow chamfered stone, probably part of a plinth. V gives the plan, front elevation, and a sketch of a double-chamfered stone containing the stops to the chamfers. Of these stones all, with the exception of I, certainly belong to periods of later date than the tower. I might possibly be a Norman stone, and might have been re-used for another purpose at a later period. All the stones are of conglomerate rock.

Mr. Robert Newstead, of Chester, has kindly given

his opinion on other relics found in this *débris*. Fragments of glass bottles he assigned to the Elizabethan period ; smoking pipes he assigned to Elizabethan or Jacobean, Charles I or Cromwellian, Queen Anne,

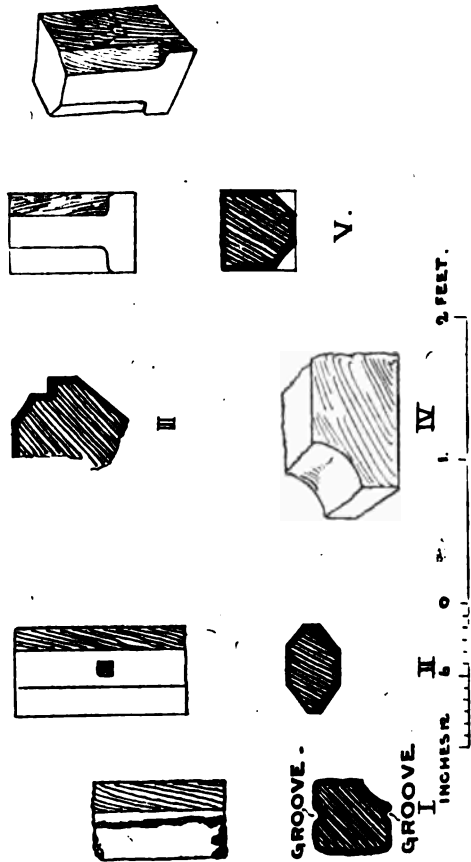


Fig. 11.—Ynys Seiriol : Stones found in *débris*.

and William and Mary periods. Some flints found he recognised as gun-flints of comparatively recent date.

The chamfered stone A, fig. 1, resembles the impost moulding of the western arch of the tower on a reduced scale. It was found built on the top of the remaining

portion of wall N, but apparently was not in its original position.

The internal footings of the tower walls were un-earthed, and are shown on Sheet II. They are, roughly speaking, level with the threshold A. The tower walls seem to rest on the natural rock. Fig. 12 shows a small roughly-formed recess in the northern wall of the tower, immediately above the footings. The southern wall, M, of this later eastern arm of the church continues to run east beyond the eastern wall

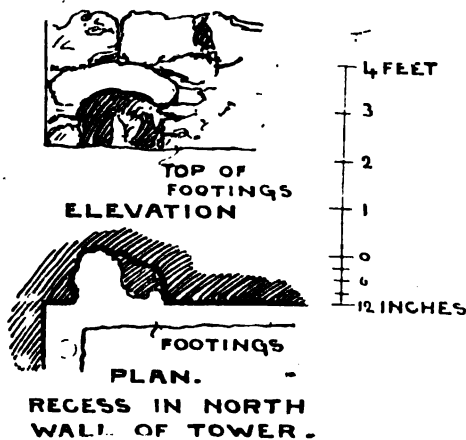


Fig. 12.—Ynys Seiriol.

N. Up to the present it has only been traced a few inches, for the distance shown on the plan Sheet IV. The arch in the southern wall of the tower proves that a building at some time existed, connected with it to the south. Certain of the cottage walls may occupy the positions of those of an earlier period. Judging from the shape and construction of the rough arch in the tower wall, it seems probable that a southern transept was added at a fairly early period. The lower portion of the northern wall of the enclosure to the west of the cottage appears to be ancient, and probably is part, or occupies the position of, the southern wall of the

ancient nave. A rough raking groove exists in the western wall of the tower, giving us the pitch of an old roof. This groove is shown in the sketch of the tower from the north-west.

This completes the result of our work up to the present in connection with the church.

Having an hour or two to spare one day, and being attracted by the appearance of the summit of the Island, I sunk a trial hole in this position. A few inches below the surface I came across some fragments of pottery, which Mr. Newstead considered to be apparently Elizabethan. At a depth of 18 ins. below the surface were a number of sea-shells and burnt bones.

Before I commenced work on the Island, in 1894, Dr. White had already published the result of some of excavations he had carried out.¹

"On cold and stormy days," he writes, "when other work was out of the question, with the help of Hugh Evans,² I made two trenches. The positions I chose for making these lay north-east of the tower, within the enclosed space marked by Mr. Hopps as the churchyard. Running across this area, there is the remains of a foundation of a wall, to which no reference is made. The first trench made was some distance on the east side of this. The trench was about 15 ft. long by 3 ft. wide. The depth of soil down to the rock was 3 ft. The superficial portion of the soil consisted of black earth, beneath which was a layer of a brownish colour, below which in turn was a layer of a brownish clay. Bones and teeth of the rabbit, rat, sheep and ox, were found in considerable numbers in all the layers, but no human bones could be detected. The second trench which I made was shorter and wider than the former one, and was on the side of the above-mentioned wall nearest to the tower, and not far from the latter. The depth of the soil here was about 4 ft. There was on the surface a layer of black earth, with considerable numbers of

¹ Puffin Island Biological Station, *Report*, 1892-3, p. 14.

² Hugh Evans was then keeper of the Station.



Ynys Seiriol.—The Tower from the North-West.



shells in its superficial part; then followed a layer of sea-sand, forming a compact strand, and below this there was a layer of brown clay. Many teeth and fragments of human bones were found from the commencement of the digging. On reaching a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., I came upon two femora and a tibia, lying parallel with each other, the heads of the former bones lying in opposite directions. Close to these, and slightly deeper, a tibia and fibula were discovered, which, on further examination, proved to be part of a skeleton, lying parallel to the bones just mentioned. The feet, or rather the foot of this skeleton—the lower thirds of the right tibia and fibula showed that amputation of the lower part of the leg had taken place—pointed in a north-easterly direction. I also noticed in this skeleton that the left arm lay flexed across the chest, the hand being directed towards the chin. After carefully laying the bones of this skeleton aside, I examined the underlying ground. On passing through the layer of sand, which contained no bones, I came upon bones embedded in the brown clay, which proved to be those of two skeletons lying side by side. They were a few inches apart, the arms lay by the side, and the feet pointed north-east.

“I subsequently found another skeleton with the feet pointing north-east, and with the arms by the side. The result of this examination showed that the bodies were buried in two layers. Those interred in the deeper layer were laid upon the clay, and were covered with sand; while those above the sand were simply covered with loose soil, shells and pebbles. I further noticed that no injured bone or bones out of position were found in the lower layer; whereas in the superficial soil numerous fragments were observed, and many odd bones were found. This would seem to point to the fact that, after the first layer was laid down, only the superficial portion above the sand was used for interments; and the fact that displaced bones lay beside the skeletons indicated that this part must

have been used twice, at any rate, for the purpose. With regard to separate long bones, it appeared that an endeavour had been made to place these so as to point in the proper direction. Besides the human bones in the superficial layer, there were numerous bones and teeth of the animals found in the first trench.

“An interesting feature lay in the discovery of numerous fragments of charcoal. These were found in both trenches. In the first, the fragments were to be seen in the brown soil and in the clay; and in the second, in all parts except the layer of sand. It would be instructive to know how the charcoal came to be there.”

If opportunity and funds permit, we are hoping to be able to follow up our investigation systematically; and to trace, by careful excavation, not only the entire plan of the church as it formerly existed, but, in addition, that of the conventual buildings; and, if possible, to throw some light on the question of the earlier occupation of the Island before the period of the erection of the existing tower.

SOME PARALLELS BETWEEN CELTIC AND INDIAN INSTITUTIONS.

BY REV. G. HARTWELL JONES, M.A.

THE origin of this Paper was accidental. When, in company with other members of the Cymmrodorion Society in London, I had the privilege of hearing a lecture by Mr. Brynmor Jones, M.P., on "Early Social Life in Wales," which, as the lecturer said, was based on evidence furnished to the Welsh Land Commission—and the Cambrian Archæological Association can but acknowledge its gratitude to that body for its antiquarian researches—I was struck, again and again, by the remarkable resemblances between features of Welsh life, as depicted by Mr. B. Jones, and Indian, especially as it is reflected in Sanskrit literature. Afterwards I spoke to Mr. Jones on the point, and he suggested that a paper might be written on it; so, when invited to contribute a paper at this meeting, I thought that this subject might be of interest. Mr. Jones is therefore responsible for my inflicting this monograph on the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

Such was the original purpose of this paper. But before I proceed to the subject with which I am immediately concerned, it may be well to sum up briefly the general results of anthropological research into the mutual relations of Eastern and Western races, to form a background or basis to what is to follow.

The criticism of the last twenty years has been chiefly destructive. Interest previously centred in the question of the origin of the Aryans, to whom the Celts and Indians may be said to belong; and the view had been generally accepted, mainly thanks to the charm

and popularity of Max Müller's writings, that the cradle of the Aryan race was to be found in Central Asia, somewhere about Mesopotamia. It was supposed that, owing to redundancy of population, successive waves of immigrants left the ancestral home, and made their way westwards. The idyllic pictures of the Aryan family, which were supposed to reveal a stage of civilisation far in advance of what is now understood to have prevailed, were accepted without demur. Then the pendulum swung back to the conjectures of Latham, Benfey, and Geiger, who maintained that the home of the Aryans was to be sought, not in Asia, but in the North of Europe. This opinion was reaffirmed and reinforced on palæontological grounds by Penka, in his *Origines Ariacae* and *Die Herkunft der Arier*. Still, the Asiatic theory cannot be regarded as entirely dethroned.

This account of recent research is necessarily meagre and imperfect; had time permitted, it would have been interesting to discuss several principles which I may only assume here, and lay down as axioms. It appears to me that these investigations have brought out the following facts more or less clearly, and subsequent studies of particular races have tended to confirm the view:—

1. It is now taken for granted that the hordes of Aryan immigrants to the West worked their way overland from the region of the Danube, and not by sea.

2. While, as I have shown, a reaction has set in against the view that the undivided Aryans were comparatively civilised, yet it is generally conceded that they brought with them to their new homes a high capacity for development. At any rate, the ideas of Gobineau are exploded, who, in his great work, would invest the primitive Aryans with the character of pioneers which belonged to the Athens of a Pericles or the Rome of a Cæsar.

3. The threads which enable us to retrace our steps

to the origin of this complex civilisation, now known as Aryan, are inseparably intertwined ; so that sometimes, especially in early religions, it is impossible to unravel the various clues. The materials that enable us to reconstruct prehistoric society have, until recently, been looked for in philology alone. But the science of language by itself is an unsafe guide ; nay, it is delusive, owing to the vagueness and fluctuations of meaning to which words are subject. It must therefore be supplemented, if not supplanted in its primacy, by archæology and the evidence of customs, including law and tradition.

The close correlation of these sciences was recognised by Hehn, who, in his fascinating work, *Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere*, 1883, traced the progress of animals and plants from Asia to Europe, thereby inaugurating a new era in anthropological research.

4. If there is one thing more clear than another, it is that the so-called "Aryan" races, far from being pure in blood, are composed of various races. Thus, in the Greek language, the richest of all Aryan tongues, out of 2,740 primary words only 1,580 are probably Aryan. Again, Prof. Boyd Dawkins showed long ago, in his books, and especially in a more recent pamphlet, that the Welsh are an amalgam of races. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the term "Aryan" signifies now more than a phase or period of culture. However that may be, the Aryan element impressed itself deeply, and moulded the institutions of Europe.

But I must, without further ado, proceed to the parallels presented by Wales and India. They may be divided into three classes :—

1. Under the first category falls the "Story of Llewelyn and Gelert." We all know it—how Llewelyn missed his favourite hound while hunting ; how, on his return home he met the dog stained with blood, and found the son's cradle upset ; and how he slew the trusty hound.

Let us see what form the tale assumes elsewhere. This is how it reads in an old Welsh manuscript :—

"There was once at Rome a knight, and his palace

was by the side of the city. And one day there was a tournament and a contest between the knights. Now, the Empress and the family went to the top of the city wall to see the contest, leaving no one in the palace save the knight's only son, sleeping in a cradle, and his greyhound lying near him. And, by reason of the neighing of the horses and the excitement of the men, and the din of the lances clashing against the gold-spangled shields, a serpent was roused from the wall of the castle; and it made for the knight's hall, and, espying the child in the cradle, made a rush at him. And before it reached him, the fleet and active greyhound leapt upon it; and by their fighting and struggling the cradle was overturned, with its face downwards and the child inside; and the fleet, active, noble hound slew the serpent, and left it in pieces near the cradle. And when the lady came in and saw the dog and the cradle all bloody, she came towards the knight, calling and shrieking the while, to complain of the dog that had killed his only son. And the knight in his wrath slew the hound, and, to comfort his wife, he came to see his child; and when he came, lo! the child was safe and sound under the cradle, and the serpent in pieces hard by. And then the knight was troubled that he had slain so good a hound at the word and instance of his wife."

It is noteworthy that the assailant in this version is not a wolf but a serpent, which would suggest an Eastern original. Let us follow it up:—

"Once upon a time," so runs an Egyptian story, "a Wali broke a pot of herbs which the cook had prepared for dinner. Thereupon the cook was angry, and cudgelled the luckless Wali almost to death. But when the cook came home, tired with the exertion of beating the Wali, he looked at the contents of the pot, and lo! he could see a poisonous snake under the herbs. Then he was sorry he had beaten the Wali."

We turn to a collection of Indian stories, entitled "The Three Hundred Births of Buddha," said to date

from the third century before the Christian era. The version in the "Panchatantra" reads as follows:—

"Upon a time, a weakly child was left by a mother, when going to fetch water, in charge of her husband, who was a Brahman. But what did the fellow do, but leave the child and go to beg alms. Soon after, a snake wriggled into the room towards the child. Now, it happened that an ichneumon was there—a favourite with the whole family. Just as the snake was darting at the little lad, the ichneumon leapt upon him and strangled him. When the mother came home, the ichneumon went joyfully to meet her, his mouth and face stained with blood. The mother, frightened beyond measure, and thinking that the ichneumon had killed the child, threw a pail at him, so that he died. But on going to see the child, and finding him safe beside the snake, which was now cut to pieces, she began to beat her breast and mar her cheeks, shrieking the while and reproaching her husband for leaving the house."

Such is the source of the legend of Llewelyn and his hound. We owe it to a wise man of the East named Sendabad, whose history is wrapped in obscurity. According to Loiseleur Deslongchamps and Comparetti, he lived in the third century B.C. The collection of stories underwent transformation, being translated into various languages; they had a great vogue in the Middle Ages, and were brought over to Western Europe by itinerant monks, scholars, and Crusaders. Throughout their eventful career in the West, and in spite of the frequent additions that were made to them—as in the above story, where the wolf takes the place of the snake, the special terror of the East—these stories retain their Oriental stamp to the last. They were originally written to expose women's wiles, and the characters in the stories are frequently animals, a tender care for which was, as we know, specially inculcated by the religion of Buddha. This class of resemblances between India

and Wales is due to *literary transmission*. Nor do they stand alone ; our numerals, and some features of our ancient Welsh law, might be traced to the East. The consideration of them, however, would carry me far beyond the limits that I must impose upon myself to night.

II.

I pass on to a second kind of parallels ; but here again it is impossible to do more than suggest a line of thought.

Underneath the structure of Celtic society, whether we look at the Celt as reflected in the ancient laws of Wales or in modern customs, lies the principle that the household is the unit, and the tie that links Celtic society is that of blood - relationship. There is an incident in the story of Kilhwch and Olwen which gives expression to this idea. Arthur asks Kilhwch : " Who art thou ? for my heart warms unto thee, and I know that thou art come of my blood." I have a sort of recollection that a tradition survives in Brittany to this day, to the effect that the blood speaks ; and that two relatives previously unacquainted, on meeting in any part of the globe soever, instinctively recognise each other by the secret and mysterious emotion that they feel.

The fortunes of the Celtic race—the nation which has shaken empires but founded none—have tended to deepen their appreciation of domestic life. Circumstances conspired to throw them back on their own resources. Hence the timidity and reserve that have in the past indisposed or incapacitated the Celt for political enterprise or more extended organisation. The same remark applies in a great measure to India. There also the unit is the household ; and no idea is more firmly imbedded in the structure of Indian society than that of the family. The correspondence between the Indian and Celt in this particular might

be drawn out in detail, but I will only touch upon a few of the resemblances.

1. The importance attached to the domestic hearth will not escape the notice of anyone who has had to do with Sanskrit literature. It is the centre of family life ; it is the bond of union between the members of the household ; it is at once altar and burial - place. There the most solemn oaths were administered ; thither the suppliant fled for protection ; there the householder officiated as priest, surrounded by his wife, children and slaves, and, as they believed, communed with the house-spirit who hovered over them.

In like manner, it is clear that the hearth played a most prominent part in the life of the ancient Welsh. The *aelwyd* is the centre of the house, and the witness of the rights of kindred. The head firestone, which was fixed against the central pillar of the primitive Welsh dwelling or hut, was a memorial of land and homestead¹ (*tir a thyle*), and its importance as such is attested by one of the Triads ; for among the three testimonies concerning land, we find the "firebackstone of the plaintiff's father, or of his grandfather, or of his great-grandfather, or other of his kindred."² Around the hearth religious associations also gathered. In ancient India the sacrifices to the ancestral spirit were offered up there, and the fire on the hearth, probably because of its purificatory power, was invested with special sanctity. Thus the prayer in the Rigveda, said at the fireplace, the burial-place of the ancestors, reads : "Thou, O Agni Gatavedas, when implored, hast carried the offerings which thou hast rendered sweet ; thou hast given them to the Fathers—*i.e.*, the ancestral spirits—they fed on their share. Eat then, O god, the proffered oblation." So much importance being attached to the hearth as the symbol of family ownership and

¹ F. Seebohm, *Tribal System*, p. 82.

² *Leges Wullicae*.

inheritance, and also as the centre of family worship and repository of family memories, it was natural that special responsibilities should rest upon the heads of the household—the father and the eldest son. They who were charged with its maintenance. Upon them certain religious or *quasi*-religious functions devolved. So we find it to be in India. Like the Cyclops in the Greek legend, which clearly hints at an earlier stage of civilisation than that of the Homeric poems, the Indian householder “holds sway over wife and child, and recks nought of his neighbour.” It is curious to observe how, in Indian mythology, the ancestral spirit is always masculine : thus pointing to the male members as the representatives of the family. That a similar state of things prevailed among the ancestors of the Welsh, must strike anyone who applies the microscope to the old Welsh laws. “It can hardly be doubted that the Welsh *wele* (*gwely*), or family holding resembles in its structure much more closely the patriarchal family under its *patria potestas*, than what is known as the joint family with its joint ownership under a chief who is only *primus inter pares*.”¹ Here also the *penteulu* dispenses justice. Here he offers protection (*nawdd*) to those that seek it.

Let us remember that the departed forefather or his ashes actually reposed, or were believed to repose, at the hearth. To leave the East and come to the West, we remark that the *cultus* of the dead has formed and still forms an important part of the religion of Celtic races. Nowhere does the tomb revive so many recollections, or awake the spirit of prayer, more than among the Celts. For them life is not a mere personal adventure or enterprise, but a link in a long line of tradition, received and handed down, a debt paid, a duty fulfilled.² It would appear that many religious superstitions clustered around the hearth of the Celt also, and very probably ancestral worship formed part

¹ Seebohm, *Tribal System*, p. 95.

² Compare Seebohm, p. 82.

of them. It was the sanctity of the hearth and home which made the Celt cling with such tough tenacity to the institution of the hearth and the sentiment of home. These religious associations, whatever they may have been, were obscured if not altogether obliterated by ecclesiastical influences.¹ On the other hand, it is obvious that the priestly functions of the chief of the household had ceased in great measure, if not altogether. To account for this, we may assume that it was due to the growth of a priesthood. In primitive society, the priest was a humble personage; the priest of one place or deity had little or no organic connection with the priest of any other. Each householder was priest in his own family. But in process of time these religious duties passed, both in India and Wales, into the hands of a class or caste. There is not as much documentary evidence in Welsh as in Sanskrit, which is peculiarly rich in sacerdotal regulations; but arguing from analogy, the same explanation of the gradual disappearance of the religious duties of the householder may hold good of Wales also. Yet, though these priestly functions faded away, there are survivals of the earlier usage to be traced in Welsh customs of a later day.

The regulations relating to fire are of this number, and they are highly significant. It is well known that in the early customs, myths, and languages of early races, various considerations concurred to lend importance to fire. Its discovery marks an era in the history of mankind, separating man from the brute. It was stolen from heaven, said they; it must be kindled, not from flint and steel, but by the conservative method of the wooden drill. To steal fire was a heinous offence.

From what has been said it would follow that the care of the fire must be entrusted to the most responsible person in the family—the householder, and his

¹ Compare Seebolm, p. 82.

lineal and direct representative. It must be kept ever burning. Hence the maintenance of the fire has become interwoven with the continuity of the family.

Now let us glance at one or two old Welsh customs, e.g., the *dadenhurdd*,¹ the picturesque and symbolic action by which the eldest son asserted his claim to hereditary property.² The process was as follows:—³ “Whether the fire were of wood or turf, the hearth was swept out every night. The next thing was to single out one particular glowing ember—the *seed of fire*—which was carefully *restored* to the hearth, and covered up with the remaining ashes for the night. This was the nightly covering of the fire. The morning process was to uncover the seed of fire, to sweep out the ashes under which it was hid, and then deftly to place back the live ember on the hearth, piling over it the fuel for the new day’s fire. This was the uncovering of the fire, which thus, from year end to year end might never go out.” Thus far Mr. Seebohm;⁴ and the Welsh poet, Henry Vaughan, has embodied this thought in verse:—

Though sleep, like ashes, hide
My lamp and life.⁵

Then, side by side with these extracts from old Welsh ordinances, we may place the following extract from Dr. Sullivan’s introduction to O’Curry’s Lectures:—⁶ “Among the Irish,” says he, “the expression ‘the breaking of cinders,’ means to charge and confirm guilt on a man at his own hearth, so that his fire, which represents his honour, is broken up into cinders. The trampling of a man’s cinders was one of the greatest insults which could be offered to him, as it conveyed the idea of guilt, and not only on the individual himself, but also on his family and household.”

¹ Or uncovering of the family hearth.

² H. Lewis, *Ancient Laws of Wales*, p. 547.

³ Seebohm, *Tribal System*, p. 82.

⁴ *Tribal System*, p. 82.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ I. ccl., p. 28.

Surely these passages cannot but be reminiscences of an earlier period, when the hearth was the centre of the shrine of the family, and when the punishment of its head brought a like visitation on several members.¹

The necessity of maintaining the family fire was one of the thoughts that inspired the lines of the Vedic hymn—not an uncommon sentiment either :—

“ A maiden give to someone else,
Here grant a son.”

But besides this general resemblance between the store set upon the preservation of the “ eternal flame ” and the means employed to safeguard the fire, we might discover further features, symbolical or literal, which the two races, the ancient Indians and the ancient Welsh, shared. But I must pass on.

The institution of marriage in both races suggests some instructive comparisons. How hard the tribal ideas died is illustrated strikingly in Wales by the persistence and vitality of the tribal law of marriage : for it took many generations of ecclesiastical training and discipline to alter its character.

That marriage by capture or purchase was recognised in a barbaric age is well known to students of anthropology ; nor was the usage confined to unprogressive tribes. Whether the system of buying wives ever existed among the ancient Welsh is a question on which I should not care to pronounce ; however, there are evident traces of forcible seizure. This to begin : formerly—and it may be within the recollection of some present—it was usual at Welsh weddings for the male relatives of the bride to pursue the happy pair, generally on horseback. This ultimately resolved itself into the modern custom of escorting them to their new house, or to the bride’s home. Viewed by itself, this trait of Welsh life may not mean much ; but taken in connection with the customs of races

¹ *Ibid*

further East, where the evidence of survival of marriage by capture is unmistakeable, the conclusion forces itself irresistibly upon the mind that the Welsh resorted to this method of finding partners in primitive times.

Some of my hearers will resent and repudiate this insinuation ; but prepare to hear the worst. It has actually been suggested that something like polyandry—or inverted polygamy—was at one time practised in Wales. Unfortunately, there is some evidence to countenance the view ; but I hasten to reassure you it was exceptional, as you will see by-and-by. Its existence in India may be proved beyond controversy ; but as Wales and India present parallels to each other in regard to their regular methods, so they are parallel to each other in regard to such irregular proceedings as polygamy.

As I have said, the existence of such a state of things in India is placed beyond doubt ; but that it was repugnant to the better judgment of the inhabitants may be gathered from the censures in some instances passed upon it. It betokened degeneracy. Usually, in Hindu law, which is “saturated with the primitive notion of family dependency,”¹ kinship is through the male line ; while in Hindu genealogies the names of women are generally omitted altogether ; and that rule seems to have been universal originally. But in course of time the other usage crept in, and I cannot explain it better than by quoting a passage from Herodotus² which refers to a race in Asia Minor, it is true, but which is germane to our purpose. Says he :—“The Lycians have a peculiar custom which no other people possesses ; they take their names from the *mother*, and not the father. So, if a man asks who he is, he will give his family on his mother's side.” These words express the meaning of the term better than any passage in Sanskrit that I can cite, but its

¹ See Maine's *Ancient Laws*, p. 150.

² I, 173.

presence there is indisputable. Turning to Welsh, we find indications of the custom scattered here and there, *e.g.*, in the "Mabinogi of Math." There the kingly family ruling over Gwynedd consists of the following persons—I quote from Rhys and Brynmor Jones' book, *The Welsh People*:—"Math the King; Dôn, Math's sister, who had the following children:—Gwydion, Gofannon, Gilfaethwy, and Efeyd, all called sons of Dôn, and one daughter, called Aranrot or Arianrhod, daughter of Dôn. Arianrhod had two sons, Dylan and Llew Llawgyffes.

"Next to the King himself, Gwydion plays the most important rôle in Math's realm, and the king teaches him the magic of which he was master."¹ Ultimately, the King is succeeded, not by Gwydion, as we should have expected, steeped as we are in modern ideas of primogeniture, but by Llew Llawgyffes. The authors have adduced much more evidence, historical and linguistic, to support this view as regards Wales.

But here comes in what appears to me to be a singular coincidence. Bachofen, who has dealt exhaustively with this subject in general in his well-known book *Das Mutterrecht*, has not brought forward an instance to prove that it was an "Aryan" institution. On the other hand, where it did exist in India, it was regarded as a repellent innovation, and frowned upon accordingly; and chiefly, if not altogether, confined to un-Aryan tribes. The same explanation seems to hold good with regard to Wales. Zimmer, in his remarkable article "*Das Mutterrecht der Pikten*,"² while proving the prevalence of the customs among the Picts, seems to supply the key to the puzzle. The institution of *mutterrecht* never rooted itself either in India or Wales, but was an exotic or taint contracted from the previous occupants of the country, only to be rejected in due time,

There are several other points of resemblance between

¹ P. 37.

² In *Zeitschrift für Rechtsgeschichte*.

the households of ancient Wales and ancient India, but it would be hopeless to attempt to deal with them at length here. But, did time permit, there would be much to say on such subjects, as the treatment of *children* and the position of *women*. The institution of *galanas* and *surhaad*, the regulation and supersession of lynch-law, would offer remarkable parallels to what appears in India; on the similarities of *language* a volume might be written; while *burial customs* and *laws of property* might prove a fruitful topic of discussion.

Then we might have proceeded to consider the wider organisation of the *tribe*; and there again remarkable resemblances are distinctly discernible. We should see how, in both countries, the *tribe* is an extension of the *household*; how the chief of the tribe is a householder on an enlarged scale; how the *patria potestas* is widened into a monarchical power; how in both cases consanguinity forms the basis of tribal society, and not contiguity.

Afterwards, quitting these close oligarchies, we might have examined side by side the position of outsiders or strangers—the dependence of those of foreign extraction upon the heads of households; the gradual development of laws of hospitality and adoption; the relations of serfs to their conquerors; and the condition of the slave.

Finally, it seems to me that a legal mind, versed in comparative law, and possessing an experienced eye, would find in the laws relating to land, crime, kinship and adoption much that would repay his attention. So I look forward to the rise of some Welshman in one of our colleges, who, combining the erudition of a German, the lucidity of a Frenchman, and the patience of an Englishman, with his native enthusiasm and brilliance, will take up the subject as a serious task.

The second class of resemblances between India and Wales, then, may be briefly described as *remnants of a common inheritance*.

III.

There remains—or, rather, there would remain, did time allow—a third class.

To this head might be referred the legends common to both countries about the resurrection of national heroes or the belief in a future avenger, testifying to the consciousness of an eternal destiny, which finds expression in the closing scene of King Arthur's life: where, as the King's sword falls into the lake, a human hand emerges, seizes it, and brandishes it thrice. To the constancy with which they clung to this belief in mighty destiny, the Celtic prophets of the Middle Ages owed in no small measure their world-wide renown.

Such stories as that of Owain Lawgoch at Carreg Cennen Castle, and the prophesies of Merlin embodying a similar tradition:—

“Caerfyrddin a sudd, Abergwili a saif,”

which owe their origin to idealism, may be paralleled in the East.

Akin to these legends is the well-known account of the submersion of a palace at Llyncllys, near Oswestry, with which may be compared the following:—¹

“The Rajah of Bulrampoor and Ramdut Pandee, the banker, rode with me, and related the popular tradition regarding the head of the Kulhuns family of Rajpoots, Achul Sing, who, about a century and a quarter ago, reigned over the district intervening between Gonda and Wuzeer Gunge, and resided at the capital of Koorassa. The Rajah had a dispute with one of his landholders, whom he could not get into his power. He requested Pandee, the banker, to mediate a reconciliation, and invite the landholder to an amicable adjustment of accounts, on a pledge of personal security.

¹ Sleeman's *Journey through the Kingdom of Oude*, vol. i, p. 126, quoted by Thirlwall in *Essays*, p. 209.

The banker consented, but made the Rajah swear by the *River Sarjoo*, which flowed near the town, that he should be received with courtesy and escorted back safely. The landholder relied on the banker's pledge and came; but the Rajah no sooner got him into his power than he caused him to be put to death. The banker could not consent to live under the dishonour of a violated pledge, and, abstaining from food, died in twenty-one days, invoking the vengeance of the *River Sarjoo* on the head of the perfidious Prince. In his last hours the banker was visited by one of the Rajah's wives, who implored him to desist from his purpose but she was told by the dying man that he could not consent to survive the dishonour brought upon him by her perjured husband, and that she had better quit the place, and save herself and child, since the incensed *River Sarjoo* would certainly not spare anyone who remained with the Rajah. She did so. The banker died, and his death was followed by a sudden rise of the river and tempest. The town was submerged, and the Rajah, with all who remained with him, perished. The ruins of the old town are said to be occasionally visible, though at a great depth under the water, in the bed of the Sarjoo, which forms a fine lake near the present village of Koorassa, midway between Gonda and Wuzeer Gunge."

But such stories of "impious arrogance or profanation of sacred things, or wrongful dealing, or hard-hearted selfishness" visited with condign punishment—the vanished being only hidden for a while and destined to come to light again—are by no means confined to Wales and India.

These are only types of the thoughts of the human mind clothed in a fabulous form; as the Italian proverb says :—

"The world is but one country;
Mankind has but one heart."

But I am bound to admit that it is sometimes most difficult to fix the line of demarcation between the

third class of stories and practices, *i.e.*, those of *independent origin*, and the second class, which are traceable to a *common heritage of thought*.

It is clear that the Celtic race has worked its way up by a process of evolution from an original barbarism ; but while the Indian remained stationary, stunted and stereotyped, living as it were under an enchantment, and listening as in a dream, the Celt has attained to a high standard of culture. Throughout his history he has exhibited the operation of two laws—first, the law of *adaptation*—as seen, for instance, in the substitution of an European setting to his story for an Eastern ; he has been influenced by climatic conditions ; he has intersected and collided, or intermingled and combined with surrounding races. But Celtic traditions died hard, as witness the tribe and the village community.

The second law that the Celt illustrates is that of *development*. The mental capacity which marked the Aryan found more and more scope as he progressed upon his march. But, granting all this, some of his ideas go back to a period beyond human ken. Somewhere in the Far East there was at one time a common reservoir of civilisation, from which Oriental and Occidental culture took their rise, before Pharaoh tyrannised on the banks of the Nile, or Nimrod held sway in Nineveh.

WELSH RECORDS.—No. II.

BY JOHN PYM YEATMAN, ESQ.

THE conclusions propounded in article No. I (p. 277 of vol. xvii of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*) are very greatly strengthened, and the whole subject is enlightened, by the discovery of another MS. (*Harl.* 1969) in the British Museum, for knowledge of which the writer is indebted to Mr. Edward Owen, of the India Office; this was endorsed originally "G. H.", "Welsh and some English Pedigrees written by Griffith Hughes." Being unable to find anything relating to Griffith Hughes, even in Williams's *Welsh Biography*, usually so perfect—of course the *National Biographical Dictionary* has no reference; but this is not surprising, since Welsh writers are generally ignored—even Griffith Hierathoc being unnoticed. Mr. Hughes, of Kinnel Park, again, most kindly supplied the omission: he states that Griffith Hughes was living in 1634; in that year he compiled, in a circular form, the "Pedigree of Sir Peter Mutton, Kt., Chief Justice of North Wales". He must have been a mere youth, for on July 29th, 1689, he compiled the pedigree, also circular, of Sir Jo. Conway, of Bodstryddan. *Harl.* 2000 ("Pedigrees of the Nobility and Others, 1665"), was prepared by Griffith Hughes and Randal Holmes.

Griffith Hughes gives his own pedigree at fo. 239, in which he describes himself as "Deputy to the Office of Arms." This should give to his work an official value; but, unfortunately, the Records of the College of Arms give no information in respect to deputies; their appointments resting with the Heralds individually, and not with the Earl Marshal. It appears to be uncertain to which of the three Holmes' he was deputy, but it is probably to the second. The MS. is found in the

Holmes collection, and Randal Holmes himself has carefully indexed it, giving a full index of pedigrees and places which greatly facilitate reference.

The great importance of this volume is that it is written in precisely the same form as Peter Ellis (*Harl.* 2299), and Griffith Vaughan's Hengwrt copy, and unquestionably it is derived from the same sources: although the arrangement of the pedigrees differ, yet many pedigrees separately are identical, not only in form but in the words; many of the pedigrees are vouched, like those of Peter Ellis, by the same initials, and they are given from the same MSS. (as the numbering proves), and in precisely the same order, Edward Puleston always heading the list; so that he is not the original writer from whom Griffith Hughes copied: he was the author from whom they all copied. Unfortunately, this book, in itself, is not nearly so valuable as Peter Ellis, because it does not contain so many references; and, unfortunately, like Peter Ellis, Griffith Hughes' book is deficient in giving the full name of the references; but, like the former, this book may be measured by the list of references given in *Harl.* 2299. The paging in each sufficiently proves their identity; and again, this is proved by the subject-matter, although it is not always in the same order. The least that can be said is, that here is another independent copy of the original source of that cluster of books. If only some one laboriously inclined would collate these passages, the works of the older writers could be approximately if not altogether recovered, and the value of such MSS. as are preserved in Mr. Wynn's collection at Peniarth and elsewhere would be enormously increased; as it is, each several MS. stands *per se*, and it has no standard by which to authenticate it. Peter Ellis and works like his prove every link of it, if only they can be taken apart.

A large proportion of the fifty-five references in *Harl.* 2299, are to be found in Griffith Hughes, and a very much larger proportion are in Peter Ellis; many

of the initials by which these authorities are earmarked are so peculiar, not to say arbitrary, that they greatly strengthen the identity. The writer ventures to extend them in this form. E. P. (as in Peter Ellis) always takes priority ; 2299 identifies him as Edward Puleston, from whom it is acknowledged that work is chiefly taken ; possibly Griffith Vaughan's (MS. 96 Peniarth) also contains this list, if it does it would greatly strengthen the argument. The following, amongst others, are acknowledged to be from his work ; the upper number refer to *Puleston MS.*, the lower to the following writers :—

Griffith Vaughan 35 93 57 93 53-90 92 83 85 24 111
 1 55 73 201 257 316 405 429 447 447
 64 60
 473 507

E. R. (Edward ap Robert) 31-165 119 341 350-5-9 46 163, 487
 1 47 55 79 135 177
 341 337 120 364 436
 211 257 277 501 609

R. M. (Richard Mathew's transcript of Guthyn Owen) :—

51 67 127-8 114 52, 113 116 62 127
 1 47 55 211 239 257 429, 473 533

E. M. (Edward Mostyn) 319 24 339-12 7 57 42 43 154, 176
 1 47 79 609 135 589 177 211
 146 17 213 156 190 186-199 146 174 315 165 87
 257 271 316 341 352 387 429 495 501 567 589

S. V. (Symwnt Vachan) 20, 260 313 254 252 253 53 35, 6 335
 1 13 47 73 79 122 135 151
 195 194 263 258 305 208 206 245 42 33 317 62
 177 211 257 277 293 316 352 387 429 447 465 473
 248, 271 54 190 268
 501 507 507 553 609

V. C. 14
 1

G. O. 55 43
 1 (? Guthyn Owen).

R. P. 32
 1 (? Raphael Davis).

E. E. 44 23, 65 23 44
 1 55 289 553

G. H. (Griffith Hierathoc)	181	177	166	122	75		91	144	197
	1	18	50	55	89	122	135	178	277
	63	50	74-5						
	305	405	473						
J. J. (? John Jones of Guthfofer)	84	231							
	465	5							
E. Ll. (Evan Lloyd Geoffrey's book in folio)	207	122	109	27	125, 131				
	18	211	257	316	352				
J. E. (? John Edwards of Stansty)	93-54	38-40	57-95	95	51				
	47	79	257	277	352				
	50, 20, 144	73	35						
	397	589	609						
M. P. (a MS. of my own, a quarto)	37	355							
	47	277							
G. (Gwillims Display)	122								
	55								
B. (Robins, Bishop of Bangor)	56								
	79								
K. P. (<i>The King's Genealogy</i> , printed G. O. Harry)	65								
	79								
R. Ll. (Mr. Richard Langford, of Alington, B fo.):—									
	69-71	68-26	2	56	55	26	100		
	79	277	341	429	473	553	553		
A. L. (Anthony Lowe, 553)	142								
	151								
P. C. (Dr. Powell's <i>Welsh Chronology</i> , printed 1584)	209								
	135								
E. Ll. (Evan Lloyd)	91	66	127						
	201	316	387						
J. M. (Davies of Middleton)	69								
	277								
T. E. (Thomas Evans, of Hendreys).									
H. H. (H. Hughes, his pedigree)	110								
S. L.	98								
	447								
Griff. Dwnn, p. 316									
K. P.	30	65	67	65					
	341		473	507					
C. R.	161								
	352								
L. W.	124								
	589								
R. M.	138	63							
	352	447							

Pll. 100 109
352

E. K. 83
387

E. R. 167 163 340 109 372 427-30 340 163, 359 110, 514
405 429 447 465 495 110 589

Compare this list with the initials of the *Golden Grove Book* and David Edwards, and it will be seen that they are a different list, Griffith Hierathoc (one of the greatest of Tudor Welshmen) alone being found in that book : evidence that this group of books (Peter Ellis, Edmund Puleston, *Harl.* 2299, and the *Peniarth MS.*) stand in a class entirely by themselves ; although, of course, they must have a common origin, and be derived from the same sources as the other Welsh MSS. The omissions amongst the references are very remarkable. Peter Ellis is never referred to, nor is Mr. Edwards of Chirk, who in Peter Ellis and 2299 is generally referred to as E. C. (E. P. E. my own collections here in folio, principally one of E. P.'s book) is never referred to. May it be suggested that these three letters E. P. E. (the only instance of more than two being cited) may be read as four, and intended to mean Edward Puleston, cum Peter Ellis. C. E., frequently cited in Peter Ellis, is also wanting here. The omission of Peter Ellis is not remarkable, for this is evidently a mere copy of two books two generations older than Griffith Hughes (Peter Ellis was one degree above). It is a copy of a book to which Peter Ellis had independent access. Many of his pedigrees are brought down one, if not two, generations lower than in Griffith Hughes ; the pedigree of Peter Ellis himself is only brought down to his father, Ellis ap Richard ap Ellis (see pedigrees of Hughes of Prestatin, fo. 386). The fact that so great an authority as Mr. Edwards of Chirk is omitted, is most significant, and seems to indicate that Griffith Hughes was copying from Edward Puleston without true knowledge of his indebtedness to Mr. Edwards. That Peter Ellis copied

from Mr. Edwards of Chirk is certain : not only from the fact that his name occupies a prominent part in his list of authorities, but because of his near relationship to Edward Puleston, he probably obtained access to Mr. Edwards' work through his wife Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Ellis, of Allrhey, whose mother was Jane, daughter of Mr. Edwards of Chirk ; Peter Ellis himself being trustee for Margaret Ellis, and the "dear friend" of her second husband. The evidence of Griffith Hughes' MS. greatly strengthens the idea the writer ventured to express in his first article, that Edward Puleston was, in fact, a copyist of Mr. Edwards. Mr. Owen found a date (1637) at folio 220.

Probably much of this book is copied from Griffith Hierathoc direct, and not through Edward Puleston. There is a pedigree of Owen Glendower, probably not to be found elsewhere, which has the addition of the issue of his son Jevan to the third generation, when Margaret, verch Edward ap Robert ap Jevan, married Griffith Hierathoc.

The unfinished catalogue of the Peniarth Library gives splendid evidence of its richness in the works of Griffith Hierathoc and Symnant Vachan, who are the mainstay of this group of MSS. ; but it is disappointing to find that, by an unfortunate re-arrangement which is sure to cause endless confusion in old references, all the MSS. which bear upon this subject have been eliminated, and do not appear in this portion of the catalogue ; though perhaps the want of an index to so large a collection may have caused them to be overlooked ; but certainly no trace of them, especially of the most interesting of them all, No. 96, is discoverable in the letterpress. This displacing of old landmarks is greatly to be deplored, since it confuses the work of greater antiquarians ; but it seems to be the fashion of the day. It has, unhappily, been pursued by the authorities at the Public Record Office, so that all the older references of our greatest writers are lost.

The writer of this article will be grateful if any of

the present possessors of the MSS. here indicated will examine the pages referred to, and communicate to him the names of the pedigrees on such pages; these names can then be compared with Gr. Hughes' MS., and its authority will be strengthened. It will be a great thing to disentangle the several authorities, and to relegate each portion of the pedigree to its true author; in this way something like certainty and authority may be attained, and the true be distinguished from the mass of fable which disfigures some of the later MSS. Just as the visitations of the English Heralds are open to suspicion and distrust, and so suffer in their character, until some of them scarcely possess a shred of authority, so do Welsh Records suffer. Unhappily, no means exist to correct English pedigrees; and Welsh genealogists having such a power in their hands, ought to utilise it to the fullest extent, and, if possible—and it is possible to a very great extent—to eliminate the false from the true, instead of foolishly throwing an air of mystery and infallibility over them, which, instead of being of use is simply ridiculous.

Welsh genealogy, again, has the inestimable advantage of having most of the pedigrees proved upon oath, and recorded in the Plea Rolls: another peculiarity which is wanting for English pedigrees, except in rare instances. The Welsh Plea Rolls contain pedigrees of Sheriffs and suitors from the 33rd Henry VIII to the time of Charles I; but they go back for nearly a couple of centuries, and give the pedigrees of most of the families who could afford to indulge in litigation, during the period when English pedigrees are most wanting in proof.

NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES

IN THE

FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 188, vol. xvii.)

DIOCESE OF BANGOR.

MERIONETH.

LLANABER, ST. BODVAN (ST. MARY).

1841.

A LARGER and better church than usual in this part, the work being for the most part of genuine and elegant Early English character. The plan consists of a nave, with high clerestory and low aisles, a south porch and a chancel. Over the south porch rises a turret containing a bell. Within the south porch is a beautiful Early English doorway, equal to the best work in that style that is found in England, but perhaps verging to Decorated. There are five or six courses of arch mouldings, the shafts—three on each side—bearing fine capitals of oak foliage. The church is, unhappily, very much out of repair, damp, and altogether neglected, and from its situation very much exposed to the violence of the elements. The roofs are tiled and the aisles low; the nave is divided from each by five low Pointed arches, springing from circular pillars, some of which have octagonal capitals with foliage. The western arch on the north is closed, and a lumber place formed. The chancel arch has good mouldings, springing from shafts, with capitals bearing foliage of somewhat Norman character. There is an

ascent of one step into the chancel. The clerestory of the nave is high, and genuine Early English, with single lancets. At the east end of the south aisle there appears to have been an altar. The chancel has a single lancet at the east end with mouldings; on the south a much plainer one, and on the north a Late square-headed window. The roof of the chancel is open to the timbers, with quatrefoils rudely carved in the compartments. A large chapel, of more modern date, is added to the north side of the chancel. There is part of a wooden screen, with pierced panelling, and remnants of the stalls and desks before them. There are lancets closed at the east end of the aisles. The font is an octagonal bowl, panelled with quatrefoils, upon a circular stem. Coffin-plates, as usual, cover the walls. The west gable is finished by a small turret.

LLANBEDR (ST. PETER).

September 1, 1852.

This church has a nave and properly distinguished chancel, with the usual little Welsh open belfry over the west end. Contrary to North Wales custom there is a chancel arch, but coarse and ill-shaped, and without mouldings. There are no windows on the north or at the west end. The east window is of two lights, mutilated, and on the south of the altar is a single rude light. In the east wall is a small recess. There is an indication of a low rude arch in the north wall of the chancel, whence it seems likely that there was once an aisle or chapel adjoining. The roof is of the common type, but rather superior in the chancel, and there is a longitudinal rib in the centre, and a cornice which has a kind of chequered work. The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem raised on steps. The church is partially new pewed. Over the altar is a piece of boarded ceiling in panels.

LLANDANWG (ST. TANWG).

August 31, 1852.

This church is now forsaken, and falling fast to ruin, an ugly new church having been built at Harlech. Its situation is lonely, close to the sea shore; the form much like Llanfair, without architectural distinction of chancel. Over the west end is the usual small open belfry. There is a plain west door, but no windows. The roof is open, and a fair specimen of its kind, with quatrefoils, and above the altar sixfoil rude sculpture. The east window is Perpendicular, of three lights, partially closed; on the north and south of the sacrum are coarse windows of two trefoiled lights, with cill prolonged. Over the sacrum is a boarded ceiling, painted and panelled, on which are represented figures of saints, and of the four evangelists. The interior presents a wretched appearance of dilapidated and decaying pews.

LLANDDWYWE (ST. DDWYWE).

September 20, 1855.

This church has a nave and chancel, with the large transeptal chapel on the north of the chancel, so common in Wales. Over the west end a new bell-turret, erected 1853. The church is neat, and some improvements are being carried out. The roof has bold, rude foliation above the collar, but the ceiling of the chancel is plastered. The windows, as usual, are all Late, some with plain trefoiled heads. The east window of three lights; on the east side of the chapel are two single windows. Some stained glass has lately been inserted. There is no chancel arch, nor any to the north chapel, the division of which is formed by a large wood screen of open character, and rather Late and plain. This chapel has monuments of the family of Corsygedol. Many of the seats are open. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The porch has the date 1593.

LLANEGRYN (ST. EGRYN).

August 31, 1850.

A small church, without aisles or architectural distinction of chancel, having a western bell-turret and south porch. It has lately been greatly improved by the munificence of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., and contrasts favourably with the neglected condition of its neighbours, and further restoration and improvement is intended. The great and remarkable feature of Llanegryn is the elaborate rood-loft, which is in a perfect state, and lately put into good repair by judicious restoration. It is almost too large for the church, and reaches nearly to the roof. The work is Third Pointed; the loft has two fine vine-leaf cornices, and a Tudor flower one above. In the upper part are small buttresses, forming subdivisions, each crowned by a kind of little pedestal, possibly to support images. The east front is richer than the western, and has a range of pierced panelling presenting varied patterns. In the centre is a wide feathered arch for the door; on each side three smaller obtuse-arched compartments, also feathered. The roof is an open Welsh one, with spandrels and trefoiled spaces above the collar. Over the sacrarium is the boarded ceiling, painted and enriched lately with ribs and bosses. The windows are all recent insertions, in place of former barbarous ones. The east window, of three lights, Middle Pointed, copied from that of Llandysilio in Anglesey. On the south side are some of two lights, with square heads, of Third Pointed work. That at the west, transition from First to Middle Pointed, of two lights, with circle above. There are no north windows, except a Late square-headed one in the chancel. There is an ascent of two steps at the west end, rather unusual. The gallery has disappeared, and a new arrangement of the seats is contemplated. The altar is elegantly vested, and the sacrarium laid with encaustic tiles. The font is Norman, in shape of a

cushioned capital reversed, and set on a cylindrical stem, with square plinth. The porch is plain, with roof like the nave; the bell-turret quite new and elegant, having a pointed gable and a flattened trefoil-opening, with one bell. In the south wall is a stone, inscribed with an ancient cross. There is a lych-gate near the east end of the church, and the churchyard occupies almost entirely the north side of the church, and only a small space on the south side, where the ground falls rapidly.

LLANELLYD (ST. ILLTYD).

June 16, 1867.

A small single church without distinction of chancel, with low walls, and at the west end a Pointed stone bell-cot for one bell, carried on stone corbels, which appears ancient. The roof may probably be original, with the old timbers arranged in Welsh fashion. Possibly the walls may be old, but all the windows are modern: the interior presents no remarkable feature.

LLANFAIR (ST. MARY).

August 31, 1852.

A long, narrow church of a common type, with low walls and undistinguished chancel, and traces of a north aisle or chapel, now destroyed; but some plain obtuse arches are visible in the wall of the chancel. Here is the usual small open belfry at the west end. The chancel seems to occupy nearly half the length of the church; the roof is open. The east window is Perpendicular, of three lights. On the south-east is a small plain single window with stepped sill; and there is a Late and poor rood-screen. There is no west door nor window. In the north wall, near the west end of the nave, is an octagonal stoup. The font has an octagonal bowl, quite plain. There are ugly pews, and the walls are decorated by coffin-plates.

LLANFIHANGEL Y PENNANT (ST. MICHAEL).

September 2, 1850.

A poor church, having the single undivided body with a clumsy transeptal chapel on the north, a south porch, and over the west end a bell-gable. There are scarcely any features which can be called architectural. The east window appears debased, but may have been altered, of three lights, with transom; and one at the east end of the transept has two obtuse lights; the others are modern. The roof is of timber, rather inferior to the ordinary Welsh roof, and has tie-beams. The transept, as usual, is clumsily tacked on and too large in proportion; it opens by no arch, and its timbers are awkwardly joined to those of the nave. Over the sacarium is the common boarded ceiling. The altar is very poor, and the pews encroach upon it. The walls are very low. The supports of the west gallery seem to be formed by parts of the late rood-loft screen, which is of somewhat debased character. The font is a good Norman one, the bowl square and scalloped on its lower edge; the stem cylindrical, on a high square base; it is lined with lead. The porch is plain and without character. There is a lych-gate.

LLANFIHANGEL Y TRAETHAU (ST. MICHAEL).

August 17, 1861.

Mean and small and much modernised, but possibly the walls may be original. The plan is nearly oblong, without aisles, and no distinction of chancel; a western porch, and open bell-cot for one bell. The west doorway has a plain Pointed arch. All the windows are modern, and the roof seems to have been renewed. The interior is paved quite up to the altar. The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem. In the churchyard is an ancient inscribed stone, on which the characters are difficult to decipher. The churchyard is lonely and elevated, commanding a fine view.

LLANGELYNIN (ST. CELYNIN).

August 31, 1850.

The old parish church, now deserted and used only for burials, stands in a lonely situation hanging over the sea; an ugly new one having been built in a more populous part of the parish. It has a single undivided space forming nave and chancel, and a large south porch, over which is a bell-gable for one bell, which bears the date 1660. At the west end is a narrow lancet-like window, much splayed, but square at the top, which seems to be First Pointed, opening internally by an obtuse arch. There are scarcely any windows on the north; one at the north-east is modern, as is that at the east, and some on the south. At the south-east is a Third Pointed one, with square head of two lights. The roof is rather low-pitched, but presents no very bad appearance: there are tie-beams, with spandrels and small shafts and upright timbers between the tie-beams and the slope of the roof. There is some trace of a debased rood-screen, the lower part being rather poor pierced panelling. Over the sacrarium there is the usual coved ceiling. On the north and south of the sacrarium are wide and flat arched recesses in the wall, but not quite similar in size; that on the north comes down lowest, and has a ledge on its east side. On the north side, westward of the other, is an oblong aperture in the wall, of small size. The interior is in a miserable state of neglect. There is a west gallery, and some mean open benches with some pews. On the north side is the mark of a small arched aperture in the wall, now closed, which may be of lychnoscopic nature. The font is poor and apparently debased, the bowl octagonal, with no drain and a square base. The porch is very plain, and contains a stoup; the inner door is remarkably low, both doors Pointed. The ground is uneven, ascending eastward. The view over the boundless sea, with the extensive line of coast from Llein to Pembrokeshire, is very striking.

MALLWYD (ST. TYDECHO).

This small church has scarcely any architectural features, and consists of a mean western steeple and a body without aisles. The east window has a depressed arch and transom, probably about the age of Elizabeth. The other windows are wretchedly mean. The steeple is of wood, slated, and bears this inscription: SOLI DEO SACRVM A° XTI MDCXI. The interior resembles a barn, but the eastern portion has an arched wood ceiling, with beams or brackets with rude heads. The pews are irregularly placed and very ugly, bearing the dates 1650 and 1716. The chief singularity is the position of the altar, in the centre of the church, surrounded by mean rails. The altar has a black marble slab, given in 1734 by John Mytton. The font is small, of octagonal form, of black marble. From the churchyard is a fine view, and in it is a large yew tree, fifteen yards round. In the churchyard is a monument to three twins (*sic*) Susannah, Catherine, and Ann Howels, who died at the of 11, 31 and 31.

TALYLLYN (ST. MARY).

September 2, 1850.

The form resembles that of Llanfihangel y Pennant, except that the transeptal chapel here is set on the south side. The bell-turret is more finished, being constructed of good stone with better masonry, which is carried down the whole of the west front in a continued line with it. The rest of the walls are of the usual coarse, slaty stone. The door is Pointed, the windows all debased; one in the transept of two lights, as at Llanfihangel; another of three square lights without foils. The roof is of tolerable pitch, and of the accustomed Welsh formation of timbers. Over the sacrarium a boarded ceiling. The font is Norman. The site is beautiful, looking over the lake, and bounded by Cader Idris.

TOWYN (ST. CADVAN).

August, 1839.

This is a cruciform church, large and more interesting in its architecture than usual. The whole is built of dark slaty stones, and the tower at the west end is low, modern, and plain. The nave is divided from each aisle by three very rude semicircular arches, on low round pillars, of Norman character. The clerestory windows are Norman, but all closed internally. The transepts open to the aisles by smaller arches than those in the nave, very low and small, but of like form. The chancel is without aisles, and opens to the nave by a plain-Pointed arch. Its east window is Perpendicular, of three lights; the others are mostly mutilated or modern. The roof is open, but barn-like. There are crowded pews and a gallery over the eastern portion of the nave, but the western extremity is cut off, and free from pews. There are two monumental remains in the chancel, within Pointed arches in the wall; one is the effigy of a knight in chain armour, and the arch has a fine crocketed ogee canopy. The altar is thrown out of its proper place by vile pews. The font is an octagonal basin, on a pedestal of like form.

TRAWSFYNNYD (ST. MADRYN).

June 17, 1867.

This church has been lately restored, and the interior put into very decorous condition. It consists of two long, low, parallel aisles, the chancel occupying the east end of the northern. The walls are probably original, and the masonry at the west end is of rude, large stones. There is also a south porch, and over the west gable of the nave a small bell-cot. The windows are all new insertions; mostly square-headed, of two lights, and Perpendicular. Some pieces of coloured glass are preserved. The original arcade has been destroyed, and the two aisles are now divided by

wooden pillars, or rather posts, supporting a horizontal cornice. The roofs seem original, of the Welsh kind, with open timbers and arched beams in some parts, with pierced quatrefoil in the point. The new seats are low and uniform, but have doors, and the woodwork is mostly varnished. There are no west windows. The font is octagonal, and cased in carved woodwork.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

CEMMAES (ST. TYDECHO).

September 9, 1856.

This church has a single nave and chancel, and is wider than its neighbour (Penegoes). A south porch and a slated belfry at the west end. The chancel is undivided, but marked by a difference in the roof, and is nearly equal in length to the nave. The chancel roof is coved, with ribs and bosses. On the north and south of the chancel are slit-like windows, like that at Penegoes, but much splayed and set rather obliquely. That on the north is closed. The east window, a plain one of two lights, apparently Perpendicular; the other windows bad. There is a carved Jacobean pew on the north side, and a monument of fair work, though unecclesiastical, to Sir Roger Mostyn, A.D. 1744. The seats are partly open. Under the west gallery is part of the rood-screen, with a good horizontal cornice of vine leaves intermixed with figures. The font is small, and partly of wood. There is a lych-gate, and the churchyard is very spacious.

LLANBRYNMAIR (ST. MARY).

September 17, 1863.

A neat church, partly rebuilt of late years, and presenting few features that seem to be original. It has a wide nave and chancel undivided, and a large

transeptal chapel on the north, awkwardly tacked on. Over the west end is a Pointed belfry of wood, containing three bells, supported by strong timbers set on the ground. The windows are square-headed, of two and three lights, and seem to have been renewed; the east window rather poor; some windows have new stained glass. The transept is separated from the body by a huge octagonal pillar of oak, which supports a heavy beam and framework borne on spandrels: a clumsy arrangement without an arch. The roofs are open, with tie-beams; the seats are all open and new, and the condition of the church very creditable. The chancel, though confined, is stalled, and there is an organ in the transept, behind which is formed a vestry. There is an obtuse-headed recess south of the altar, probably for a piscina; and a still ruder one facing it on the north. The pulpit has some Late wood-carving. The font has a plain circular bowl on an octagonal stem.

LLANDINAM (ST. LLONIO).

October 30, 1855.

This church has a beautiful situation on a steep eminence looking over the vale of the Severn. It has been barbarously mutilated and altered,¹ especially within. The original roof is replaced by a wretched ceiling of plaster. The nave seems to have had originally only a south aisle, but the former arcade has been removed, and there are now two ranges of ugly columns, which causes a most awkward and unsightly irregularity, and destroys the proper arrangement. The chancel roof is lower than that of the nave. The windows are Perpendicular on the north, square-headed, of three lights; the others Pointed, of three lights. In the north wall of the chancel are two sepulchral recesses with moulded arches; and in the north-east angle a stone bracket upon a corbel-head. The

¹ The alteration took place about 1808.

tower arch has good mouldings ; the tower has an odd door on the south side with imposts, and is surmounted by the wooden pointed cage so common in this neighbourhood. Attached to the south side of the tower is a wooden porch, and the west side is strengthened by a large buttress. The unevenness of the ground causes a considerable ascent in the church towards the east. There are some open benches, with plain rude ends, and some irregular high pews, one of which is roofed. There are three bells. The font is too small. The churchyard is unusually extensive.

1867.—The church has been restored in excellent style and spirit by G. E. Street.

LLANGURIG (ST. CURIG).

A rude plain church, consisting of a west tower, nave, with narrow north aisle, and chancel with a small north chapel. The whole, both within and without, is very rude and rough ; the tower massive and strong. The windows are square-headed and Perpendicular. The aisle is very low as well as narrow, and is divided from the nave by two plain and wide Pointed arches springing from a square pier without moulding. The whole of the roof is of the rudest timber-work. The chancel arch pointed and rude ; there are stone steps leading up to the rood-loft, and a large portion of the rood-loft screen remains, having pretty good carved woodwork and vine-leaf cornices. The font has an octagonal bowl, with some ogee panelling. The whole is singular from its rudeness.

LLANIDLOES.

1829.

This church has a west tower, nave, chancel, and north aisle. The tower is low and massive, with large flat buttresses, and is crowned by an ugly wooden belfry. A stringcourse is carried as a label over a

plain west door. The north doorway is Early English, and has been a very good specimen; the arch is obtusely Pointed; the mouldings, unfortunately, are gone, but the shafts remain, and have very fine foliated capitals. The walls are of rough stone, and rather rude appearance. The nave is very lofty, and divided from the aisle by five extremely fine Early English arches, having excellent mouldings resembling those of Wells Cathedral; the piers are formed of fine clustered shafts, the capitals of which have foliage quite equal in execution to those of Rievaulx Abbey or Lincoln Cathedral. The roof of the nave is a very good open one; the collars form an obtuse arch, between which and the ridge is pierced tracery, and the hammer-beams rest on angel figures bearing shields. The aisle has a plain timber roof. The windows are Perpendicular, chiefly square-headed, plain and Late; that at the east end of five lights. The aisle is co-extensive with the nave and chancel. The font has an octagonal bowl panelled with quatrefoils, rather small on a slender stem, set on two steps. From the churchyard is a very pleasing view over the Severn, with wooded hills and verdant meadows.

LLANWNOG (ST. GWYNOG).

October 26, 1855.

This church in general appearance resembles that of its neighbour, Aberhavesp, but contains more objects of interest. It is a single body, without aisles, and at the west end one buttress, with a Pointed belfry of wood over the west end. The east window is Perpendicular, of three lights, and has a head corbel at the apex externally; the other windows are modern and bad. The great feature of this church is the fine rood-loft between the nave and the chancel, which is in fair condition, of Late Perpendicular character, with much panelling and open-work to the loft itself. The screen somewhat resembles that at Llananno, in

Radnorshire. There is a piscina on the south of the altar. The chancel has a panelled ceiling. The font has a plain octagonal bowl, on a stem of the form usual in the neighbourhood. The rood-loft is approached by stone steps on the north, within the church, which are not as usual in a projecting turret, but run straight along the north wall, unprotected.

1866. A restoration has been effected and new roofs put on. That of the chancel has a ridge externally; there is the original boarding in the chancel roof, coved and ribbed, star fashion, with bosses. The masonry is rough sandstone, at the east end new pointed. Some new Perpendicular windows replace the former bad ones on the south. On the north are two Decorated new windows. The seats are new and open, and there is an organ in the chancel. The belfry has been rebuilt, and stands on upright posts, in the interior, which look too slight. Some of the original stained glass, with a figure of St. Gwynnoc, is collected in a north window. The rood-loft and screen remain complete, though rather rickety. The loft has the usual vine-leaf cornices, with Tudor flowers, and has panelling, alternately plain and sculptured; below the loft is open tracery, and the *quasi* roof with ribs and bosses; these latter have letters. The overlapping cornice is supported on wood posts, and in the centre is the door, with pierced spandrels. The west side is the richest; but the east also has panelling.

LLANWRIN (St. WRIN).

September 6, 1852.

An undivided church without aisles, with a south porch and small bell-turret over the west end. It is rather wider than most of the neighbouring churches, and entirely of Late Perpendicular work. The walls are whitewashed, the roof a long unbroken one of slate. On the south side is one single-light window, with a kind of trefoil head. Most of the windows are square-headed, of two lights, but that at the east end is a large Perpendicular one of five lights with transom, by no means bad in its tracery, and containing stained glass, now much mutilated, in which may be discovered the Crucifixion and the Blessed Virgin and Saints. There is a Perpendicular wood screen between

the nave and chancel, of rather plain work, having in the centre a wide door, and on each side seven compartments with trefoiled arch heads and pierced spandrels. The roof is of a common pattern, with rude quatrefoils in the timbers. In the chancel it is rather better finished. There is a west gallery, and several very plain, rude, open benches, but the whole is neater than usual. The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem of like shape, set on a square base. The porch is large and very plain. The north wall leans. On the altar-rails is a Welsh inscription, with the date 1709. The churchyard is very pretty, with a large yew tree, and is entered by a lych-gate.

PENEGOS (ST. CADVARCH).

September 9, 1856.

A small church, with low tumbledown walls, and of one space without distinction of chancel. Over the west end a slated belfry. The roof is of open timbers; the windows all bad modern insertions, except perhaps one slit on the north wall of the chancel. There is an arched recess in the south wall. The font has a small, rude octagonal bowl, on a square base. The church is pewed and out of repair, but kept neat. There is a large, plain, south porch, and a lych-gate to the churchyard.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

FRAGMENTS OF PRE-NORMAN CROSSES FOUND AT LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The two fragments of early sculptured stones here illustrated were found during the restoration of Llantwit-Major Church, Glamorganshire, in 1900. We are indebted to Mr. G. E. Halliday, F.R.I.B.A., of Llandaff, for the photograph reproduced, and for information about the discovery. The frag-



Fragments of Pre-Norman Crosses found at Llantwit Major,
Glamorganshire.

ment on the left, which has a portion of a plait upon it, is about 9 ins. square, and the other plain fragment on the right is about a foot square. These two fragments, and the lower part of a second cylindrical pillar found nearly at the same time, make three specimens to be added to those given by Prof. J. G. Westwood in his *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

SILVER CHALICE OF EGLWYS-CUMMIN CHURCH.—The Rector of Eglwys-Cummin Church wishes to recover possession of an old Silver Chalice belonging to his church, and which it is believed was disposed of by the then Rector in 1875. It is about 7 ins. in height,

and inscribed on the outside of the circumference "Poculum de Ecclesia Englos Skymine, 1574." Address, Rev. Henry Jones, Eglwys-Cummin Rectory, St. Clears, Carmarthenshire.

LYCH-GATES IN THE DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF.—The Diocese of Llandaff, so far as the writer can ascertain, only possesses four old Lych-gates: one in Glamorgan and three in Monmouth. Within



Fig. 1.—Lych-Gate at Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire.

present memory there was a Lych-gate in Llanwonno Churchyard, Glamorgan; it has, however, been pulled down, and no record remains of it.

Over the west door of Eglwysilan parish church, Glamorgan, is a stone tablet inscribed "JS. VIC 1731;" from the church records it appears that, during the incumbency of the Rev. John Smith—the church tower "split from the top to bottom," and was rebuilt in 1731. From the character and general design of the gate (see fig. 1), it seems probable that this gate either took the place of an older structure, or became a new addition to the churchyard at about this period.

The neighbouring Monmouthshire church of Mynyddislwyn has a Lych-gate of almost identical design (see fig. 2).

The remaining two gates, belonging respectively to Bedwellty and

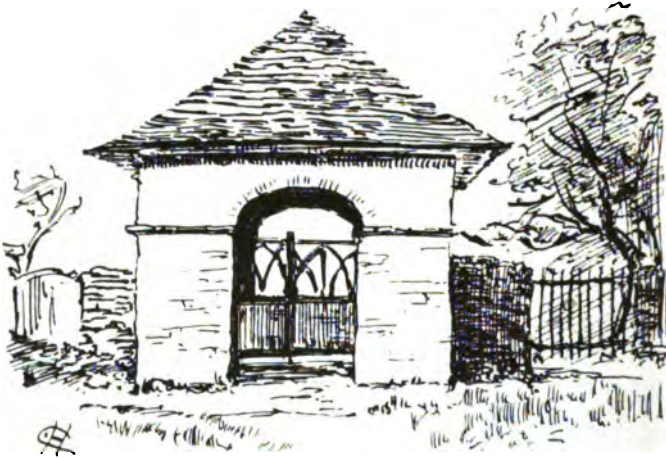


Fig. 2.—Lych-Gate at Mynyddislwyn, Monmouthshire.

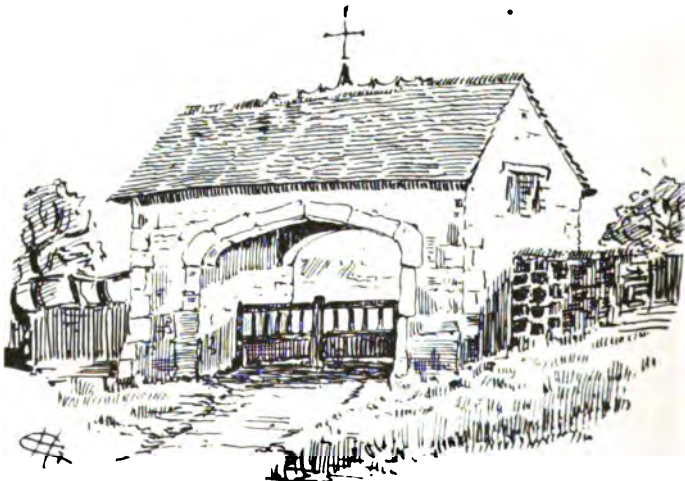


Fig. 3.—Lych-Gate at Bedwellty, Monmouthshire.

Llandenny, although of an earlier date, are also very much alike. The Lych-gate at Bedwellty appears to date from the fifteenth or early sixteenth century (see fig. 3), and is in fairly good preservation. The church goes back to the thirteenth century, and possesses a very

perfect fifteenth-century chest, richly carved, with words—fifteenth century, &c., &c., with the Emblems of the Passion.

The Llandenny gate (fig. 4) has recently been repaired under the writer's direction; its date seems coeval with the Bedwellty gate. A curious feature connected with the church-tower is, that the turret stairs are composed of oak logs about 12 in. thick, built into the tower walls. The tower dates from the fifteenth century; the stairs formed part of the original work, and are well preserved.

GEORGE E. HALLIDAY, F.R.I.B.A.



Fig. 4.—Lych-Gate at Llandenny, Monmouthshire.

GWLADYS, SISTER OF TYDVIL.—There are but faint traces, as members noticed at the meeting of the Cambrian Association, Merthyr Tydvil, of the foundations of Capel Gwladys. The Capel quietly crumbled away on the lone mountain top. Very different the fate of Capel Tydvil, which from being the early sanctuary of a few villagers, was, in the course of centuries, rebuilt and again enlarged down to our own time; and now you have, in the finely-restored edifice, with its grand peal of bells, a worthy reminder of the Christian lady who fell a victim to the savage invaders in one of their periodical forays over the mountains.

Still, if we have only a few ruins recalling the life of Gwladys, there is in the old pages of the *British Saints* an interesting, even if traditional, account of this lady, which gives us an insight into the time of the fifth century, when the strong arm had its own sway, and the lawlessness of the invaders its counterpart in the actions of the mountaineers.

"After a long interval of time, the King Gwynllin, enjoying his kingdom, desired to be joined in wedlock to a certain young lady for

her very high reputation, who was elegant in appearance, beautiful in form, and adorned with silk vestments. Her name was Gwladys, and she was the daughter of a certain Regulus called Brychan. Therefore, he sent many messengers to the father of the young lady, earnestly requesting that she should be given to him in marriage. But her father, having heard the message, became angry and full of rage; refused to betroth his daughter; slighted the messengers, and sent them back without honour; which they, taking amiss, returned and related to their master what had been done to them; which being heard, raging with great anger, he armed as many as three hundred slaves, who should take the young lady away with force. They immediately set out on their journey, and came to the court of the aforesaid Brychan, which is called Talgarth, and found the young lady before the door of her residence, sitting with her sister, and passing the time in modest conversation, whom they immediately took by force and returned with speed; which Brychan, her father, hearing, he was seized with grief of heart and mourning the loss of his dearest daughter, called to his assistance all his friends and neighbours to recover her. All his auxiliaries having come together, he with haste pursued his enemy with his accomplices, whom, when Gwynllin saw, he frequently ordered the said young lady to be brought forward, and he made her ride with him; and, not flying, but taking her slowly on horseback, he preceded his army, waited for his soldiers, and manfully exhorted them to battle. But Brychan with his men boldly attacked the hard-hearted King and his followers, slew two hundred, and pursued them to the hill which is the boundary between the two countries, and is called in the British language Bochrwearn, which signifies the cheek of a stony road. But when Gwynllin had arrived at the boundary of his dominions, being bodily safe with the aforesaid young lady, and sorrowful from fighting with his enemies, a great slaughter having taken place, to three brave heroes, Arthur, with his two knights, Kai and Bedwin, were sitting upon the top of the aforesaid hill and playing with dice. When they saw the King with the young lady coming near them, Arthur was immediately seized with love towards the lady, whom the soldier carried off riding. But his friends, forbidding, said: 'Far be from thee to commit such wickedness; for we have been accustomed to assist the destitute and the distressed. Wherefore let us go forward and quickly render our assistance, that the combat may be terminated. And he said: 'Since ye both will assist him rather than take away the lady from him for me, go and meet them, and carefully enquire which of them is the owner of the territory.' The messengers departed, and to the enquiry made Gwynllin answered: God being witness, and all the most learned in the land, I profess, myself to be the owner of this territory.' This being stated, Arthur with his armed companions rushes upon the enemies of Gwynllin, who, turning their backs, flee with great confusion to their own country. Then Gwynllin, triumphing through the assistance of Arthur, went with the aforesaid Gwladys to his palace that was on that hill, which

from the name afterwards received the British appellation, Alt Wynllin, that is, the Hill of Gwynllin. From Gwynllin, Gwynthog, and from Brychan, Bryncheinog, are called."

We are left to assume that the lady who became the mother of Saints, Cadoc in particular, and the grandmother of warriors, forgave her husband for his rather rough wooing, and attributed it to the fervency of his love, which then, as now, covers a multitude of sins.

C. WILKINS.

MEDIAEVAL DOMESTIC MORTARS USED AS HOLY-WATER STOUPS IN CHURCHES.—The two stone vessels shown on Fig. 1 were found in the village of Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, in 1900. The



Fig. 1.—Two Mediaeval Mortars or Stoups found at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire.

photograph, from which the illustration has been made, was supplied by Mr. G. E. Halliday, F.R.I.B.A. A vessel of the same type, but of later date than the preceding, was found a few years ago on the site of the old vicarage at Builth, Brecknockshire. We are indebted to the late Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., for an account of this remarkable object. It possesses a melancholy interest, as being almost the last contribution to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* he made before his lamented death.

The peculiarity of all the vessels of this type is that they are round, with four projections resembling ears, lugs, or handles. A large proportion of them have also a projecting rim round the top. The shapes of the four projections vary considerably, being in some cases a handle like that of a jug, in others a rib extending from the top to the bottom of the vessel, whilst occasionally it extends only a few inches down the side. When the projections are in the form of a rib the section may be round, or square, or V-shaped.

The portions of the outside of the bowl between the ribs are often made convex, so as to give the appearance of a sphere and a cube



Fig. 2.—Sculptured Mortar found on site of Old Vicarage at Builth, Brecknockshire.

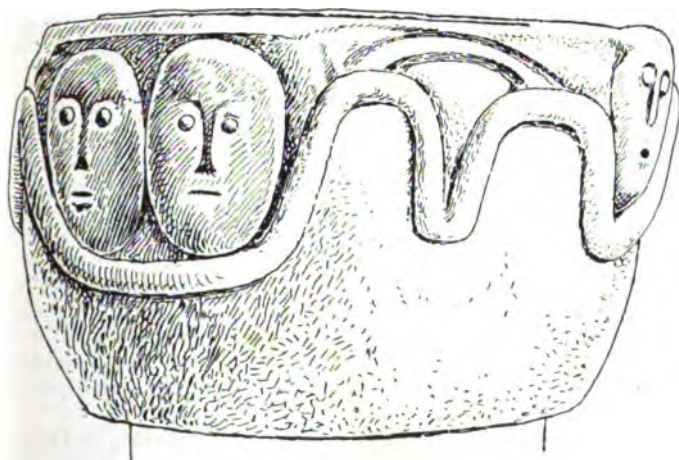


Fig. 3.—Sculptured Mortar found on site of Old Vicarage at Builth, Brecknockshire.

interpenetrating each other. A few specimens have spouts combined with the handles.

Stone vessels of the kind described have frequently been found not in any way associated with an ecclesiastical building. Some

are preserved inside churches,¹ and others built into the walls, as holy-water stoups.² It is, however, clear that this cannot have been the original purpose for which they were intended, because two of the ribs or handles are concealed in the wall, and therefore useless. The probability is that they were domestic mortars employed in the kitchen for pounding meat, etc., and afterwards adapted as holy-water vessels. Many examples are too large to have been intended for holy-water stoups. One at Ledsham Church, Yorkshire, is 2 ft. 4 ins. in diameter, and 1 ft. 11 ins. deep; another, in Dr. Morrison's garden at Pembroke, measures 2 ft. 6 ins. across, by 1 ft. 1. in. deep; and a third, in Darenth Church, Kent, is 1 ft. 6 ins. across. Several stoups of this type have been illustrated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (3rd Ser., vol. xiv, pp. 167 and 443).



Ancient Font at Cenarth, Carmarthenshire.

ANCIENT FONT AT CENARTH, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—We have to thank the Rev. D. H. Davies, Vicar of Cenarth, for kindly supplying us with the photograph of the ancient font in his church, from which the illustration here given has been prepared by Mr. Worthington G. Smith. The base is not shown, as it is modern, and particularly hideous and inappropriate in design. The bowl only is old, and is possibly of the Norman period. The ornament, which is very archaic in style, consists of a serpent or serpentine band, and five human heads. Two of the heads are placed closed together, and

¹ At Llangefni, Anglesey; and at Letterston and Castell Hendre, Pembrokeshire.

² At Porthkerry and at Merthyrdoan, Glamorganshire, and at Llanwnda, Carmarthenshire.

the remaining three at intervals round the outside of the bowl near the rim.

Serpents are not commonly represented on early fonts, although there is an instance of the kind at Grindon, Staffordshire. Whether the serpent symbolises the devil cast out at baptism, or the water used in the rite, it is difficult to say.

Human heads are of frequent occurrence on fonts, both in this country and abroad, but they are usually arranged in sets of four, one at each corner. In Cornwall a large proportion of the fonts are decorated with human heads, which generally form the capitals of four small disengaged shafts arranged round a larger central column supporting the bowl. The Cenarth font is probably a barbarous copy of one, where the heads are symmetrically arranged and have a definite meaning. The four heads may possibly be associated with the symbols of the Four Evangelists, which in the art of the sixth century were represented by the Four Rivers of Paradise. There are other examples of early fonts decorated with human heads at Llanfair-y-cymwd, Anglesey; and at Llanwenog, Cardiganshire.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WALES: PEMBROKESHIRE SECTION.—
Herewith I send a schedule, showing work done up to date by the Pembrokeshire Archæological Survey.

In the Pembrokeshire Map there are one hundred and ninety-six quarter-sheets; of these we have dealt with one hundred and thirty-eight, including sheets which contain only water, and a few absolutely barren from an archæological point of view. I may say that the work would have been concluded last year, had it not been for the sadly dilatory ways of some of our workers. Gentlemen undertake a district, receive the quarter-sheets, and then put them away for *years*.

When the Survey was inaugurated at Aberystwith, in 1896, our members subscribed most generously, and I then promised to have their maps marked if forwarded to Mr. Arnett, Bookseller, Tenby (or, if it suited them better, Mr. Arnett would procure them maps at cost price). This has been done by some subscribers; but it is, of course, open to any subscriber to send for the sheets of letterpress without the maps, should they wish to do so.

EDWARD LAWS,
Editor of the *Archæological Survey of Pembrokeshire*.

SCHEDULE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

EDITED BY EDWARD LAWS, F.S.A.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1. | N. W. | Water. | |
| | N. E. | Water. | |
| | S. W. | Water. | Kenmaes Head. Barren. |
| | S. E. | Water. | |

- 1a. N. W. Water.
N. E. Water.
S. W. Water.
S. E. Water.
2. N. W. By St. Dogmell's. Barren.
N. E. St. Dogmell's. H. Owen, Esq., D.C.L.; Mr. H. Williams, and the Editor. MS. ready for the printer.
S. W. Moyle Grove. H. Owen, Esq., D.C.L.; Mr. H. Williams, and the Editor. MS. ready for the printer.
S. E. Cardigan Bridge. H. Owen, Esq., D.C.L.; Mr. H. Williams, and the Editor.
3. N. W. Cardigan.
N. E. Cardigan.
S. W. W. Cardigan. H. Owen, Esq., D.C.L.; Mr. H. Williams, and the Editor.
S. E.
4. N. W. Strumble Head. Barren.
N. E. Water.
S. W. Llanwnda. Mr. H. Howell, Professor Rhys, H. Owen, Esq., and the Editor.
S. E. Goodwick. Mr. H. Howell, Professor Rhys, H. Owen, Esq., and the Editor.
- 4a. N. W. Water.
N. E. Water.
S. W. Water.
S. E.
5. N. W. Dinas Head. Barren.
N. E. Above Newport. Barren.
S. W. Dinas. Rev. E. Jones.
S. E. Newport. Rev. E. Jones.
6. N. W. W. Neverne. H. Owen, Esq., and the Editor.
N. E. Llantood. H. Owen, Esq., and the Editor.
S. W. Nevern. H. Owen, Esq., and the Editor.
S. E. Eglwysrw. H. Owen, Esq., and the Editor.
7. N. W. Rhosygilwen. Barren.
N. E.
S. W.
S. E.
- 7a. N. W. Carmarthen.
N. E. Carmarthen.
S. W. Capel Colman. H. Owen, Esq., D.C.L.; Mr. H. Williams, and the Editor. MS. ready for the printer.
S. E. Carmarthen.
8. N. W. Water.
N. E.
S. W.
S. E.
9. N. W.
N. E.
S. W.
S. E. Jordanston. Mr. H. Williams.
10. N. W.
N. E.
S. W.
S. E.

11. N. W. Precelly Range. Professor Rhys. MS. ready for the printer.
 N. E.
 S. W. Cwm Cerwyn. H. Owen, Esq., A. Lascelles, Esq., and the Editor.
 S. E. Mynachlogdda. H. Owen, Esq., A. Lascelles, Esq., and the Editor.
12. N. W. Castell. H. Owen, Esq., D.C.L.; Mr. H. Williams, and the Editor. MS. ready for the printer.
 N. E. Clydey. H. Owen, Esq., D.C.L.; Mr. H. Williams, and the Editor. MS. ready for the printer.
 S. W. Llanfyrnach. The Editor. ML. ready for the printer.
 S. E. Llanfyrnach. The Editor. MS.
13. N. W.
 N. E. Carmarthen.
 S. W.
 S. E. Carmarthen.
14. N. W. Water.
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 S. W. St. David's Head. H. Owen, Esq.
 S. E. St. David's. Mr. H. Williams.
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 S. W. Whitchurch. Mr. H. Williams.
 S. E. Llandelay. Mr. H. Williams.
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 S. W. Hays Castle. Mr. H. Williams.
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 S. W. Water.
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22. N. W.
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23. N. W.
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24. N. W. Llandissilio East. Barren.
N. E.
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S. E. Llandissilio West. Barren.
25. N. W. Carmarthen.
N. E. Carmarthen.
S. W.
S. E. Carmarthen.
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S. E. Little Haven. Rev. J. Phillips.
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S. W. Templeton. A. Lascelles, Esq.
S. E. Princes Gate. The late Rev. D. Pugh Evans.
30. N. W.
N. E. Carmarthen.
S. W.
S. E. Carmarthen.
- 31c. N. W. Water.
N. E. Water.
S. W. Water.
S. E.
- 31a. N. W. Water.
N. E. Water.
S. W.
S. E. Water.
31. N. W. Skomer Isle. The Editor.
N. E. Skomer Isle. The Editor.
S. W. Skomer Isle. The Editor.
S. E. Skomer Isle. The Editor.
32. N. W. St. Bride's. The Editor.
N. E. Talbenny. Rev. J. Phillips.
S. W. Marloes. H. Mathias, Esq.
S. E. St. Ishmael's. The Editor.
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S. E.
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S. W. Burton. J. S. Tombs, Esq., and the Editor.
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 S. E. Water.
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41. N. W. N. Tenby. The Editor.
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 S. W. Tenby. The Editor.
 S. E. Tenby. The Editor.
42. N. W. Castle Martin. Col. Lambton and the Editor.
 N. E. Warren. Col. Lambton.
 S. W. Linney Head. Col. Lambton.
 S. E. Bocherston. Col. Lambton.
43. N. W. Stackpole. Col. Lambton.
 N. E. Manorbier Bay. Elliot Stock, Esq.
 S. W. Stackpole Warren. Col. Lambton.
 S. E. Water.
44. N. W. Manorbier. Elliot Stock, Esq.
 N. E. Caldey Island. Rev. W. Done Bushell.
 S. W. Water.
 S. E. Water.

MEDIEVAL TILE AT WHITLAND ABBEY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Mr. Egerton Allen, of Tenby, has kindly sent the photograph of the tile at Whitland here produced. Unlike the ordinary encaustic flooring-tile of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it has the designs in relief, which would make it more suitable for a wall-tile than to form part of a paved floor. In the centre of the tile is a circular medallion enclosing the "Agnus Dei," with the Cross of the Resurrection having the banner flying. Round the medallion is a circular frame, ornamented with four heater-shaped heraldic shields, and a

creature of some kind between each. Two of the creatures appear to be birds resembling peacocks; the third looks like a leopard; and the fourth is possibly a dragon. Two of the corners of the tile



Mediæval Tile at Whitland Abbey, Carmarthenshire.

are broken off, and those which remain have a sort of fleur-de-lys filling up the spandril. The tile is 7 in. square, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. It has been engraved in a pamphlet by J. Gough Nichols, on *Encaustic Tiles*, dated 1845.

SEPULCHRAL SLABS AT VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY, DENBIGHSHIRE.—The two Sepulchral Slabs here illustrated were found recently. The one on the left affords a remarkably fine example of 13th-century foliage. It is interesting, as showing that the foliage of this period was derived from the classical vine-scroll, the bunches of grapes being still easily distinguished, although the shape of the original vine-leaf has become entirely changed by successive copying.



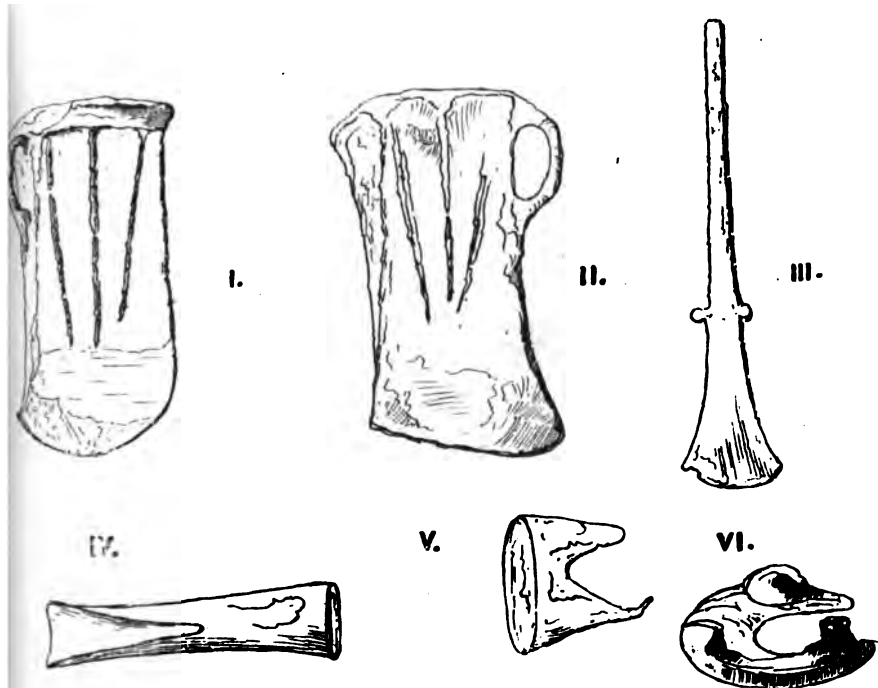
Sepulchral Slabs recently found at Valle Crucis Abbey, Denbighshire.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT PENWYLT, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—In July, 1886, a number of bronze implements were found (it is said by accident) just below the surface of the ground by the side of a large boulder on the mountain above Penwylt, Brecknockshire. It is not easy to identify the exact spot, as several small Maenhirs, which are marked on the older Ordnance Maps, have now disappeared from the hillside.

Most of the objects found came into the possession of Mr. J. B. G. Price, of Neath, the owner of property at Colbren, adjoining

Penwylt, by whose kindness I was enabled to show them to several members of the Association at the Meeting at Merthyr last year; but there was no opportunity of bringing them to the notice of members generally.

The find comprised six celts, of various sizes. One is $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, with a thickness of metal of .15 to .25 in., and is ornamented with four parallel lines. It has a loop for a thong. The cutting surface has been much used, and is worn quite smooth.



Bronze Implements found at Penwylt, Brecknockshire.

Another is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, and 1.6 ins. wide, having the metal somewhat thicker (.35 in.) and more regular than the first. It has the same four parallel lines, and loop for thong. The cutting edge is much broken.

The specimen shown on fig. 2 is 3.7 in. long, and 1.5 to 2 in. wide, with a thickness of metal of .25 in. It is ornamented with three lines in the form of a broad arrow, much more eroded than the others, and looks as if it had been buried for a long period.

The implement shown on fig. 1 is 3.75 ins. long, and from 1.5 to 1.9 ins. wide. The metal is irregular, and from .4 in. to .25 in. in

thickness. It has the lines of the broad arrow, and loop like the last. The lower cutting surface is worn smooth.

Another example is 3 ins. long, 1.2 in. to 1.7 ins. wide, with metal thin, ornamented with four parallel lines, and provided with a loop like the others.

The next is 2.5 ins. long, and 1.2 to 1.3 ins. wide, with metal thin, and having loop, the rim much broken, and edge very smooth.

Two gouge-like implements, of uncertain use, were amongst the find. One is 2.6 ins. long and 9 ins. diameter, with metal very thin. The gouge is 1.5 ins. long, and the edge is much broken.

The other (fig. 4) is 3 ins. long and .7 in. diameter, with metal thin. The gouge is 1.6 ins. long.

The chisel-shaped tool (fig. 3) is 4.8 ins. long, 1 in. wide at the edge, and 2 in. wide at the handle. It is about 1 in. thick, with cutting edge scratched evidently from much use.

The bronze mould (fig. 5) is in the shape of an eye-tooth, possibly being the end of a casting. It is 1.4 ins. long; the fang 1 in., and the thickness of metal .7 in.

Another similar object is 8 ins. long, the fang 1.6 ins., and the thickness of metal .4 in.

The bronze annulus (fig. 6) might be the end of a spear. It is 1.5 ins. in diameter; the thickness of annulus .6 in., and has three stûds, the largest .4 in.

A bronze broken blade is 1.2 ins. wide, with a thickness of metal .1 in. The large number found on the same spot might raise suspicion that they are forgeries, but I do not think they are (Mr. Price is sure they are genuine, and he is not likely to be deceived). All the implements show signs of erosion, as if buried for a long period. The attempt to clean them has rubbed off most of the patina, but in corners where it could not be touched it looks genuine.

The cutting surfaces, scratched in places, are worn quite smooth, and the cutting edges reduced by use.

The small gouge-like implement has a fragment of wood left in it, which wood has been converted into traventine. This in itself is no sign of age, because, on this mountain, wood will become traventine in the incredibly short time of two or three years, but I scarcely think that a forger would have been aware of this fact; and he would be more likely to believe that wood would perish where buried; therefore, he would not have risked inserting it.

W. LL. MORGAN, R.E.

ANNUAL MEETING AT NEWTOWN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Lieut.-Col. Pryce Jones, M.P., has accepted the office of President for the Annual Meeting of the Association at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. The date of the Meeting has not yet been definitely fixed.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. I, PART III.

JULY, 1901.

SOME CARVED WOODEN SPOONS MADE IN WALES.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ESQ., F.S.A.

IN the earlier stages of civilization, the substitution of metal for stone in the manufacture of cutting implements was such an obvious improvement that the Neolithic man, with his polished greenstone axe and his flint knife, at once became an anachronism as soon as his Bronze Age successor appeared upon the scene. And the same process of introducing newer and better materials for making objects of everyday use is still going on, perhaps more slowly than before, yet not less surely than in bygone ages. Thus it is that, even at the present day, wood is being superseded by metal, for a variety of purposes not previously thought of. Amongst other things, home-made spoons of horn or wood are rapidly becoming obsolete in favour of pewter and iron spoons, which can now be turned out wholesale from the manufactory at such a low rate as to "defy competition." It may be well, therefore, before the wooden spoon becomes quite extinct in Wales, to preserve some record of its existence.

In old farmhouses in Pembrokeshire I have frequently seen the family and servants eating their mid-day meal of potatoes, soup, etc., with wooden spoons out of bowls of the same material. When not in use, the spoons are kept in a rack specially provided

for the purpose,¹ whilst the bowls are placed in rows on a shelf against the wall. These domestic arrangements, carried out with the neatness and cleanliness of the good housewife, add in no small measure to the picturesque effect of the interiors, which at once strike the eye of the artist.

It is not, however, with the purely utilitarian wooden spoon that we are so much concerned at present, as with the more ornate specimens exhibiting a considerable amount of taste and skill in their carved decoration. Mr. G. G. T. Treherne, solicitor, of Bedford Row, was good enough to interest himself in my inquiries about carved wooden spoons, and procured me the loan of the two very elaborately-ornamented examples shown on the plates facing p. 166. The smaller spoon on the left in the second plate, which is of foreign make, was bought in a *bric-à-brac* shop in Cheshire. It is placed beside the other for the sake of comparison, to show the different methods of decorative treatment. The two larger spoons are in the possession of Mrs. R. Howells, of Castle Ely, Whitland, Carmarthenshire. They were carved with a pocket-knife in 1867 by Mrs. Howells' cousin, Mr. Thomas Williams, of Ynys Glan Tawe, Ystradgynlais, Glamorganshire, and were given as a wedding present.

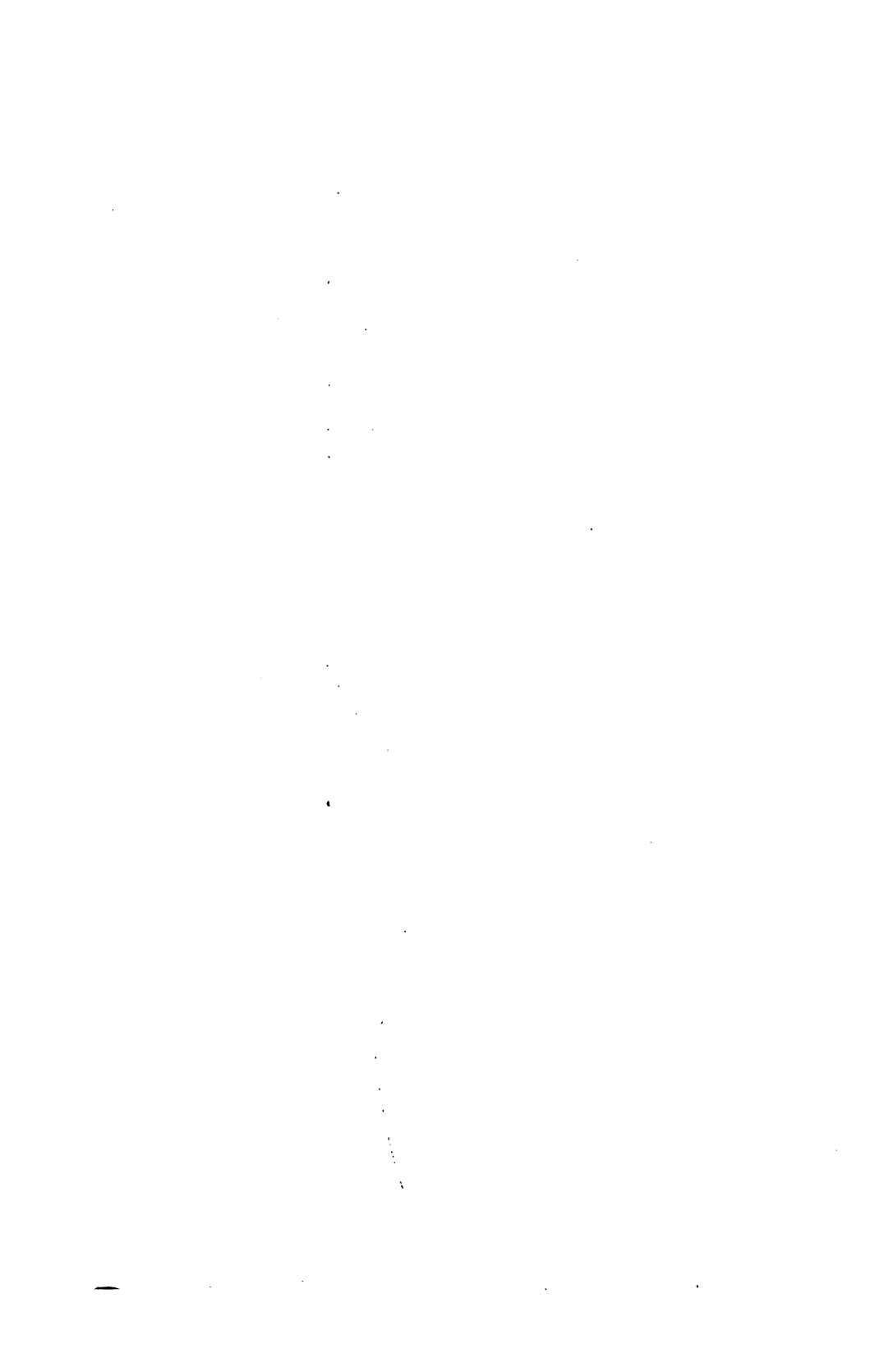
The spoons are illustrated to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ linear. The one shown on the first plate, which is the larger of the two, is 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide across the handle. The other, shown on the second plate to the right of the small foreign spoon, is 1 ft. 1 in. long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide across the handle. The decoration consists principally of heart-shaped, cross-shaped, wheel-shaped, and vesica-shaped figures, formed by piercings right through the wood, as in designs produced by means of a fret-work saw. The surface at the back is left plain, but in front it is entirely

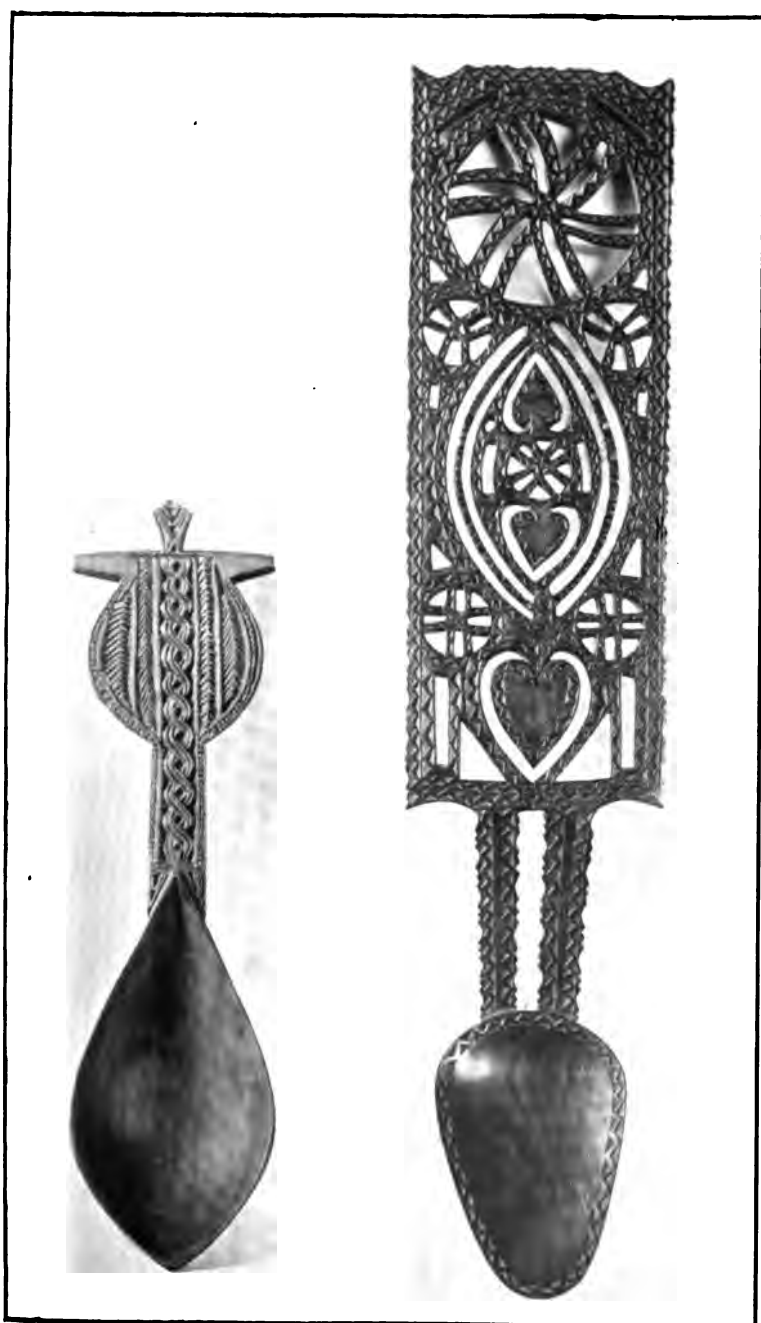
¹ See specimen from farmhouse near St. David's, illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xii, p. 237, and article on "Wooden Spoon Racks" in the *Reliquary* for 1896, p. 233.



Carved Wooden Spoon made in Glamorganshire







Carved Wooden Spoons.

covered with a chevron pattern, like that used in the most primitive kinds of savage decorative art. The narrow edges of the handles of the spoons are ornamented with a sort of escalloped work.

The spoon illustrated on the third plate, facing p. 168, was obtained near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, and is now in my possession. It is 1 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and is shown to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ linear. The ornament is of a very much more refined nature than in the preceding examples, and adds to the beauty of the object without in any way disguising its utilitarian purpose as a spoon. At the top of the handle, at the back, is a small heart carved in relief, below which are the initials G. I., and the date 1761, both incised. The loop and ring at the upper end of the handle are cut out of the solid. This spoon and the two from Glamorganshire already described, are all made of boxwood.

I am indebted to Mr. T. H. Thomas, R.C.A., for the drawings of the spoons represented on figs. 1, 2, and 3. The long spoon in the middle of fig. 1 came from Aberporth, Cardiganshire, and the other, shown by a side view on the left and a front view on the right, is from Llanrwst, Denbighshire. They now belong to "Ab Caledfryn" of Pontypridd. The group of wooden spoons given in fig. 2 are also from North Wales. Two of them are ornamented with hearts, and one of these has four loose balls capable of sliding up and down in a hollow groove, open on all four sides in the middle of the handle. A similar arrangement will be noticed in the spoon from Aberporth (see fig. 1, A and B). The two spoons shown on fig. 3 are from Pembrokeshire. The one on the left bears the initials M. W., and the date 1869.

The spoons which have now been described present some remarkable peculiarities, namely: (1) they were made at home by ordinary individuals in their spare time, with the intention of being given away as presents, and were not manufactured in the workshop of a

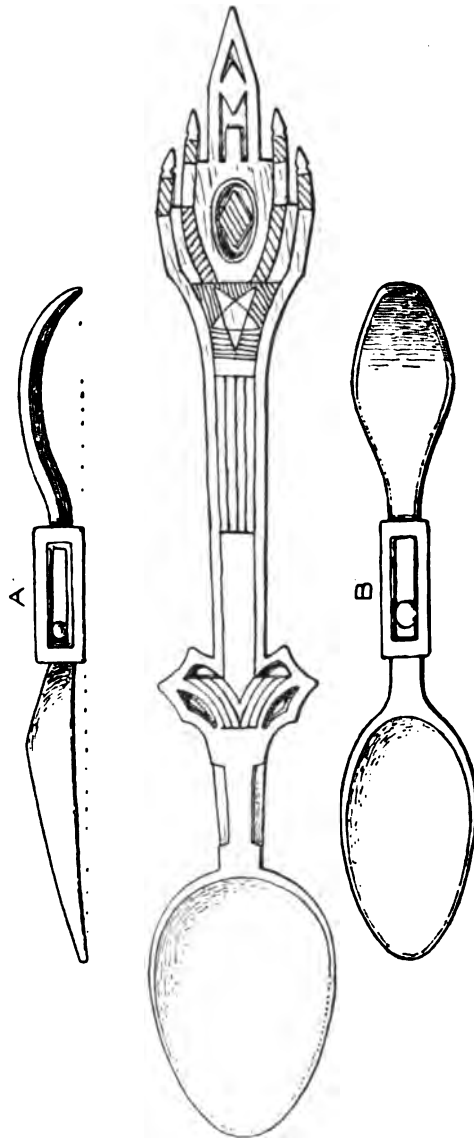


Fig. 1.—Carved Wooden Spoons from Aberporth and Llanrwst, North Wales.
(Drawn by T. H. Thomas, R.C.A.)

craftsman in wooden objects for sale in a shop ; (2) their decoration is of a most primitive kind, suitable for being carved with an ordinary pocket-knife ; (3) they



Carved Wooden Spoon, of Rat-tail Pattern,
from Pembrokeshire.

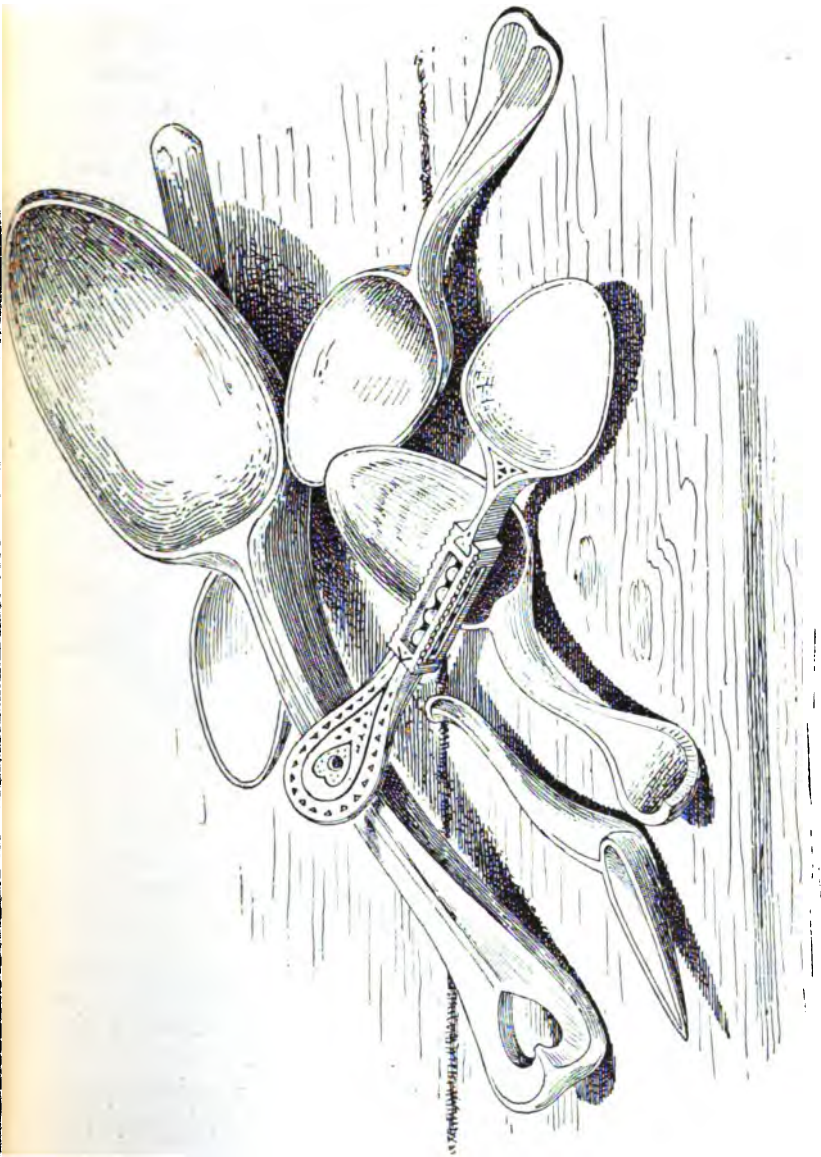


Fig. 2.—Group of Wooden Spoons from North Wales.

(Drawn by T. H. Thomas, R.C.A.)

possess, in many cases, moveable balls sliding in a hollow groove or rings, all cut out of the solid as an

exhibition of skill in carving; (4) the heart enters into most of the ornamental designs, showing that they were intended as presents by young men to their sweethearts; (5) many of them bear dates, and the initials of the donor and donee, or both.

It will be found that these peculiarities are possessed by several other classes of carved wooden objects of the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nine-

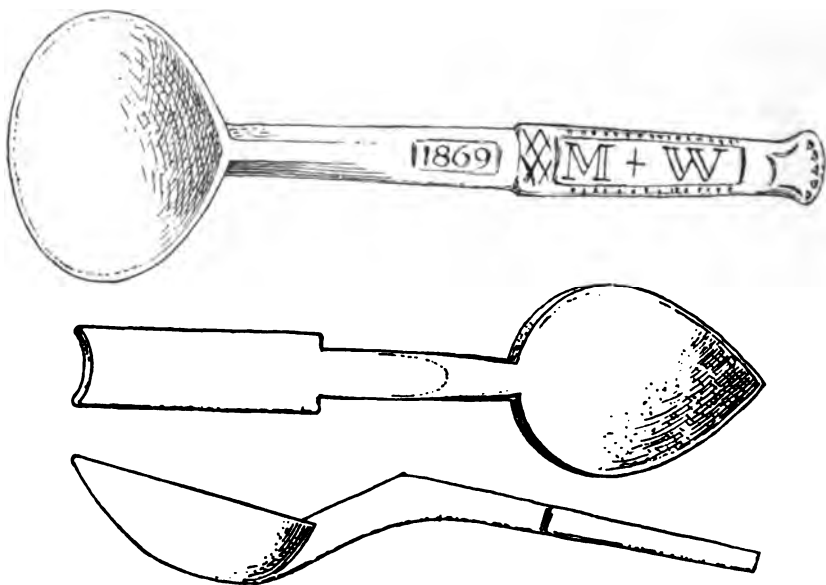


Fig. 3.—Wooden Spoons from Pembrokeshire. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.
(Drawn by T. H. Thomas, R.C.A.)

teenth century, amongst which are knitting-sticks,¹ distaffs,² stay-busks,³ and hand-mangles.⁴ The ornament is often of the same primitive type as that of the needlework samplers of the same period.

On fig. 4 will be seen an English wooden spoon from Leagrave, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire, the

¹ *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxvii, p. 262.

² *The Reliquary* for 1899, p. 1.

³ *Transactions of Folk-Lore Congress*, p. 455.

⁴ *The Reliquary* for 1896, p. 227.

drawing of which has been kindly supplied by Mr. Worthington G. Smith. It is of the same shape as the examples ornamented with carved foliage still made in Norway.¹

As the manufacture of plain wooden spoons for sale will no doubt soon become as obsolete in Wales as it now is in England, it may be well to place on record a few facts relating to this rapidly-dying industry. Wooden spoons are still sold in Haverfordwest and Narberth, on market day. Those sold in Narberth are made by a turner named John Davies, who lives at Fronfawr Abercych, near Boncath. In reply to

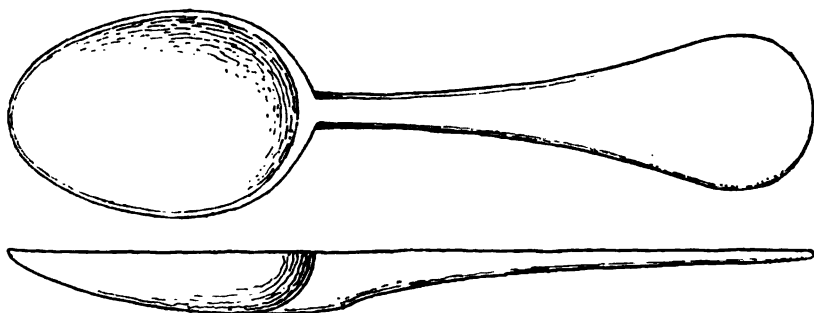


Fig. 4.—Wooden Spoon from Farm-house at Leagrave, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

(Drawn by Worthington G. Smith.)

my inquiries on the subject, I have received the following information from Mr. W. H. Jones, of Danyrallt, Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire.

(1) *Localities where wooden objects for domestic use are made in Carmarthenshire.*—Gwernogle, Talley and Nantgaredig.

(2) *Persons by whom the industry is carried on.*—The industry has been in one family for over two hundred years, and is carried on mostly by people who give up their entire time to it.

(3) *The raw material.*—Two kinds of wood are employed in the manufacture, viz., sycamore and ash. The timber is bought

¹ See *Norway in June*, p. 110; for the shapes of metal spoons, see Mr. C. J. Jackson's paper on "The Spoon and its History" in the *Archæologia*, liii, p. 170.

by the turners wherever they can get it. They, first of all, saw it into blocks, then split it, then turn it in the lathe in its rough state, then boil it, and lastly finish it on the lathe.

(4) *Tools, benches, and appliances used in the manufacture.*—Two kinds of lathes, gouges, chisels, augers, saws, hatchets, wedges, and wooden mallets.

(5) *Packing and distributing.*—The objects are taken to the market by the makers, and sold off the stalls.

(6) *Classes of articles made of wood.*—Spoons, ladles, bowls, plates, clappers, butter-prints, butter-spoons, butter-scoops, Scotch hands, cheese vats, potato mashers, three-legged stools, rolling-pins, boards for kneading bread, and shaving boxes.

In conclusion, I may mention that I shall be very much obliged if any reader of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* can throw any further light upon the subject of carved wooden spoons made in Wales; especially with regard to the connection between the inscriptions and decoration upon them, and their intended destination as presents.

NOTE.—In the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art I noticed, not long ago, a series of specimens illustrating the different stages of the manufacture of birch-wood spoons by the Tartar peasantry at Nijni-Novgorod, in Russia. Why should not the Cardiff Museum attempt to illustrate the Welsh wooden spoon industry in a similar manner? Photographs of the craftsmen at work, and samples of the tools used, would also add to the interest of the exhibit.

A DESTROYED TUDOR BUILDING IN WREXHAM.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

THE Hand Inn, Wrexham, a picturesque old building, recently entirely pulled down to be replaced by another, deserves, I think, some memorial notice.



Fig. 1.—Old Hand Inn at Wrexham.

The accompanying sketch (fig. 1) shows the structure as it appeared before its demolition. It adjoined on the east to the old Shire Hall, while its length lay

between Back Chamber Street on the north and Town Hill on the south, and its western end looked down towards the Horns Bridge. In the rate-books for 1715 it is referred to as "ye *new* house at end of Hall." The suggestion implied in this entry I adopted in my *History of the Town of Wrexham*, etc., but added that the main beams, under-sills of windows,

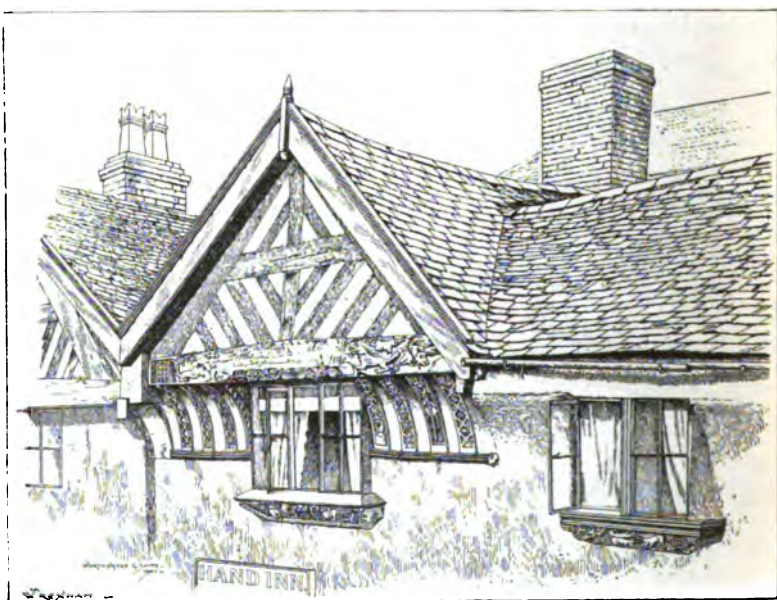


Fig. 2.—Gable of Old Hand Inn at Wrexham.

and other wood-work visible on the south side of the exterior of the Hand Inn dated certainly from the time of Henry VII, belonged undoubtedly to an earlier building, and must have been incorporated with the structure lately pulled down when it was erected, probably on the old site, in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

During the demolition of the Hand Inn, however, I perceived that although some alterations had been

made in its internal arrangements, and the roof was comparatively modern, yet the exterior walls which, in the upper story, were of strong oak framework, filled with brick and plastered over, had been but little disturbed; while in a transverse inner wall was a Tudor fireplace, which had been partly filled up and



Fig. 3.—Hand Inn, Wrexham; Carved Beam with Vine Scrolls.

partly converted into two cupboards. The chief changes, in fact, made in 1715, or about that time, appear to have consisted of an adaptation of the interior to the heightened level of the street, and alterations in the positions of chimneys and staircases. The roof also was renewed, and "the curtilage" fenced in with a common brick wall, but the main walls were scarcely touched. Thus we had in Wrexham,

until November 1899, a Tudor house still standing, and one very little altered from its early condition.

John Norden, in 1620, describes the building as "one fair tenement, with two shops and curtilage at the west end of the Shirehall." "In 1715 it was called 'The Black Lion,' and was still so called in



Fig. 4.—Hand Inn, Wrexham; Carved Beams with Vine Scrolls.

1771. In 1780 it was known as 'The Bull's Head', but in 1801 was already known as 'The Hand,' a name which it has retained since" (*History of the Town of Wrexham*, etc., p. 44).

I described in my book, already cited, the carved beams and sills visible on the southern side, and many attempts were made to photograph them—attempts which, from the conditions of the case, Town Hill being

here very narrow, were for the most part far from successful. Mr. John Oswald Bury, however, obtained a capital photograph of one of the gables, which I here reproduce.

The building being destroyed, and the carved work removed, Mr. Edward Meredith Jones was most



Fig. 5.—Hand Inn, Wrexham ; Carved Brackets in cove supporting the Beam of Gable.

assiduous in his endeavours to secure an adequate representation of the scattered pieces that were still accessible ; and I owe to his exertions the photographs of such pieces as are here reproduced.

On one of the under-sills are, it will be noticed, three rabbits, so disposed that their ears form a triangle enclosed by a circle—an emblem of the Trinity in Unity. On another sill is a crowned rose, and on a

beam a portcullis—badges used by Henry VII. The crowned figures on two of the curved braces may possibly be intended for Henry VII and his Queen.



Fig. 6.—Hand Inn, Wrexham ; Carved Undersill, with Three Rabbits.¹



Fig. 7.—Hand Inn, Wrexham ; Carved Undersill, with Tudor Rose, Crowned, Animals, and Bird.

The photographs render the other details of the carving with sufficient clearness to make further description unnecessary.

¹ A similar device occurs on one of the sculptured bosses in St. David's Cathedral (see *The Reliquary* for 1900, p. 192). It will be noticed that when each rabbit is looked at by itself it appears to have two ears, and yet there are only three ears to the three rabbits, *i.e.*, one ear apiece.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DEINIOL, BANGOR.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, A.R.I.B.A.,

ALTHOUGH the fabrics of so many of the churches in the diocese have, from time to time, been described in the pages of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, that of the mother-church has received but little attention. A few "notes on the architectural features of the Cathedral Church of Bangor," by the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones, appear in an earlier number of the *Journal*.¹ This is the only attempt to deal with the history of the structure.

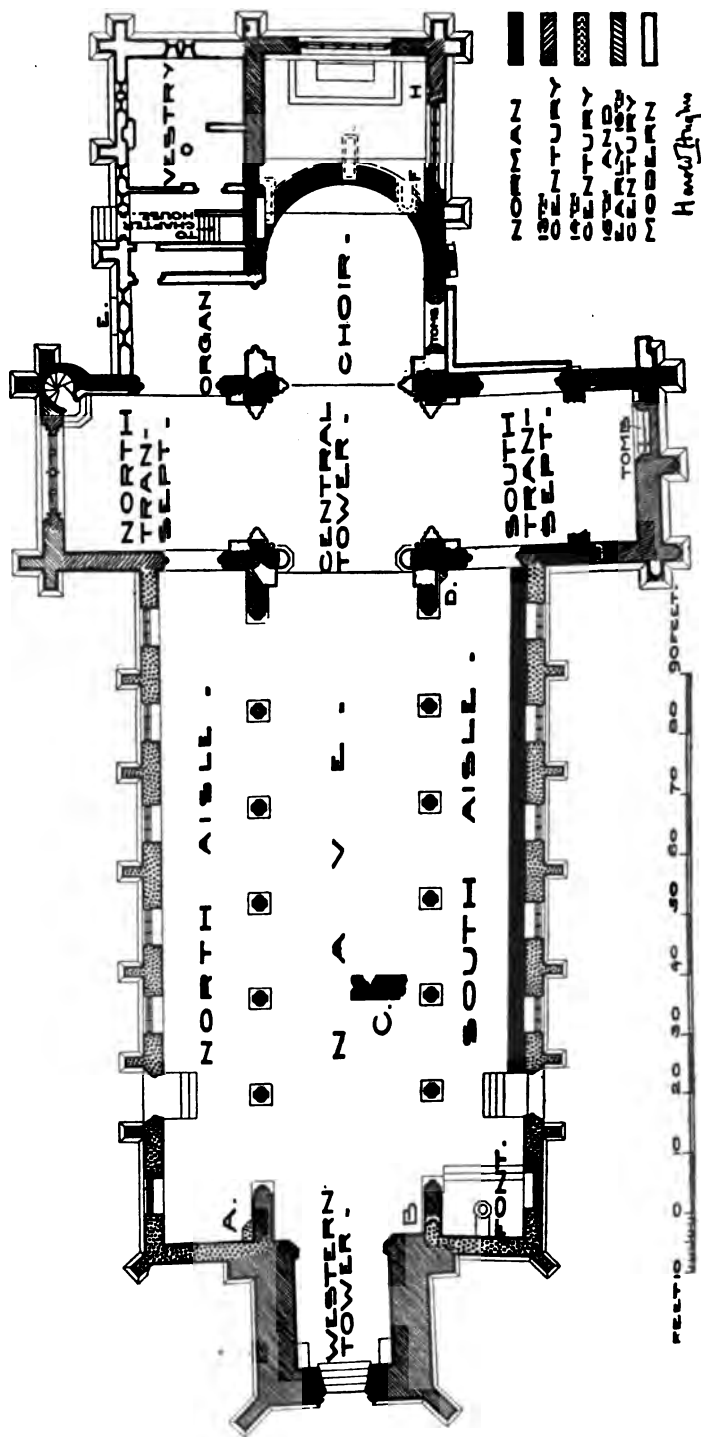
Of outside sources there are only two pamphlets that can seriously be said to consider the question. The first is Sir Gilbert Scott's *Second Report on the Bangor Cathedral Restoration*, published in 1870. The second, *Notes on Bangor Cathedral for the use of Visitors at the Re-opening Services, 11th and 12th May, 1880*, is by the late Mr. Henry Barber, of Bangor. Both these accounts are exceedingly interesting and useful, but, being out of print some years, it is only by rare chance that a copy of either can be obtained.

That there should be a permanent record of the various phases the building has passed through is the object of this Paper. This is the more important, as many points in connection with the earlier plan of the church, brought to light during the "restoration," are now hidden from view; while other information relating to the removal of fifteenth- or sixteenth-century work and the substitution of work carried out in an earlier

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. i, p. 188.

CATHEDRAL PLAN.

BRONZE
DOOR



WOOD
PLASTER
MASONRY
IRON

Handwritten

style, and the extent to which this is a reproduction in form, by Sir Gilbert Scott, of the earlier design, can alone be obtained from the rare pamphlet referred to above.

The plan of the Cathedral here reproduced is from a drawing made from measurements of the building by myself, of all that is now visible above ground. The position of the apse with the three graves crossing the same, the Norman piers at the crossing, the southern termination of the Norman south transept, the indications of buildings to the east of the south transept, the tomb and doorway in the south wall of the chancel, and the remains of the respond at the north-east angle of the south aisle, are inserted from the plan illustrating Sir Gilbert Scott's report, and a further plan by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, published in *The Builder* of December 3rd, 1892. The foundations of the western wall of the Norman Cathedral, and those against the southern wall of the south aisle, are taken from manuscript drawings by the late Mr. Henry Barber. All these details are now hidden from view.

The church consists of a chancel, a nave with north and south aisles, north and south transepts, a central tower at the crossing, a western tower, a building adjoining and parallel with the chancel on the north, containing an organ-chamber and a vestry with the chapter-house above. The church has three main entrances: in the north and south walls of the nave, aisles, and under the western tower respectively. A minor entrance in the north wall serves the vestry and chapter-house.

Although Deiniol, the first Bishop, is said to have been consecrated about the year 550 A.D.,¹ there are no visible structural remains of any building dating from a period earlier than the beginning of the twelfth century.

¹ Browne Willis: *A Survey of the Cathedral Church of Bangor*, 1721, p. 53.

There is, however, a fragment of a carved pre-Norman stone, placed amongst others on the floor at the west end of the north aisle. It consists of a

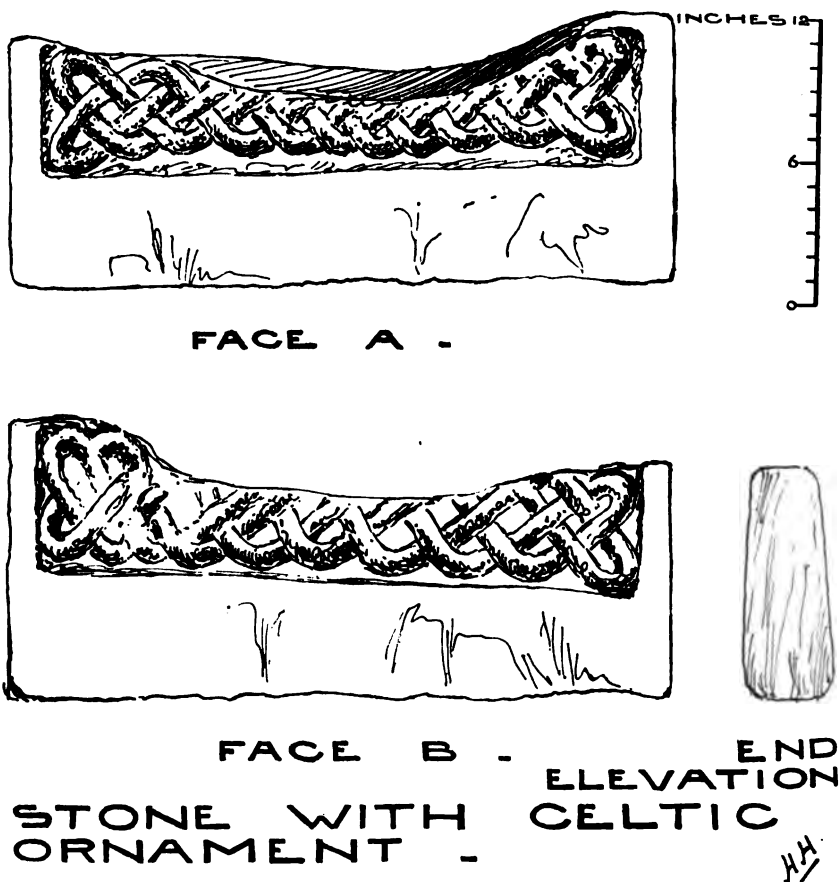


FIG. 1.

portion of a slab, varying in thickness from $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Its greatest width is 2 ft. 4 ins. Both sides are ornamented with four-cord plaitwork. I have given illustrations of the two faces on fig. 1: the

ornament is much worn. In the plaitwork, at the left of the face marked B, the carver seems to have become somewhat involved in carrying out his intersections. I would suggest that the stone may have formed part of the stem of an upright cross. The upper part, as shown on the drawings, has been worn away, and bears the impression of having been used for the purpose of sharpening weapons on. This stone will add another to the list of stones with Celtic ornament in Wales, given in Mr. Romilly Allen's most useful Paper on "Early Christian Art in Wales." It will be the first stone with Celtic ornament noted in Carnarvonshire.¹

The Norman Cathedral. We are informed that Bangor was destroyed in the year 1071.² Most probably this destruction extended to the Cathedral, and little may have been done in the way of repairs till after a Synod, held at Westminster in 1102, when measures were taken towards the restoration of the Cathedral.³ It is of the Norman Cathedral, probably the result of this Synod, we have the earliest remains.

On the external face of the southern wall of the chancel may be seen a flat buttress, and between it and the south transept, a built-up round-headed window. Fig. 2 is a sketch of the Norman buttress and window. Below the sketch, the plan of the buttress and the section of the plinth are given. The buttress has recessed angles, but these are absent from the plinth. The conclusion, therefore, to be drawn is that the resalient angles were occupied by shafts. The section of the plinth is that of a small chamfer.

It will be noticed that the buttress projects less

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xvi, p. 1.

² Browne Willis, p. 56.

³ Samuel Lewis: *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, 1843, vol. i, p. 60.

from the wall on its eastern than on its western side. In other words, it inclines inwards towards the east.

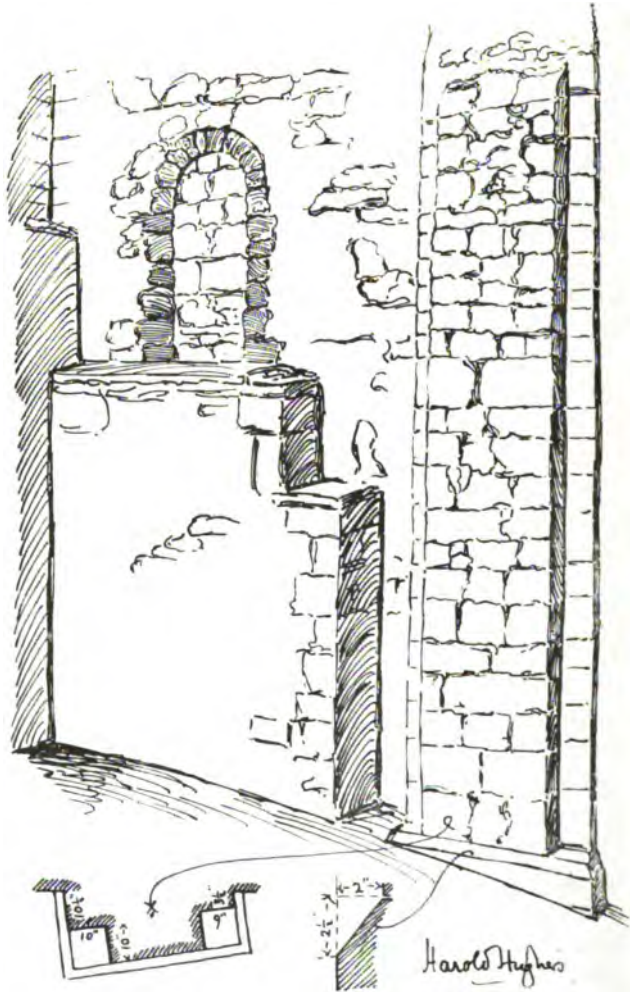


Fig 2

Norman Buttress and Window in Bangor Cathedral.

The difference of the projection between the two sides is 7 ins. The buttress is, in fact, the commencement of a Norman apse, the foundations of which were

discovered, springing from the buttress, during Sir Gilbert Scott's "restoration."

The chamfered plinth or base-course extends westward to a point where it had been cut through by the insertion of a fourteenth-century tomb. It was, however, found to reappear in the east wall of the south transept, and to return inwards at a point 12 ft. short of the present termination of the transept. Sir Gilbert informs us that the base of a buttress, similar to that against the south wall of the chancel, was found at this angle, and a like buttress in the corresponding position in the western wall of the transept. All the buttresses had recessed angles. The length of the Norman south transept was, therefore, some 12 ft. shorter than that existing.

Bases of piers of similar character to the buttresses, with recessed angles, were found beneath the four great piers of the crossing.

At the north-east angle of the north transept is a stair-turret leading to the leads. Externally, on the eastern side, it is partially curved on plan. Two of the transept buttresses have been incorporated with it. The sketch, fig. 3, will give an idea of the construction. The buttresses are evidently of later date than the curved portion. The impression conveyed by the existing work is that the older portion originally formed part of a circular angle turret. I believe the lower portion of the turret and of the east wall of the transept are Norman work.

The buttress and round-headed window in the south wall of the chancel, together with the doubtful lower portion of this turret and the wall adjoining, are the limit of Norman work above ground.

In 1873, Mr. Barber obtained permission from the Cathedral authorities to sink a trench between the two second nave piers from the west end, with the result that he came across the lower portion of a wall running north and south. He informs us the wall had the same character of stone, dressing, and chamfered

plinth, as the existing Norman buttress. This wall is shown on the plan of the Cathedral, at c, and I have made a detailed drawing from Mr. Barber's original

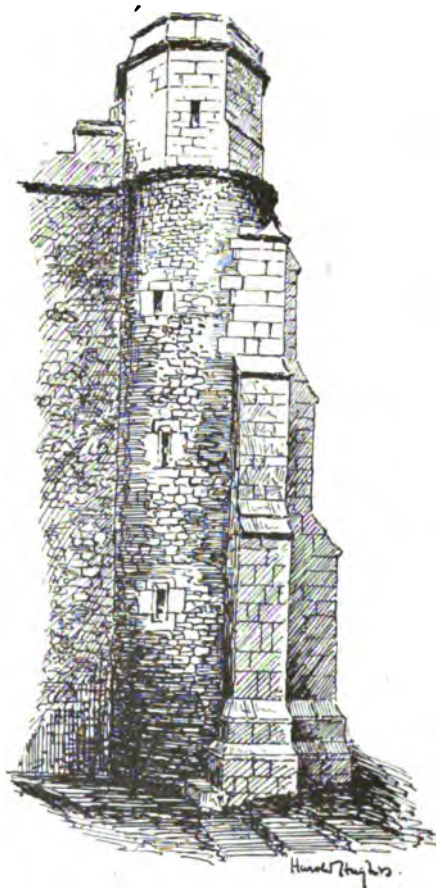


Fig 3 .

Stair-Turret and Transept Buttresses, Bangor Cathedral.

plotting. The plinth is $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. below the level of that of the Norman buttress. It will be seen that the foundations have been cut through at places in the construction of graves. The plinth rests on a rubble

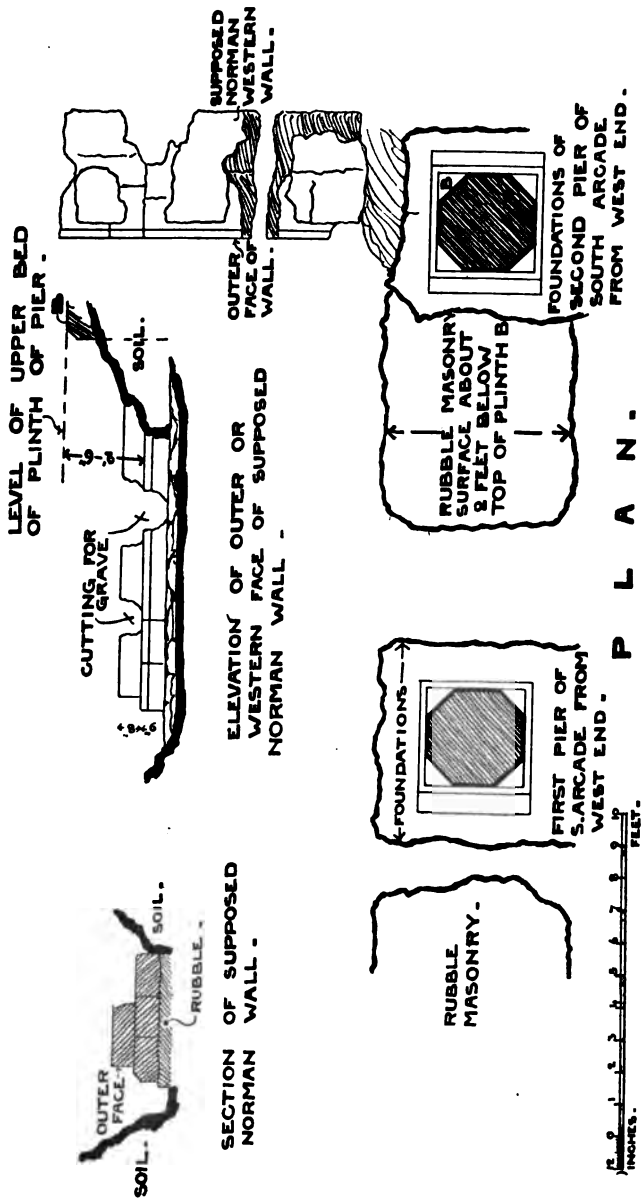


FIG. 4.

foundation. Probably this wall formed the western termination of the Norman nave.

The remains of an old wall, 3 ft. 6 ins. wide, underlying the south wall of the south aisle, and projecting 2 ft. 8 ins. into the church, were traced from the respond of the arch into the south transept as far west as the east jamb of the south entrance doorway. No dressed stone was found in connection with it. Possibly the remains are those of a Norman wall. As it extends westward of the supposed western wall of the church, a slight doubt may arise as to its date. The particulars of this work are taken from notes by Mr. Barber.

If, as Sir Gilbert Scott leads us to infer, the arch at the east end of the south aisle occupies the exact position of that built in the thirteenth century, it is obvious, taking Mr. Barber's particulars as correct, that these foundations must be of an earlier date than the thirteenth-century arch. It will be seen from the plan that they project considerably in front of the southern respond of the arch.

The data given above are sufficient to determine the size and form of the Norman church. In plan, the form of a cross, it consisted of an eastern arm, considerably shorter than the present, terminated by an apse, transepts, the southern about 12 ft. shorter than the present south transept, the northern, if we may argue from the circular turret, a few feet longer than the southern, and a nave extending to the second piers from the west end of the existing arcade, and, probably, nave aisles.

One fragment of a Norman shaft, ornamented with zigzag or chevron, was found. Its plan is that of a semi-octagon. The front and side elevations and the cross-section are shown in fig. 5. The stone appears to have been used at a later period for a second purpose. This is suggested by the fact that one end is splayed. This splayed face, together with the back of the stone, probably formed the outer faces of the work

to which the stone was applied, the original carving being, during this period, hidden in the masonry. The stone lies at present amongst other fragments at the west end of the north aisle.

A Norman sepulchral slab, which had been re-used

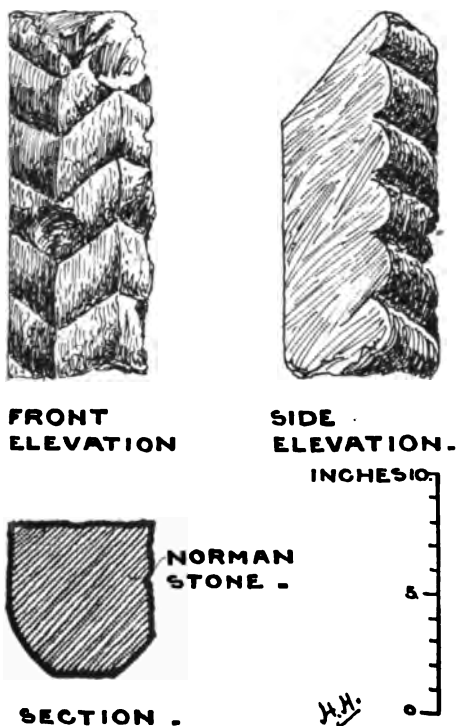


FIG. 5.

to form the base of the central buttress of the south transept, seems to have disappeared.¹

Special interest is attached to this Norman church, because it was within this building Archbishop Baldwin preached a crusade in 1188; and, having celebrated

¹ The stone referred to is in the Deanery garden.

mass before the high altar, the Bishop of Bangor, Guiamus, or Guy Rufus, "at the instance of the Archbishop and other persons, more importunate than persuasive, was compelled to take the cross, to the general concern of all his people, who expressed their grief on this occasion by loud and lamentable vociferations."¹

Further, it was within the Norman Cathedral that Prince Owen Gwynedd and his brother Cadwaladr, the sons of Gryffydd ap Cynan, were buried. "On our return to Bangor from Mona," writes Giraldus Cambrensis, "we were shown the tombs of Prince Owen and his younger brother Cadwaladr, who were buried in a double vault before the high altar, although Owen, on account of his public incest with his cousin-german, had died excommunicated by the blessed martyr St. Thomas, the bishop of that see having been directed to seize a proper opportunity of removing his body from the church."² Owen having married his first cousin, withstood Archbishop Becket's excommunication, and continued to live with her till he died in 1169. Cadwaladr died in 1172. Bishop Guy Rufus is said, acting in accordance with the direction of Archbishop Baldwin, to have made a passage from the vault through the south wall of the church underground, and to have secretly shoved the body into the churchyard.³

THE THIRTEENTH-CENTURY CATHEDRAL.

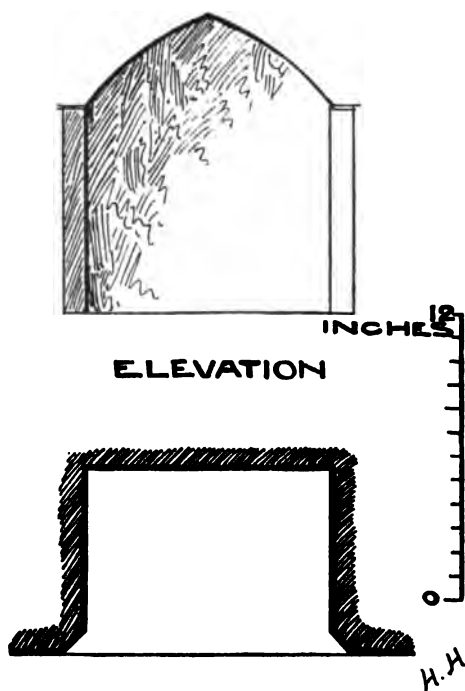
The Norman Cathedral probably continued materially unaltered till early in the thirteenth century. We are told that, at the instigation of King John, in 1211 or 1212, the city was burnt and Bishop Robert was taken

¹ *The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales*, A.D. 1188, by Giraldus de Barri; translated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, 1806. Vol. ii, p. 85.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 123.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 123. Note by Sir Richard Colt Hoare from *Hengwrt MSS.*

prisoner before the high altar, but ransomed for two hundred hawks.¹ Whether any damage was done to the Cathedral we are not informed. The first alteration to the Norman work may either be owing to the fabric being in need of repair or, as seems equally probable, with the idea of adding to the grandeur of the structure.



PLAN.
FIG. 6.

Niche for Piscina (?), Bangor Cathedral.

The enlargement of the sanctuary or chancel seems to have been the first work undertaken. The apse was taken down and the building extended eastward, the eastern wall probably occupying the position of that now

¹ *The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales*, A.D. 1188, vol. ii, p. 98. Annotation—Colt Hoare refers to Powell and *Annales Menevensis*.

existing. The extension is borne witness to by the existence of the internal jambs of two lancet windows, and a small niche in the southern wall eastward of the old apse. The windows have been displaced by a Perpendicular window, but a jamb may be seen to the east of, while the starting of the others appear below, the later window. The small niche, at H on plan, may be the remains of a rude piscina. There are, however, no visible signs of a bowl or drain (see fig. 6). The remains of this period are scanty. Their character, however, enables us to assign their construction to the commencement of the century.

In Sir Gilbert Scott's second report he writes: "At Bangor it is known that a large part of the Cathedral was rebuilt after the termination of the English wars, in the reign of Edward I." I am unable to find an authority for this statement. He, however, assigns the rebuilding of the transepts and central tower to this reign. In his first short report, published in 1866, he considered the work to belong to the middle of the thirteenth century. Judging from the character of the work, I should certainly have been inclined to ascribe it to a period slightly earlier than the reign of Edward I.

In Wynne's *History of Wales*,¹ it is stated that Bangor was destroyed and burnt by the English in 1246, and in the *Topographical Dictionary* it mentions that the Cathedral was again destroyed in the reign of Henry III.² These statements must not be relied on too implicitly.

In any case, it is evident that the structure underwent extensive alterations in the latter half of the century, probably during the time of Bishop Anian or Einion (1268-1305 or 6). This Anian was a Welshman, the same who christened the infant son of

¹ *History of Wales*, augmented by W. Wynne, 1832; originally in British, by Caradoc of Llancarvan, translated into English by Dr. Powell, p. 241.

² *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, p. 60.

Edward I. He succeeded in gaining the good will of the king, and appears to have been active in obtaining privileges and immunities for the See.

Several feet below the present floor level, Sir Gilbert Scott came across thirteenth-century bases of the responds which had carried the four great arches at the crossing. These were placed in advance of the older Norman bases. I have a copy of a "Specification of the Repairs of Bangor Cathedral," dated February, 1824. It contains the clause: "Mason to take down the four piers and four arches between the Choir and Transepts and Nave and Transept, and replace them agreeably to drawings." The bases were fortunately not disturbed. The existing responds and arches are entirely modern work. The ancient bases showed that the original north, south, and east arch-responds were clustered, while the western consisted of great semi-circular piers. Sir Gilbert informs us, in carrying out the new work, he followed in the main the design of the ancient piers and arches (of which he found fragments), but with such additions as he considered necessary for their strength. The ancient caps he considered too slight for their position, and therefore re-used them for the east and west arches of the transepts, for which no caps were found.

The lower parts of the responds of the four smaller arches in the east and west walls of the transepts were discovered *in situ*. Many fragments of the jambs and arch-mouldings were found. On the north side the rough relieving arches remained, but on the south side all the work above the floor level had been rebuilt. The level of the floor of the Norman and thirteenth-century north transept was, curiously, some three or four feet lower than that of the south. The northern arches were at a corresponding level below the southern. Sir Gilbert informs us he followed the old work precisely in rebuilding these arches, re-using many of the old stones in the jambs and arches, but re-setting the northern arches at a higher level, as necessitated by

the raising of the floor of the north to the level of that of the south transept. The old caps, however, as

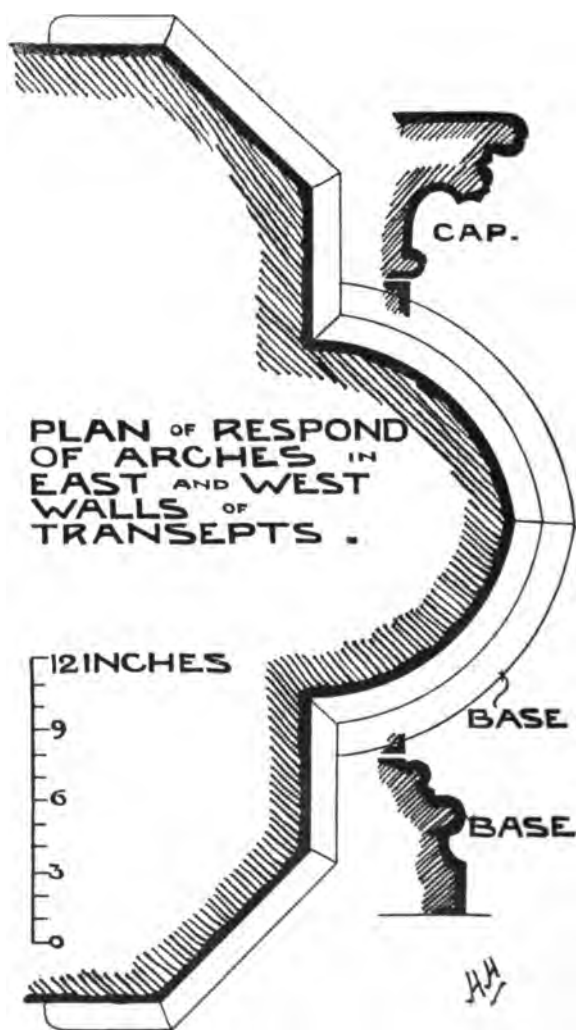


FIG 7

mentioned above, are those originally belonging to the great arches of the crossing. The sections of the respond, cap, and base, are shown in fig. 7.

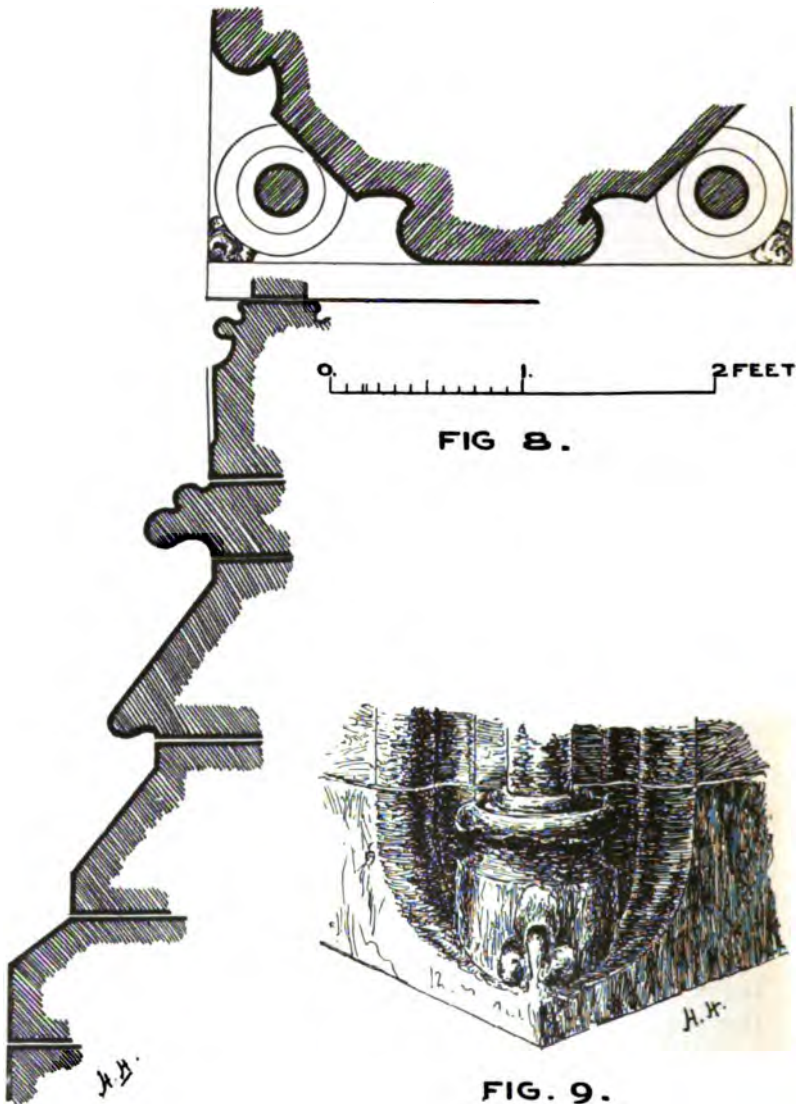
Before the "restoration" the only portions of thirteenth-century work visible were the base-course and the three buttresses in front of the south transept, the sills and portions of the jambs of the windows of the two transepts, and the base-course of the building now containing the vestry and chapter-house. The base-moulds of the south transept, Sir Gilbert informs us, "ceased as soon as you get round the corners at either side."

That a building existed to the east of the south transept at this period is borne witness to by the arch in the eastern wall of the transept, which would formerly have opened into it. Further, a doorway was discovered in the western portion of the south wall of the chancel, the inner side being external; and, in connection with it, an arched tomb in the thickness of the wall open on both sides. The tomb and doorway are hidden by the choir stalls on the one side, and modern masonry, shown in the sketch, fig. 2, on the other side. Running eastward from the south jamb of the archway, in the east wall of the south transept, the foundations of a wall were discovered, with a jamb of another doorway opening into a chamber to the south. This, as Sir Gilbert points out, agrees with the circumstance that the thirteenth-century base-course did not return along the eastern wall of the transept.

Mr. John Oldrid Scott, in his plan, published in *The Builder*,¹ shows the position of the eastern wall of the appendage, distant 13 ft. from the east wall of the transept. There is, however, no existing sign against the south wall of the chancel of the position of this wall. Neither Sir Gilbert Scott nor Mr. Barber refer to any such foundations having been found.

The buttresses of the south transept are gabled. Their angles are deeply splayed and shafted. The shafts are detached, and are divided into four lengths

¹ *The Builder*, September, 1892.



Details of Buttress, Bangor Cathedral.

by bands. None of the original shafts, however, exist. Fig. 8 shows the plan of the buttress, together with a section through the base-course, showing the

manner in which the base of the angle-shaft sets on the same. Fig. 9 is a sketch of the base of the detached shaft, showing the manner in which the vertical mouldings of the buttress are terminated, and the three-lobed foliage filling the angle between the circular base and the squared masonry below.

The central buttress is dwarfed, its gable terminating below the sill of the window (see fig. 10).

Built into the side walls of the transept, as ordinary walling material, were found the remains of five buttresses over and above the three *in situ* before the

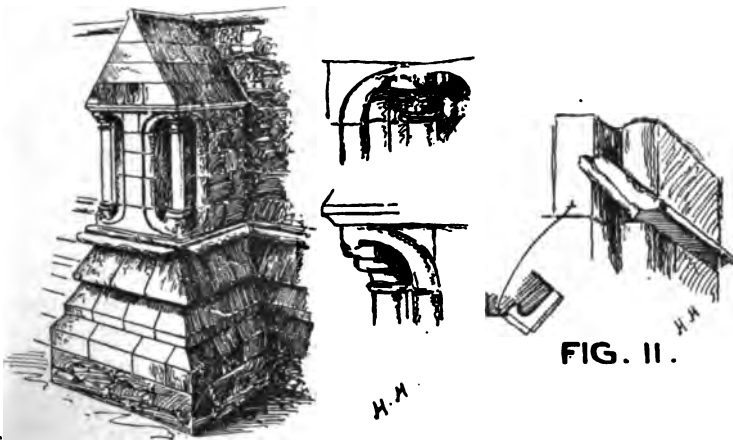


FIG. 10.

Dwarfed Buttress, Bangor Cathedral.

"restoration," similar, but rather richer, in detail. The caps of five and the bases of four were discovered. Several stones were found of mouldings of a buttress incorporated with the face of a wall, and one stone showing the intersection of a raking coping with the buttress. Fig. 11 is a sketch of this stone. Sir Gilbert Scott argued that there was no position the stones referred to above could have occupied, excepting at the junction of the southern wall of the eastern appendage with the flanking buttress of the south transept. Here, therefore, he has placed them. The remains of a second he has incorporated in a corre-

sponding flanking buttress on the west of the transept. Why the capitals of those discovered in the walls should be richer, with a band of foliage consisting of three-lobed leaves, than those of the front buttresses, is not evident. Remains of other three buttresses Sir Gilbert has used up at the east end of the chancel.

Before Sir Gilbert's restoration, the jambs and sill of the south transept gable windows consisted of thirteenth-century work *in situ*. The mullions, tracery and arch, however, were Perpendicular work of the reign of Henry VII. In the *débris* of walls taken down, portions of arches, mullions, and tracery were discovered, which had been re-used, as mere building material, in the reign of Henry VII. Sufficient old work was found to prove that there were originally two windows, separated by a pier, that each window was of two lights, and each had a circle in the head. Speaking accurately, the windows contain no tracery. The mouldings of the circles are separate from those of the pointed arches of the lights. Portions of a large cusped circle were found. Sir Gilbert completed the circle, and placed it centrally in the space above the two windows. In his report he mentions that it has nine cusps: there are in reality only eight. In reconstructing the windows all old stones were re-used. They can easily be distinguished from the new.

On examining the thirteenth-century jambs of the north transept gable window, it was found that they had been reset and reversed at a later date. The original internal mouldings had been made external, and one order had been cut off to suit a wall 4 ins. less in width than the original. It had then been converted into a Perpendicular window. It was found that it had been a single window of four lights. With reference to the different original portions discovered, Sir Gilbert writes: "We have found extensive remains of its mullions, both of the large central mullions and of the two smaller ones; we have the upper stones both of the central mullions and of the jambs, each

with carved caps ; we have the springers of the tracery arches springing from all these capitals—beautiful mouldings, enriched with the dog-tooth ; we have considerable portions of these mouldings, including their convergence on the central capital ; we have the springers of the tracery from both the smaller mullions, and the remainder of one of the smaller arches to its crown, including, in the solid with it, a portion of a cusped tracery circle ; we have, also, two terminations of a cusped arch rib, agreeing with the outer order of the arch of this window, showing that this window—at least on the inside—took a trefoiled form. We have, also, pieces of the cill in the solid, with the seats of the mullions and the bases of the shafts.” Although the re-used jamb stones had been reduced in thickness, many unmutilated jamb stones were found. Sir Gilbert reconstructed this window according to the ancient thirteenth-century design, as indicated by the remains discovered ; and in carrying out this work he used up all old stones found, replacing them in their original positions.

Many fragments of a similar window, though of somewhat simpler detail, were discovered. Sir Gilbert suggests that it was either the eastern window, or, being plainer, it occupied the transept gable, while that now in the north transept was formerly in the east wall of the chancel.

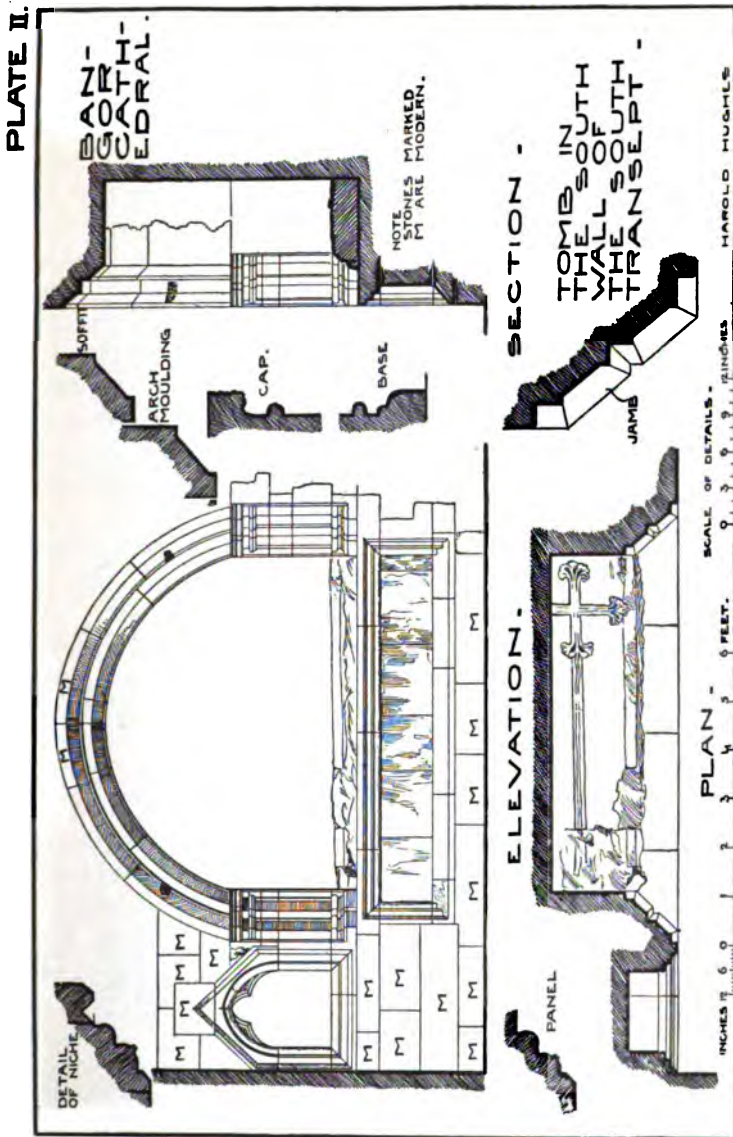
With reference to the transept windows, it may be of interest to quote from a letter written on September 21st, 1869, during the carrying-out of the work, by Sir Gilbert Scott, to Mr. Morgan, who was then acting as Clerk of Works. He writes : “ I am much interested in the gradual unfolding of the windows of the north and south transepts. The north transept wall was a rich mine, and I am glad you worked well the ore it contained ; still, however, we have not got quite all which is necessary to solving the entire design, and it will be most vexatious if, when we have done, we discover too late that, had we explored another

vein of ore, we should have avoided some palpable blunder."

"In using the fragments thus discovered, I would urge upon you the importance of introducing every possible stone into the work. Take any amount of pains in piecing and repairing, only let the old stones be there to speak for themselves, and prove to every observer the truthfulness of the restoration. This exhuming and restoring to their place the fragments of the beautiful work of the thirteenth-century, reduced to ruin by Owen Glendwr, used as a mere rough material by Henry VII, and re-discovered by us four and a half centuries after their reduction to ruins, is one of the most interesting facts I have met with in the course of my experience. Its carrying-out to perfection is a matter of great historical and artistic importance, and demands every effort, and all the study and thought which can be brought to bear on it."

The windows of the two transepts can scarcely be portions of one work, although they may not differ greatly in age. The sections of their mouldings are essentially different, and the northern window far exceeds the southern in elaborateness.

The south wall of the south transept contains a sepulchral recess and a niche, both portions of one work. A plan elevation, section, and details are shown in the illustration, Plate II. The niche is situated between the tomb and the east wall. It has been termed a piscina, but this is erroneous. It never had a basin or drain. The work is Decorated in character, and might belong to the later part of the thirteenth or early part of the fourteenth century. Probably this work and the wall containing it are coeval. A broken slab, with a floriated cross, occupies the sepulchral recess. It has, at some time, been reset, and evidently incorrectly. Possibly it may not belong originally to this recess. The jamb and arch mouldings of the recess are of two orders of sunk chamfers. The absence of *abaci* gives a curious appearance to the caps. Be-



tween the pavement and the slab is a recessed panel. The section of the jambs and head is almost identical

with that of the niche. The niche has trefoiled cusping.

Browne Willis, writing in 1721, with reference to this tomb, says :¹ " At the farthest end of this Ile, in a plain arch in the wall, there is a Tomb cover'd with a Freestone, on which is a cross that divides the Length and Breadth of the stone. This is traditionally said to be the Monument of Owen Glyndowr. There is no inscription upon it to discover to whom it belongs ; however, 'tis supposed to be the Tomb of Owen Gwynedd, who dy'd Anno 1169, and was, together with his brother Prince Cadwalladr, bury'd, as Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ* informs us, in this church : As to Owen Glyndowr, he is reported to dye in Herefordshire, after the year 1414, and to be bury'd at Monington in that County, where he had a daughter marry'd to the Family of Moningtons."

When Longueville Jones penned his notes in 1850,² the tomb had been walled up, and its position was only indicated by an inscription affixed to the wall. The tablet containing this inscription is at present resting loosely on the sepulchral slab. It is here reproduced, and, as will be seen, agrees with Browne Willis, in traditionally ascribing the tomb to be that of Owen Gwynedd. Longueville Jones remarks that it is " said to be the tomb of Gryffydd Gwynedd, who died A.D. 1137." Giraldus Cambrensis, as we have seen above, states that Owen Gwynedd was originally buried before the high altar, but that the Bishop was charged to remove the body out of the Cathedral. This he is stated to have accomplished secretly. From the character of the work, it is evident this tomb was not erected till a hundred years after Owen's death. If, therefore, this is his resting-place, he must have been brought here after lying for many years in the church-yard outside.

Might not this be the tomb of Bishop Anian, the

¹ *Browne Willis*, pp. 35, 36.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. i, p. 191.

THE BODY, WHICH LIES INTERRED, WITH IN THIS WALL, IN A STONE COFFIN, IS SUPPOSED TO BE, THE REMAINS OF OWEN GWYNEDH, SOVEREIGN PRINCE OF WALES. HE REIGNED 32 YEARS, AND DIED, A.D. 1169. BOTH THIS PRINCE, AND HIS BROTHER CADWALLADER, WERE BURIED IN THIS CATHEDRAL CHURCH, HIS STORY REPRESENTS THEM, AS HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED, FOR

COURAGE, HUMANITY, AND COURTEOUS MANNERS. THEIR FATHER, GRYFFYD AP CYNAN, THE LAST SOVEREIGN, KNOWN BY THE TITLE, OF KING OF WALES, OVERTHREW TRAHAERN AP CARADOC, AND ASCENDED THE THRONE OF HIS ANCESTORS, A.D. 1079. HE WAS AFTERWARDS TAKEN BY TREACHERY AND IMPRISONED IN THE CASTLE, AT CHESTER, 12 YEARS, HE ESCAPED, RECOVERED THE ENTIRE POSSESSION OF HIS KINGDOM, REIGNED 57 YEARS, AND DIED IN HIS 83^d YEAR, HE WAS BURIED NEAR THE GREAT ALTAR, WHICH WITH THE LARGER PART OF THE FABRICK WAS DESTROYED DURING THE INSURRECTION OF OWEN GLENDWR, ABOUT A.D. 1404. THE PRESENT CHURCH WAS ERRECTED ABOUT A.D. 1496. BY HENRY DEAN, WHO WAS AT THAT TIME, BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE, LORD JUSTICE AND LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, AND IN A.D. 1500, BISHOP OF SALISBURY AND IN A.D. 1501, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Wm. Sturt.

Inscribed Tablet on Supposed Tomb of Owen Gwynedd.

Welshman, who at this period did so much for the benefit of the See?

In the process of taking down old walls, many remains of thirteenth-century corbel tables were discovered. These consist of two patterns. Many had round-headed, trefoiled arches supported on corbels, the space between the arches being filled with quatrefoils. Others, consisting of pointed trefoils supported on corbels, carved with devils' heads, were found chiefly in the chancel wall. The ancient corbel tables, together with copies, have been used to terminate the walls of the south transept and the south side of the chancel.

The plinth of the building containing the chapter-house resembled that of the south transept, though of somewhat later date. It might be late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century work. The whole of the existing plinth is modern restoration work.

(To be continued.)

THE FAMILY OF JENKINS.

BY H. F. J. VAUGHAN, ESQ.

AMONG the more notable names of our countrymen, not the least illustrious is that of Sir Leoline Jenkins, whose Christian name is an adaptation through the Latin form of the British cognomen Llewelyn, which was Latinized Lionellus and Anglicised Leoline, though it might well have assumed the form Lionel. A somewhat similar mutation changed Einion into Inigo in the case of the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones. In 1724, Mr. Wynne published a collection of Sir Leoline's works, and prefixed a short memoir to them; but, notwithstanding his eminence, a certain amount of obscurity envelopes the history of his ancestors, and of the descendants of the family. Sir Leoline was born about 1623, either at Llantrisant or Llanblethian, as others have it, near Cowbridge, both places being in the county of Glamorgan, and the family being connected with both of them. His earlier education took place at the Cowbridge Grammar School, from which he proceeded in 1641 to Jesus College, Oxford. If the assertion that he was sixteen years old at his going up to Oxford in 1641 be correct, he must have been born in 1625. At the breaking out of the Civil War he strongly adhered to the King, possibly having been influenced by the example of his kinsman and fellow-countryman David Jenkins of Hensol, the judge, and having drawn upon himself the attention and suspicions of Parliament, thought it more prudent to retire to his native county, where he passed his time as tutor to the son of his relative, Sir John Awbrey, of Llantryddyd; and it was during his stay here that he became the friend of Dr. Sheldon, subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury. While travelling with his pupils on the

Continent, he perfected himself in the tongues of the countries where he sojourned, which afterwards proved of great advantage to him. Upon the Restoration he returned to England, and, having taken the degree of D.C.L., was elected Principal of Jesus College in the University of Oxford. In 1663 he became an advocate in the Court of Arches, and five years later, by the especial desire of Charles II, was appointed judge in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Evelyn mentions him in his "Diary" as one of the four commissioned by the University of Oxford to present a vote of thanks from that University to himself, for his good offices with respect to the Arundel Marbles. In 1669 he was employed in France, arranging for the recovery of property belonging to Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I, which had been seized by the French King; and, as a reward for the skill he displayed in those delicate negotiations, he received the honour of knighthood. He was also engaged in arranging the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland. Having been elected Member of Parliament for Hythe, and resigned the position of Principal of Jesus College, he, in conjunction with Sir William Temple, negotiated the Peace of Nimeguen, and was subsequently appointed Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Hague. Returning to England in 1679, he was next year made a Privy Councillor and Secretary of State, at a time of considerable difficulty. He represented the University of Oxford in Parliament twice, and was appointed a Privy Councillor on the accession of James II. During his Parliamentary career he acted upon principle, and with great independence of character, opposing alike those who, from interested motives and religious bigotry, desired to destroy the law of hereditary succession to the throne of these kingdoms, and the arbitrary measures of the King and Court. In 1684, being now an old man, he resigned his offices; and, on the first of September in the following year, died, and was buried in the Chapel of Jesus College, Oxford,

closing an honourable and useful career. His attainments were of a high order, and the versatility of his genius is remarkable; so that his authority is held in high respect even at the present day. During his life he had amassed considerable wealth, which at his death he bequeathed for the furtherance of literary and learned institutions, being a great benefactor to his College and Cowbridge School. Such, in brief, is this great and illustrious Welshman. Dying unmarried, he left to his brother Jevan the office of continuing the family and name. If we enquire into the forefathers of Sir Leoline, and ask *Qui sit, quo sanguine cretus?* we are met by a twofold genealogy, one deriving him from Einion ab Collwyn, which, though having some official support, seems a mistaken genealogy; and another, which is the one he himself acknowledged, deriving him from Maenarch, Prince of Brecon.

The former of these pedigrees may be seen in the *Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorgan*, by G. T. Clark, and, taking it down from Collwyn, is as follows:—

Collwyn ab Tanguo married a daughter of Meredydd ychan ab Sir Meredydd ab Iarddur, Lord of Arvan, or Rhianwen, dau. of Einion ab Morgan, Lord of Mochnant, perhaps both. The arms attributed to him are *sable*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis *argent*. Collwyn was chief of one of the noble tribes of North Wales, and held large territories in the modern Carnarvonshire. His son Einion ab Collwyn assisted Prince Jestyn ab Gwrgan, of Glamorgan, against Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, using for that purpose a band of Normans; but at the conclusion of their compact Jestyn refused to give to Einion his stipulated reward, so the latter, hastening after their Norman allies, persuaded them to attack Jestyn, and, being successful, they divided among themselves a large portion of Jestyn's territory. But here again Einion somewhat failed, since the Knights of Fitzhamon kept the more fertile parts of the country for themselves, and Einion had to be content with the barren lordship of Senghenydd. He married Nest, daughter of Jestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, by the daughter of Cynvyn ab Gwrystan, of Powys, and was father of Richard, Lord of Miscin, who bore *or*, on a chevron *sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *argent*; who, marrying Eythlw, dr. of Rhys Vychan ab Lleisan, of Carmarthen, had Ivor

of Gower, a younger son, father of Ynyr, father of Caradoc 'the strong,' whose third son, Ynyr of Gower, was father of Ivor Vychan, father of Grono, father of Trahaiarn, who, marrying the daughter and heir of Gronow ab Howel Vychan, of Miscin, had issue Gronow, who, by a daughter of Philip-hir, had a younger son, Howel, husband of Gwenllian, dr. of Llewelyn Bach, by whom he had Llewelyn of Miscin, whose son Howel married Elizabeth, dr. of Llewelyn Dyo, and is said to be the father of Llewelyn, father by Elizabeth, dr. of Robert Thomas Lloyd, of Jenkyn, father of Sir Llewelyn, or Leoline, Jenkins. As a confirmation of this pedigree, we find Gwyllim, in his *Display of Heraldry*, page 129, giving the arms *sable*, a chevron inter: three fleur-de-lis *argent*, as the bearing of Sir Lionel Jenkins, knt., Judge of His Majesty's Court of Admiralty, etc., from which it would appear that the above was the official descent of Sir Leoline, though not recognized by himself.

If we carefully make enquiries, and examine what documents are attainable in the places with which Sir Leoline was connected, and the families claiming descent from him, we find a very different account, and one which is consistent, and far more bearing the impress of truth. His family came from Llantrissant, and were most probably seated at Miscin, which is near that place, and subsequently belonged to the family of Basset. Unfortunately, the registers of the parish church at Llantrissant perished in a fire. From Llantrissant the family went to Llanblethian, near Cowbridge, and here we gain traces of them: Sir Leoline's brother Jevan, or John, being of Maendy, in that parish; while at Cowbridge there exists in the school (of which he was founder, or at least a great benefactor) a portrait of Sir Leoline. The arms of the school are those which Sir Leoline used, and the same with which he sealed a letter written from the Hague, namely, *argent* three cocks *gules*, which are those of Einion Sais. Sir Leoline is known to have been related to the family of Jenkins of Hensol Castle, which is not far distant. And here the writer must record his thanks to the Head-master of the Cowbridge School, and also to the Rev. the Rector of Llanblethian, for their

kindly assistance; and to the latter especially for his kind hospitality, and many interesting documents shown him, including several very valuable old books which had been in the possession of his father. The time passed all too quickly, among such cultivated friends, and in so lovely a neighbourhood.

Sir Leoline died at his house in Hammersmith, and in the *Gazette* of 17th to 21st September, 1685, we read: "Oxford.—On Tuesday last was brought hither from Hammersmith, the corps of the right Honourable Sir Leoline Jenkins, knt., which was attended by some of his friends and by his domestick servants, and was met without this city by severall of the doctors and principall members of the university, and also by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, some in coaches and others on horseback. It was conducted to the publick schools, where the vice chancellor and the right reverend father in God, the lord bishop of the diocese, with the whole body of the university, received and placed it in the Divinity school, which was fitted up for that purpose," etc. The description continues somewhat quaintly: "a Latine speech was also spoken by one of the fellows, which was accompanied with musick and anthems suitable to the occasion." His epitaph begins:

"Llantrissantia Silurum honesta familia natus
Literis a prima juventute liberaliter imbutus," etc.

His father is said to have had a family estate of £40 per annum at Llantrissant, which sum we must multiply by ten at least to equal modern valuation. There is a tendency in some minds to belittle the position of the ancestry of certain eminent men, who have secured a high position for themselves, no doubt with the idea of enhancing the greatness of their hero by comparison; and this often leads to a misconception of their family history; but it is evident, from the testimony of contemporaries, that Sir Leoline was, as we say, "of good family or birth." The pedigree is as follows:—

I. Maenarch, Prince of Brecon, for whose ancestry vide *Jones' History of Brecknock*. He married Ellen, or Elinor, dr. of Einion, at Selyff, lord of Cwmmwd Selyf. In *Harl. MS.* 2289, he is called Einion ab Seissyllt. *Lewis Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 107, says: "Meynyrch Ior Brycheiniog S K ar 3 ffenfor ar." His consort being "Elen v. Einion ap Selyf arglwydd Kwmwd Selyf: ag i Frychan." Maenarch descended from Caradoc Vreichoras.

II. Bleddyn ab Maenarch, the last, called Prince of Brecknock, slain by Bernard Newmarch, 1094. *Sable*, a chevron inter 3 spear-heads *argent*, imbrued *gules*. He married Ellen, dr. of Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales, whose brother Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr succeeded to the Principedom of South Wales in 1077. From Bleddyn's brother Drym Bennog, Lord of Cantref Selyff, descended the great House of the Herefordshire Vaughans.

III. Blegwryd ab Bleddyn. Omitted by Lewys Dwnn.

IV. Gwgan ab Blegwryd, or, as Lewys Dwnn, Gwgan ab Bleddyn, Lord of Llangorse and jure uxoris of Wyston. He married Gwenllian, dr. and sole heir (in other places coheir) of Sir Philip Gwys, Lord of Wyston, co. Pembroke. In an old family pedigree on parchment, dated 1675, in possession of the writer, the arms of Gwys are emblazoned *gules*, a chevron ermine; those of Maenarch, *sable*, a chevron inter, 3 spear-heads, *argent*, imbrued *gules*; and those of Einion ab Selyff as *or*, 3 bats displayed, *azure*, legged *gules*. Gwgan's eldest son, Gwgan, was the progenitor of the Wgans or Wogans of Wyston, whose arms are given in the pedigree as *or*, on a chief *sable*, 3 martlets of the field.

V. Trahaiarn ab Gwgan was the second son. He is called Lord of Llangorse, *Harl. MS.* 2289. By his 1st wife he appears to have had no male issue. He married, secondly, Joan, who, though called by some dr. of Rhys ab Bledri, is in *Harl. MS.* 2289 said to be the dr. of Sir Owen ab Bledri, Knt. of the Holy Sepulchre and Lord of Cil Sant or Kilsant. Rhys ab Bledri, Lord of Kilsant, married Angharad, dr. and heir of Llewelyn ddiriad (or ab Ririd) ab Rhys Gryg, Lord of Llanymddyfri, a descendant of the Princes of South Wales. Bledri, his father, married Klydwen, dr. and heir of Gruffudd ab Cydric ab Gwaithvoed, Lord of Cardigan. Bledri was a younger son of Cadivor Vawr, Lord of Blaenkych, co. Pembroke, by Eleanor, dr. and sole heir of Llwh Llawen Vawr (most mirthful), of Lin y brenhinoedd (Lewys Dwnn). They were also ancestors of the family of Philips of Picton.

VI. Howel ab Trahaiarn, Lord of Llangorse (Lord of Aberllynfi, Blaenllynfi and Llanvihangel, *Harl. MS.* 2289). He

strenuously, and for a long time, carried on war against the Lord of Brecknock. His wife was Gwenllian, dr. and sole heir of Gruffudd ab Ivor Bach, which Gruffudd bore *argent*, 3 cocks *gules* armed, crested, and geloped *or*. Ivor Bach, his father, was Lord of Senghenydd, and a very valiant man, called by the Normans Ivor Petit. He took prisoner William Consul, Earl of Gloucester, and forced him to give his daughter in marriage to his son in 1158. The lordship of Senghenydd came to Ivor Bach through his wife Gwenllian, dr. and heir of Madoc ab Caradoc ab Einion Gollen, Lord of Senghenydd; *sable*, a chevron inter, 3 fleurs-de-lis *argent*. Ivor was son of Meurig ab Cadivor ab Cydric (by Nest, sister of Collwyn ab Tangno) ab Gwaithvoed, Lord of Gwinvay, who bore *sable*, a lion rampt. regardant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*.

VII. Rhys ab Howel of Aberllyfni. He married Catherine, dr. of Gruffudd Gwyr, Lord of Gowerland.

VIII. Einion Sais: which surname he obtained from having served Henry III. and Edward I. in England. He subsequently built the castle called from him Einionjays, near Capel y Bettws, in the parish of Llanspithid (*H. M.* 2289). He was a younger son of the above Rhys ab Howel, and was of Llagwell, co. Brecon, the burial place of his family being in Crych Einion. He bore *argent*, 3 cocks *gules*, derived from his ancestors in the female line. His 1st wife was Lleuci, daughter and co-heir of Howel of Miscin. This Howel was Lord royal of Miscin, and had some quarrel with the Earl of Gloucester, who endeavoured to take him prisoner at Llantrissant, but he escaped to Brecon, and the Earl took his lordship. His cousin, Sir Richard Syward, of Talavan and Ruthyn, was accused of having assisted Howel by lighting a beacon on his castle at Talavan at night, and was consequently judged guilty of felony, and outlawed in the Lord's Court at Cardiff. Thus Miscin, Talavan, and Ruthyn went to the Earls of Gloucester (*Harl. MS.* 6831). Howel married Ann, dr. of Gwilim ab Llewelyn Hagar ab Ivor ab Einion, and had issue coheirs, of whom, Lleuci married Einion Sais, and was progenitor, among others, of Sir David Gam, whence the Vaughans of Bradwardine and Herberts. The *Golden Grove Book* says that Joyce, another co-heir, married Jorwerth Vychan ab Jorwerth ab Sir Gwarin of Llanfoist ab Caradoc ab Ynyr of Gwent. Howel's father, Meredydd, Lord of Miscin, married Joan, dr. of Sir Emerod Turberville. Meredydd was son of Caradoc, Lord of Avan, between the Nedd and Tawe, a benefactor to Neath Abbey (by Gwladys, dr. of Gruffudd ab Rhys ab Tewdur, Prince of South Wales), son of Jestyn ab Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan (who was dispossessed by Fitzhamon), by

his wife Angharad, dr. of Elystan Glodrhudd, Prince of Ferllys, i.e., the country between the Wye and Severn.

IX. Rhys, second son of Einion Sais. He married Gwladys, second dr., and apparently co-heir of Llewelyn, a younger son of Howel Velyn. Howel Velyn was a valiant man, who recovered the lands of his family from the Normans, from Morlais to Cibwyr; his wife being Sarah, dr. and coheir of Sir Mayo le Sore, of St. Fagans and Odyns Fee, in Penmark. Quarterly *or* and *gules* in the 1st quarter, a lion statant *sable*. Howel Velyn was the son of Griffith, Lord of Senghenydd, who did homage in 1175 at Gloucester to Henry II, and of whom we have previously given some account, his daughter Gwenllïan having married Howel of Llangorse. *Vide* No. VI.

X. Adam ab Rhys, of Porthogof, married Eleanor, dr. and coheir of Llewelyn ab Howel Bren of Cwmmwd.

XI. Rhys ab Adam, called Lloyd, married Goleudydd, dr. of David ab Owen Vychan ab Cynhaethwy (or Cynharwy), a younger son of Llewelyn of Llechrhyd (by Joan, dr. of Rhys Goch, or dr. of Cynhyllyn of Ystradwy), son of Moreiddig Warwyn, who is said to have been born with a snake round his neck, whence the coat-of-arms attributed to him, viz., *azure* (often *sable*), three boys' heads proper, couped at the breasts, crined, *or*, each wreathed round the neck with a snake *vert*. The coat is, of course, of much later date, and is said to have taken its origin from a young Vaughan, when a boy, having been taken by his nurse into the garden to eat his breakfast of bread and milk. His attendant, having gone into the house, was horrified, upon returning to his charge in the garden, to find him sitting quite happily with a snake, which was round his neck, and assisting him in eating out of the same bowl! Moreiddig was ancestor of the great House of Vaughan, which flourished at Bredwardine, in Herefordshire, Tretwr, co. Brecon, etc., and from which Vaughan the Silurist descended. The Vaughans of Golden Grove, Earls of Carberry (*vide* "Private Papers of Richard Vaughan," *Arch. Camb.*), are not of this family, nor are the Vaughans of Trawscoed, Earls of Lisburne, nor the Vaughans of Courtfield, co. Hereford, the ancestors of his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, who is descended from the same line as the Herberts, though members of this family have borne a crest taken from the above arms, viz., a boy's head with a snake round the neck. This crest probably arose from the fact of John Vaughan, of Over Ross and Huntsham, who was of the Courtfield family, born 1633, *obt.* 1721, having married Mary, dr. and heir of John Vaughan of Cleiro, etc., who was of the great Vaughan family of Herefordshire; but they died without issue, and his younger

brother succeeded to the estates. There was another Moreiddig of North Wales, to whom Sir John Wynn of Gwydir alludes in his *Family History*, and whose arms are quartered by the Wynns of Gwydir, and the descendants of Ithel Vaughan of Holt, co. Denbigh, one branch of which family now bears the name of Vaughan, and is seated at Humphreston Hall, co. Salop. But, though this Moreiddig is given the same arms, he ought rather to bear those of his forefathers, he being son of Sanddef Hardd ab Cadrod Hardd, whose ensigns are given as *vert*, *semée* of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*. Moreiddig Warwyn married Eleanor, dr. of the Lord Rhys ab Gruffudd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales. He was the son of Drymbenog, Lord of Cwmmwd (by Ellen, dr. of Jestyn ab Gwrgan), son of Maenarch, Lord of Brecon.

XII. Gwylim ab Rhys Lloyd was of Carregfawr, co. Brecon, and married Angharad (or Margaret), dr. of Jeuan ab Jenkin ab Evan ab Morgan Vychan, descended from Jestyn ab Gwrgan.

XIII. Llewelyn ab Gwylim of Carregfawr married Angharad, dr. of John Price of Glyn Nedd; but others say he married her aunt Joan, dr. of Rhys ab Jenkin of Glyn Nedd. If the former, her mother was Alice, dr. of David ab Watkin ab Gwylim Lloyd, of Trewarne in Devynnog; but if the latter, then her mother was Eva, dr. of Jeuan Vwya of Glyn Tawe (by Janet, dr. of Rhys ab Jenkin. *Sa.*, a chevron inter 3 fleurs-de lis *argent*), son of Gwylim Ddu (by Eva, dr. of William ab Jenkin of Lleisan), son of Gwylim Gam (by his wife Jane, whose ensigns were *azure*, a hart trippant *argent*, attired, hoofed, and between the tynes a crown, all *or*), son of Howel Ychan (whose wife is stated to be Catharine, dr. of Jeuan Lloyd of Castell Odwyn, or a dr. and heir of Sir William Cantilupe, by the dr. and heir of Sir Robert Umfraville of Penmark, by a dr. of the Earl of Warwick; the arms of her family are *or*, a lion rampant regardant, *sable*, armed gules, *i.e.*, those of Gwaithvoed). Howel Ychan was son of Howel (by Ann, dr. of Gwylim ab Jenkin Grant; *azure*, 3 lioncels *or*, and a chief *argent*), son of Griffith ychan (by Jane, dr. of John Fleming of Monkton, *Gules*, a fret *argent*, over all a fess *azure*), son of Gruffudd Gwyr (by Catherine, dr. of Sir Elidu Ddu. *Argent*, a chevron inter, 3 ravens *sable*), son of Cadivor (who married a great Gower heiress, Mallt, dr. of Llewelyn ychan ab Llewelyn ab Gwgan; *argent*, a hart lodged proper, attired and hoofed *or*; in its mouth a branch *vert*), son of Gwgan, 2nd son of Bleddyn ab Maenarch. Rhys ab Jenkin of Glyn Nedd was son Jenkin (by Lucy, dr. of Thomas ab David ab Rhys Powel), son of Rhys (by Everydd, dr. of Madoc ab Howel of Senghenydd; *or*, as others, Joan, dr. of Llewelyn ab Meredydd of Iscoed), son

of Llewelyn of Glyn Nedd (by Margaret, dr. of David ab Evan ab Iorwerth, of Ystrad y Vodwg), son of Rhys (by Dyddgw, dr. of Caradoc ab Gwilim ab Meurig), son of Grono, who bore *sable*, a chevron inter, 3 fleurs-de-lis *argent* (by Lleuci, dr. of Rhys ab Einion Sais, or, as others, Jane, dr. of Rhyn ab Grono, Lord of Kibwr), son of Caradoc of Glyn Nedd (by Catherine, dr. of Grono ab Einion ab Cynhaeddwy, Lord of Carmarthen), son of Richard, Lord of Miscin, who bore *or*, on a chevron *sable*, 3 fleurs-de-lis *argent* (by Eythlw, dr. of Rhys Vychan of Lleisan, co. Carmarthen, son of Rhys Gryg ab Rhys Mechel ab Rhys Goch of Ystrad Tawy, of the royal line of South Wales), son of Einion ab Collwyn.

XIV. Gwylin Gwyn, or Sir William Gwyn ab Llewelyn of Carregfawr, married Catherine, dr. of John ab Davyd Popkin, of Llyn Newydd, by Cecil, dr. of Jenkin Awbrey. Gwylin is also said to have married Angharad, dr. of Jenkin Awbrey, which is probably more correct, since, though there was a John ab David of Llysnewydd, who married for his 2nd wife a daughter of Richard Awbrey, yet he would be too early for this match, and there has probably been a confusion between this and the first match related above. On the other hand, the marriage with Angharad, dr. of Jenkin Awbrey of Abercynfrig by Jenetta, dr. of William Whalley, is correct in point of time. Abercynfrig, co. Brecknock, was sold by her cousin Richard Awbrey to William Awbrey, D.C.L., whose second son, Sir Thomas, was Sheriff of co. Glamorgan in 1602; he having married, 12 Feb., 1586, Mary, dr. and coheir of Anthony Mansel, of Llantrythid. There seems to have been some irregularity in the descent of the Abercynfrig estate at this time. Jenkin Awbrey was the son of Hopkin Awbrey of Abercynfrig (by Ann, dr. of John ab Griffith by Alson, dr. of Morgan ab Howel ab Llewellyn ab Howel Vychan, by the dr. of William ab Philip ab Elidr Ddu. *Argent*, a buck lodged proper, attired *or*, with a branch in its mouth, *vert*). Hopkin was son of Jenkin Awbrey (by Gwenllian, dr. of Owen of Glyn Tawe, and his 2nd wife Maud, dr. of Morgan ab Sir David Gam, the well-known hero of Agincourt). Owen of Glyn Tawe was the son of Griffith (by Ann, dr. and heir of David ychan ab David. *Argent*, 3 bulls' heads, caboshed *sable*, langued *gules*), son of Owen Gethin of Glyn Tawe, co. Brecon (by Gwenllian, dr. of Gwilym ab Jenkin Herbert of Wernddu), son of Owen ab Caradoc ab Gwylin ab Meurig ab Cadivor ab Gwgan, to Bleddyn ab Maenarch. *Azure*, a stag trippant *argent*, between its tynes a crown *or*. Jenkin was son of Morgan Awbrey hên, *i.e.*, the elder (by Wenllian, dr. and coheir of Watkin ab Thomas ab David Lloyd to Einion Sais. *Sable*, a

chevron inter, 3 spear-heads argent). Walter Awbrey of Abercynfrig married Joan, dr. and coheir of Rhys ab Morgan ab Einion, of Llangattock and Rhydodin, co. Carmarthen. *Vert*, a lion rampant, *sable*, head, gambes and tail, *argent*, a descendant of Jeuan ab Llewelyn ab Morgan, of Tredegar and St. Clear. John Awbrey of Abercynfrig, the father of Walter, was sheriff of his county in 1586, and married a daughter of William ab Thomas of Radyr Court. This William, or, rather, Sir William, is buried at Llandaff, under an altar-tomb, having died 10 March, 1565. He was knighted by Henry, Earl of Richmond, on the field of Bosworth, and married Janet, dr. and co-heir of Henry ab Gwylim of Llangathen, descended from Elystan Glodrhudd. Sir William was son of Thomas of Radyr, *obit.* 1470 (by Catherine, dr. and coheir of Morgan ab Llewelyn of Radyr, to Jestyn), who was the fourth son of Sir David Mathew of Llandaff, standard-bearer to Edward IV, slain in a riot at Neath by one of the Turbervilles (by Gwenllian, dr. of Sir George Herbert of Chapel or Swansea, who married Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Thomas Berkeley, son of Sir Richard Ewias, a natural son of Gwylim Ddu, Earl of Pembroke). Sir Matthew was son of another Sir Mathew, of Llandaff (by Jenet, dr. and heir of Richard Fleming, of Penllyue. *Gules*, a fret or, over all a fess *azure*), son of Sir Evan of Oriel College, Oxford and Brynwith (by Cecil, d. and heir of Ayddan ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig, to Jestyn), son of Sir Griffith Gethin (by Crisly, dr. of Rhyn ab Griffith Ychan ab Grono ab Llywarch of Castell Cibwr), son of Madoc (by Gwenllian, dr. of Griffith goch to Bach ab Gwaithvoed), son of Meurig (by Gwenllian, d. of Madoc ab Gwilym ab Owen ab Sir Gwrgenen ab Griffith ab Jestyn by a dr. of Jenkin ab Payn Turberville of Coyty Castle), son of Caradoc (by Alice, dr. of Sir John Welsh of Llandewi), son of Jeuan (by Cecil, dr. and coheir of Sir Robert Clarke), son of Meurig (by Eva, dr. of Ithel gam ab Meredydd), son of Sir Jeuan, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre (by Ann, dr. of Meurig ab Meredydd of Ystrad to Ynyr), son of Seissyllt ab Gwilym (by Gwenllian, dr. of Hoel of Caerleon) ab Aeddan (by Anne, dr. of Sir John Russell; *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three swans *argent*, beaked and legged *gules*) ab Gwaithvoed by Morrydd, dr. and heir of Ynyr, King of Gwent. There is an especial interest in this alliance, because from Thomas Awbrey of Cantreff (a younger brother of Jenkin Awbrey, who married Janet Whalley) is descended Sir John Awbrey of Llantrythyd, to whose son Sir Leoline Jenkins was sometime tutor; and also Cecilia Awbrey, who married the celebrated Welsh judge, David Jenkins of Hensol, the descendant in the male line of Sir Leoline's ancestor, Einion Sais; and this corresponds with what is known of the

relationship of these families. It is right, perhaps, to say a few words with respect to the other alleged marriage of Gwilym Gwyn, even though that with Angharad, dr. of Jenkin Awbrey, is entered, for confusions may have taken place. Jenkin Awbrey of Abercynfrig, who married Gwenllian (sometimes called Gwendoline), dr. of Owen ab Griffith ab Owen Gethin, of Glyn Tawe (*vide supra*), had a daughter Cecil; and, though she is said to have married Lewis Gunter of Tregunter, yet she may also have married, as stated above, John of Llysnewydd ab David ab Hopkin of Ynysdawe, and have had a daughter Catherine; though the writer has so far been unable to find this confirmed in the Popkin pedigree.

XV. Llewelyn ab Gwylim Gwyn, of Carregfawr, married Angharad, dr. of Morgan ab Rhys ddu.

XVI. Jenkin ab Llewelyn of Llanblethian, a younger son, married Elizabeth, dr. of Davyd, of Penllyne. Her brother Rhys David, of Penllyne, had two sons, William, a Catholic priest, and David, chief agent to the Dukes of Beaufort, on whose death without heirs their five sisters became coheirs. This David ab Rees took the name of Charles Price.

XVII. Llewelyn ab Jenkin, afterwards called Sir Leoline Jenkins. He had a younger brother, Jeuan or Evan Jenkins, of Maendy in Llanblethian. Maendy or Maendw, the writer is kindly informed by the Head-master of Cowbridge School, lies between Cowbridge and Ystrad Owen, adjoining Llanblethian. Sir Leoline dying unmarried, left a large portion of his wealth to institutions in which he was interested; but it is reasonable to suppose that he did not entirely neglect his own family, whom he probably assisted during life. The information respecting the descendants of his brother Jeuan is not so precise as could be wished. The family of Rev. Edward Jenkins, of Llanmihangel Rectory, near Cowbridge, is traditionally said to be descended from him, and also the old family of Jenkins of Beachley, co. Gloucester. The following account embodies what the writer has been able to collect from family papers, documents, and information kindly supplied from several sources; but he would be glad of any corrections or further particulars which it may be in the power of anyone to give. Jeuan ab Jenkin (brother of Sir Leoline) married a daughter of Edward Kemeys, son of Edward Kemeys, by Joan, dr. of William Lewis of St. Pierce; and, since we shall meet this family again, some account of its descent may be given. This William Lewis died in 1585, and his wife was Margaret, dr. of Robert Gamage, of Coyty (the Gamage Pedigree calls her 'Mary, or Eleanor'). William was son of Henry Lewis, sheriff 1544, *obl.* 1547 (by

Bridget, dr. and heir of Thomas Kemeys, of Caldecot), son of George (by Ann, dr. of Sir John Herbert), son of William of Raglan and Dennis Court, 1477-1502 (by Margaret, dr. of John de Raglan (or Herbert) ab Robert ab Jeuan ab Thomas ab Gwilim, of Perthir), son of Thomas Lewis, of Chepstow, killed at Banbury, 1469 (by Elizabeth, dr. of Morgan ab Jenkin ab Philip, of Pencoed), son of Lewis, 1441 (by Jane, dr. of Sir John Welsh of Llanwern), son of Sir David ab Philip ab Llewelyn ab Ivor of Tredegar. Edward Kemeys, above mentioned, was M.P. for the county of Monmouth, 1592, and died 10 Feb., 1623. His father, George Kemeys, married Blanch, dr. of Edward Lewis of the Van, the first of that place, who built the house and enclosed the park there, a descendant of Howel Velyn (*vide supra*). George was the son of Edward ab Griffith Kemeys, who married a dr. of Sir Thomas Llewelyn ychan, of Rhiwperra. Griffith was son of Jenkyn Kemys (by Joan, dr. of Gwylym Vychan, of Bedwelty, ab Gwylym ab Philip ab Llewelyn ab Ivor, of Tredegar), son of Wilcock Kemys, 1425 (by Janet, dr. of Meurig ab Rhyn ab Seissyllt), son of John Kemys, living 1403 (by Maud, dr. of Rhyn ab Seissyllt, or (Query *argent*), a dragon's head erased *vert*, holding in its mouth a dexter hand *gules*, the arms of Pelinor, descended from Caradoc Vreichvras), son of Jeuan Kemeys, *obl. ante* 1392 (by Christian, d. of Morgan ab Llewelyn of Tredegar), son of Jenkin, 1374 (by Chrisly, dr. of Morgan ab Llewelyn). Query, if Jeuan and Jenkyn are not the same person? Jenkin was son of Henry de Kemeys, 1337 (by a dr. of Howel Welyn), son of Sir Meyric, 1306, Lord of Begansley, who ravaged Despenser's lands (by Chrisly, dr. of David ab Meurig ab Jeuan ab Seissyllt, to Ynry of Gwent), son of Jorwerth de Kemeys (by Nest, dr. of Elizabeth, dr. of Andrew de Beauchamp, and heir of her brother, with whom Begansley seems to have come), son of Stephen de Kemeys, 1234.

XVIII. Thomas Jenkins, or Thomas ab Jeuan ab Jenkin, died about 1725, having married Elizabeth, dr. of William John Lewis, of Penllyne. Her mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Humphrey Turberville (by Mary, dr. of Rhys ab David, whose wife was Eleanor Gibbons. It may be remembered (*vide supra*) that this Rhys ab David, of Penllyne, was the brother of Elizabeth, wife of Jenkin ab Llewelyn, and grandmother of Thomas Jenkins). Humphrey Turberville was son of Edward, jure uxoris of Clementston, he having married Janet, the dr. and heir of Jenkin Edwards, of Clementston, by Damasine his wife, dr. of Robert Stradling, of Merthyr Mawr, and Denis, dr. of Watkin Lloughor of Sker (by Gwenllian, dr. and heir of John Turberville of Tythegston), son of Richard Lloughor, 1472,

who married Cecil, or Margaret, dr. of Watkin Vaughan. Edward Turberville was a younger son of James or Jenkin Turberville, of Penllyne Castle, by his 2nd wife Cecil, dr. of Rhys ab Rhys, of Bridgend, whose wife was a daughter of Mathew Herbert of Swansea (son of Sir George Herbert, 1570, by Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Thomas Berkeley), by Mary, dr. of Sir Thomas Gamage and Margaret, dr. of Sir John St. John, and Margaret his wife, dr. of Morgan ab Jenkin ab Philip, of Pencoed. This Sir Thomas Gamage was of Coyty, and son of Morgan (by Eleanor, dr. of Roger Vaughan of Tretower, who was killed at Edgcot, near Banbury, 1469), son of John Gamage (by Margaret, dr. and coheir of Morgan Llewelyn ab Evan Llewelyn, of Radyr ab Cynvrig ab Howel ab Madoc ab Jestyn; by this match he had Gamage's lands in Miscin), son of Thomas Gamage of Coyty and Rogiad (by Maud, dr. of Sir John Dennis; *gules*, three lions' heads jessant-de-lis; *or*, over all a bend engrailed, *azure*), son of Sir William, *obt.* in 1420 (by Mary, dr. of Sir Thomas Rodburgh), son of Gilbert de Gamage (by Lettice, dr. of Sir William Seymour, of Penhow), son of William, sheriff of co. Gloucester, 1325 (by Sarah, dr. of Payn Turberville of Coyty, and coheir of her brother), son of Robert of Mansel Gamage, co. Hereford (by the heiress of Martel of Llanvihangel), son of Payn (by Margaret, dr. of Roger de St. Pierre), son of Godfrey de Gamage, by Joan, dr. of Gilbert Strongbow. The arms of Gamage are: *argent*, a bend lozengy *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three escallops *or*. Jenkin Turberville was son of Christopher of Penllyne, sheriff of Glamorgan, 1550 (by Agnes Gwyn, of co. Carnarthen), son of Jenkin Turberville, who received a quarter of Peullyn (by Alice, dr. of Sir Christopher Mathew, of Llandaff, by Elizabeth, dr. and heir of William, 2nd son of Jenkin, ab Philip of Langstone, ab Morgan of Tredegar and St. Clear, ab Llewelyn ab Ivor ab Llewelyn ab Ivor ab Llewelyn ab Ivor ab Bledri ab Cadivor Vaur; *argent*, a lion rampant guardant, *sable*), son of Rimron Mathew, of Bryn y Genyn, 1470 (by Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Maurice Denys, of Asterton, co. Glouc.), son of Sir David Mathew of Llandaff, standard-bearer to Edward IV, 1425, who was slain by the Turbervilles at Neath, *vide supra*. This Jenkin Turberville, of Penllyne, was 2nd son of Richard of Tythegston, a strong supporter of the Red Rose; *obt.* in 1501 (by Margaret, dr. of John ab Rhys ab Jenkin, of Glyn Nedd, *vide supra*), son of Jenkin of Tythegston (by Elizabeth, dr. of Gwylim ychan ab Gwylim ab Llewelyn), son of Jenkin, son of Gilbert, who had some trouble with Margaret, Lady Malefant (by Catherine, dr. of Thomas ab Jewan ab Lysan of Brigan), son of Tompkin Turberville, of Tythegston (by Lucy, 3rd dr. and coheir of Sir John Norris,

of Penllyne Castle), son of Hamon Turberville, 1329 (by Agnes dr. of ... Tomkin, of co. Hereford), son of Wilcock by Maud (or Denis), coheir of Hopkin ab Howel ychan of Tethegston, a descendant of Bledlyn ab Maenarch), son of Sir Richard, *obit.* 1283, son of Sir Gilbert, dead *ante* 1281, son of Sir Gilbert of Coyty, who opposed King John, son of Sir Payn Turberville, called Payn Cythrawl, by Sibylla, dr. and heir of Morgan ab Meurig ab Jestyn ab Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan.

XIX. Jeuan Jenkins, son of Thomas, baptized 1 Feb., 1679 (or his son John), went from Glamorganshire to Bristol. He married Mary, daughter or granddaughter of Thomas Basset (by Alice, dr. of Evan Lewis, of Bridgend), son of Rev. Thomas, Vicar of Llantrissant (by Rachel, dr. of Humphrey Mathew of Castel-y-Mynach, whose wife was Mary, dr. of Thomas Lewis of The Van. This Humphrey Mathew represented a junior branch of the Mathews' of Llandaff, and his father Miles, born 1544, married Catherine, dr. of Sir George Mathew of Radyr; while his grandfather, William Mathew, married Alice, dr. of Sir John Raglan of Carnllwyd (by his second wife Ann, dr. of Sir William Dennis, and Ann, dr. of Maurice, Lord Berkeley). The Rev. Thomas was son of Rev. William Basset (by Janet, dr. of Roger Williams, Rector of St. Nicholas), son of John Basset (by Margaret, dr. of George Williams, of Blaen Baglan, by Janet, dr. of Richard Lloughor, of Tythegston), son of Thomas Basset (by Catherine, dr. of John Jeuan Jenkins of Rhyd-y-maen), son of John Basset of Llantrithyd, Talavan, etc., *obit.* 20 July, 1551 (by Alice, dr. of Thomas Love, of Dinas Powis), son of Thomas Basset (by his first wife Ann, heiress of Llantrithyd, and dr. of Jenkin ab Thomas ab Evan ab Davydd ab Llewelyn ychan ab Llewelyn ab Cynfrig, of Llantrithyd), which Thomas Basset was fifth son of John Basset of Beaupré, *obit.* 1492 (by Janet, dr. of Jenkin Philip, of Pencoed, whose wife Jane was half-sister to Morgan Gwylim Ddu, Earl of Pembroke.

XX. John Jenkins, born in 1711, was of Bristol, and married Miss Browne, sister, it is believed, of Helen, wife of John Wogan, and daughter of Valentine Browne, third Viscount Kenmare according to King James the Second's creation; which, however, having taken place after King James's expulsion by his subjects, the title was not acknowledged by the subsequent Whig government of England. This Lord Kenmare had married Honoria, second daughter of Thomas Butler, and grand-niece of James, Duke of Ormonde. His father Nicholas, second Viscount, had married a considerable heiress, Helen, coheir of Thomas Browne, of Hospital; but he, having become an officer of rank in the army of his legitimate sovereign,

forfeited for life both his paternal estates in Cork and Kerry, as well as those acquired with his wife. His father, Sir Valentine, first Viscount, also came under forfeiture by the successful party, having been a colonel in the army of King James. He married Jane, dr. and heir of Sir Nicholas Plunket of Balgrath, brother of Lucas, first Earl of Fingall. His father, Sir Valentine Browne, was the second baronet of this family, and married Mary, dr. of Cormac MacCarthy, Lord Muskerry. He was son of Sir Valentine Browne, first Baronet, by Elizabeth, da. of Gerald Fitzgerald, tenth Earl of Kildare, from whom also descended Thomas Browne of Hospital. The family of Jenkins seem to have been so pleased with this alliance, that for the future they used the arms of Browne, viz., *argent*, three martlets in pale *sable*, between two flaunches of the second, each charged with a lion passant of the field; and these appear as the family arms on the monuments in the chapel at Beachley.

XXI. Samuel Jenkins, of Chepstow, where he was buried in 1808. He purchased from the family of Lewis of St. Pierre the estate of Beachley, situated upon land lying between the rivers Wye and Severn, and comprising lands on the other side of those rivers, and valuable fishing rights. This estate formed part of a larger one, the possession of the family of Ap Adam of Ap Adam's Court, now called Badam's Court, whose arms appear in old stained glass in the parish church of Tidenham, viz.: *argent*, on a cross *gules*, five mullets pierced *or*. Concerning the ancestry of this family, which held large estates in Gloucestershire and Shropshire, there has been much dispute, and the pedigrees differ. According to *Harleian* MS. 1975 and others, Sir Thomas ap Adam had a son, John ap Sir Thomas, father of Adam ap Sir John, who bore *sable*, a martlet *argent*. He had two sons, John and Thomas. John, by his wife Joyce, dr. of Andrew Wynston, had issue a daughter Margery, who became heir, and married John Tomlyn. The other son, Thomas, married Margaret, dr. of Thomas ab Rhys ab Eignion, and had a son William, progenitor of the Shropshire family of Adams of Cleeton, afterwards of Broseley. In 1255, William Fitz Adam, or in Welsh ap Adam, had given to the monks of Alberbury half a virgate of land in Eyton, co. Salop. Anne Adams, sole heiress of Cleeton, married her cousin, Francis Adams of Broseley, and was buried at the latter place in 1637, with all heraldic honours. Upon her escutcheons were the arms:—Quarterly: (1) *sable*, a martlet, *argent*; (2) quarterly *argent*, and *sable*; over all a cross *gules* charged with five mullets *or*; (3) per pale *azure* and *sable*, three fleurs-de-lys, *or*; (4) *azure*, a chevron between three wolves' heads, *or*. Their

son Charles sold Cleeton, but the family continued at Broseley, co. Salop, until Eleanor, dr. and heir of William Adams of Broseley, married, 2 Feb., 1779, John, son of William, son of Thomas Jones, born at Chilton, in the parish of Atcham, in 1688. This John died, and was buried at Broseley in 1820, leaving a son George, who had a large estate near Shiffnal. By many the family is described as a branch of that derived from Herbert Fitz Herbert, *obit. ante* 1155, and Sibil, his wife, daughter of Robert Corbet, and sometime mistress of King Henry I. Herbert's son Herbert is recorded as living 1177, when he and his half-brother William were offered the kingdom of Limerick, but declined it. He held some Corbet lands in Ratlinghope, co. Salop. His son, Peter Fitzherbert, died 1235, and his son Herbert was lord of Pontesbury, and father of Peter, father of Sir Reginald, who, in 1255, held the manor of Pontesbury and lands in Woodcote, near Shrewsbury; and, dying in 1286, left issue John, who, in 1305, sold the manor to Rhys ab Howel. The family of Adams, under the name of Williams of Llangibby, was, as we shall see, again connected with this estate; since, in 1748, William Addams, son of William Addams of Monmouth, who is said to derive from the family of Adams of Cleeton, co. Salop, married Helen, dr. and heir of Sir John Williams, Bart., of Llangibby Castle, and took the name of Williams. Dr. Ormerod begins his account of Beachley with Sir John ap Adam, lord of Gorste and Betesle, in Tidenham parish. He was summoned to Parliament as a baron of the realm from 1297 to 1310, when he died. He increased his estate by marrying Elizabeth, dr. and heir of John de Gurnay, Baron of Beverstone (by Olive, dr. of Henry Lovel, Baron of Castle Carey, co. Somerset). Of their issue Ormerod mentions a son, Sir Thomas ap Adam of Beverstone, who sold most of his maternal estates, and was living in 1330. A confusion easily arises from the question how far ap Adam is used as a surname, and how far as a patronymic, in the usual Welsh manner. Ormerod makes Sir Thomas ap Adam father of three sons and a daughter, whom he thus names: 1. Robert ap Adam, son of Thomas ap Adam, had a confirmation of his lands in Gorste and Beachley from Thomas Lord Berkeley as trustee, 1342. 2. Hammond, brother of Robert ap Adam, and heir in remainder by deed of 1342. 3. John, son of Sir Thomas ap Adam, released all rights in Beverstone Castle to Catherine de Berkeley, of Wotton, in 1370. 4. . . sister and heir of John ap Adam, described in another pedigree as Alicia, wife of Thomlyn ap Philpot, who is also described as Thomlyn Huntley ap Philip, or Philipot, son of Paganus de Huntley. There would appear room for doubt whether all these relation-

ships are correctly described. John ap Thomlyn (son of Thomlyn and the heiress of John ap Adam) succeeded to the lands of Robert ap Adam in Tidenham, and in 1448 made a devise of Badams Court for 101 years, his wife Johanna being a party thereto. Their son, as is supposed, John ap Tomlyn, "Dominus de Beatisley," otherwise described as John Tomlyn, *alias* Huntley, conveyed away part of the lands of Badams Court, 14 March, 1499. The writer saw among the old deeds at Beachley one giving the title up to John Tomlyn. This John Tomlyn had four daughters, coheirs, viz.: (1) Margaret, wife of Edmund ap Gwylm ap Hopkin; (2) Margery, wife of Thomas Parker of Monmouth, whence Parker of Llanllowel; (3) Jane, wife of Reynallt ap Gwylm; and (4) Elizabeth. Margaret, the eldest coheir, was mother of William Edmund Dominus de Betisley, 1536. In 1580 Badams Court, Gorste, and Bettesley were purchased by Dr. John Symings, M.D. of London, and sold the same year to William Lewis, Esqre., of St. Pierre. In 1787, the trustees of Morgan Lewis conveyed the Badams Court estate to Charles Williams, of Tidenham, while the manor of Beachley was conveyed to the Duke of Beaufort and the estate to Samuel Jenkins, of Chepstow. Sir T. Banks, speaking of Thomas, son of John, Lord ap Adam, says: "The posterity of this Thomas continued long after his decease, and subsequently dropped the 'ap' from their name." He also calls the sister and heir of the late John ap Adam Elizabeth, as do other authorities. Samuel Jenkins, of Chepstow and Beachley, was buried in 1808 at the former place, leaving by Anne, his wife, three sons: (a) Samuel, bapd. 12 Nov., 1770; (b) James, bapd. 28 Dec., 1773; (c) Richard, bapd. 11 June, 1776, among whom he divided his property at Beachley, Chepstow, etc.

XXIIa. Samuel Jenkins, the eldest son, succeeded to a part of the Beachley estate, etc. There are still portraits of him left in the family. He was buried at Beachley, April 24th, 1817, having married, February 8th, 1794, at St. Augustine's Church, Bristol, Priscilla, daughter of Capt. Samuel Bishopp, son of Col. Henry Bishopp, of the Parham family, co. Sussex. She was finally heir of her brothers, and died at Leamington, November 24th, 1859, at a great age. Col. Henry Bishopp was the son of Edward, a younger son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart., by Anne, dr. of Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth. This Hugh, Lord Falmouth, married Charlotte, elder dr. and coheir of Col. Charles Godfrey, whose wife, Arabella, was sister of John Churchill, the celebrated Duke of Marlborough. Lord Falmouth's father, Edward Boscawen, had married Jael, daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, K.B., by Dorothy, dr. of Sir Henry Berkeley, of

Yarlington, co. Somerset. Sir Cecil Bishopp's father, also called Sir Cecil, married Elizabeth, dr. and heir of Henry Dunch, of Newington, co. Oxon, whose father, Hungerford Dunch, took his name from his mother, Bridget, sole dr. and heir of Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Down Ampney, co. Gloucester. His father, Edmund Dunch, was son of Sir William Dunch, by Mary, youngest dr. of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbroke. The name of Cecil, so persistently used in this family, came from the marriage of Sir Edward (grandfather of the last-mentioned Sir Cecil) with Mary, dr. of Nicholas Tufton, Earl of Thanet, her mother being Lady Frances Cecil, daughter of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, by Dorothy, dr. and coheir of John Nevill, Lord Latimer. The arms of Bishopp are *argent*, on a bend cotized *gules*, three bezants. Samuel Jenkins and Priscilla, his wife, had issue: 1, Samuel Jenkins, born October 13th, 1808. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and died without issue, March 23rd, 1830; 2, James Samuel Jenkins, born July 11th, 1811, died without issue; 3, Anne Elizabeth, born November 5th, 1796; married, September 30th, 1825, James Nasmyth, and died November 20th, 1832. Their only child, Thomas Nasmyth, died suddenly of heart disease in 1877, and is buried in the British Cemetery at Scutari; 4, Emma, born March 22nd, 1798, of whom hereafter; 5, Elizabeth Jane, died unmarried, November 22nd, 1803; 6, Emily Priscilla, born December 28th, 1800, married, May 21st, 1825, Ralph Spicer, and had a son, Ralph Spicer, who died without issue, June 15th, 1886; 7, Elizabeth Jane, born September 24th, 1804; married, at Leamington, May 16th, 1843, Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Atherton, near Manchester, who died August 13th, 1873, aged 77. She died October 15th, 1878, leaving issue an only child, the present Rev. Samuel Jenkins Johnson, Vicar of Melplash, co. Dorset; 8, Priscilla Millward, born October 4th, 1805; married, June 23rd, 1832, Thomas Hughes, and had issue Samuel Jenkins Hughes, who died September, 1876, leaving issue.

XXIII. Samuel Jenkins, of Beachley, the eldest son, succeeded to this part of the Beachley property, which, during his life, was much encumbered, and could not have been retained in the family had it not been for the assistance of his brother-in-law, the husband of his sister Emma. His death was a sad and tragic one, he having been, as was believed, poisoned by a designing person; but he left a will, bequeathing all his property to his sister Emma, wife of Charles Scott Stokes, whom she married August 16th, 1817, and died on April 1st, 1835. Charles Scott Stokes thus became *jure uxoris* of Beachley. He was born August 1st, 1788, and was son of Henry Stokes, of

Shropshire and London, by his second wife Dorothy, married at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, January 24th, 1777, only sister of the celebrated Major Scott-Waring, and daughter of Jonathan Scott, of Shrewsbury, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle of Up Rossall, near Shrewsbury. Henry was son of William Stokes, who had land near Shifnal, by Mary, dr. and coheir of John Williams, of Trehane, co. Cornwall, and Catherine, his wife, daughter and heir of John Courtenay. One of Mrs. Stokes' sisters, Catherine Williams, married Revd. William Stackhouse, whence the family of Stackhouse-Acton, of Acton Scott, co. Salop. William Stokes' father, John, had gone up to London from the Heath, near Stoke, St. Milburgh, Salop, being interested in the affairs of the Whitmore family; and having married Mary, or Mabel, daughter of George Whitmore, of Ludston, by Mabel, dr. of the Revd. John Eyton, of Eyton, co. Salop, and Rachel, his wife, dr. of Thomas Acton, of Gatacre Park. Charles Scott Stokes and Emma, his wife, spent their honeymoon at Acton Scott, in Shropshire, which had been lent them for the purpose by his cousins, the Stackhouse-Actons. They had a residence in Doughty Street, London; another at Streatham Hill; and Beachley as a third, which was much loved by Mrs. Stokes. In those days most of the traffic from South Wales crossed the Severn at the Beachley Ferry, the tolls from which exceeded £800 per annum in value. Mr. Stokes rebuilt, on a slightly different site, the house at Beachley, and also a chapel there; but his wife, to whom he was profoundly attached, dying at Streatham, April 1st, 1835, he never recovered the shock, and died very quietly at Beachley, August 26th, 1837, where he was buried. From two fine miniatures, it is evident that Mrs. Stokes was a singularly beautiful woman. The Beachley property, or rather this portion of it, then passed, by her uncle's settlement, to his niece. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes had issue: 1, Charles Samuel, of Trinity College, Cantab, afterwards created a foreign duke for services abroad; 2, Henry Grout, who also left issue; 3, Scott Nasmyth, of Trinity College, Cantab, well known for the interest he took in Government education; and who, by his wife Emma Louisa, dr. of B. Walsh, of co. Worcester, had issue five sons and two daughters; 4, Samuel, lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, died in India, unmarried; 5, James Folliott, C.E., in the East Indian Service, who died, unmarried, at the Isle, near Shrewsbury, the seat of his cousin, H. Sandford, Esq.; 6, Emma Dorothea, who had Beachley, which she sold to her cousin, Robert Castle Jenkins, of Beachley Lodge. She married Revd. John Churchill, Rector of Crowell, co. Oxon, and had a numerous issue; 7, Emmeline,

died young and unmarried. Having thus traced the eldest branch of the family, we return to the second son of Samuel Jenkins (XXI), of Chepstow and Beachley.

XXIIb. James Jenkins, the 2nd son, bapt. December 28th, 1773, married Harriet, dr. of William Williams, of Llangibby Castle, co. Monmouth, of which family some account has been given. They had issue two daughters, coheirs, viz: 1, Harriet, wife of her cousin, C. I. B. Williams, M.D., an eminent physician; and 2, Maria, who married: 1stly., Rev. Samuel Hooper Whittuck, of Bugbrooke, who died *s. p.* August, 1842. She married, 2ndly., Monsieur le Beau, of Brussels, and 3rdly., Mons. Nugent. At her death, she left some valuable pictures and plate to the family at Beachley.

XXIIc. Richard Jenkins, third son of Samuel Jenkins, of Chepstow and Beachley, was bapt. June 11th, 1776, and died November 19th, 1834, having married at Stapleton near Bristol, December 5th, 1801, Mary Naish, daughter of Robert Castle. He succeeded to the Beachley Lodge portion of the estate and other property, and had issue 1, Robert Castle, of whom hereafter; 2, Deborah, died unmarried; 3, Mary Anne, died in childhood; 4, Richard Jenkins, born August 1st, 1809, who married his cousin, Julia Castle; 5, Susan, a celebrated beauty, married William Standish Standish, of Duxbury, co. Lancaster; 6, Michael Hinton, drowned in the Ganges; 7, Frederick, died in India; 8, Arthur Samuel; 9, Amelia, wife of Captain Mountjoy Martyn, of 1st Life Guards; 10, Decimus, married and left issue; 11, Samuel Rumsey, died in Calcutta; 12, William, buried at Portskewett, co. Monmouth. The ladies of this generation were remarkable for their appearance: Mrs. Standish, of Duxbury, and Mrs. Mountjoy Martyn being amongst the most notable beauties of their day. Mr. Bassett, when speaking to one of them, observed:—"I have in my possession some most interesting papers, relating to your family and your ancestor, Sir Leoline Jenkins."

XXIII. Robert Castle Jenkins, the eldest son, was born March 27th, 1803, and died October 4th, 1892. He lived for some time in India, but passed the latter portion of his life at Beachley. Upon the death of his cousin of the elder line, he became heir male of the family; and having purchased the other portion of the Beachley estate from his cousin (*vide ante*), Mrs. Churchill, reunited these two parts. By his wife, Anne Bassett Catherine, daughter of John Palmer, of Calcutta, he had issue 1, Richard Palmer, of whom presently; 2, Robert Urquhart, died of gunshot wounds at Cawnpore; 3, Charles Vernon, who married 1stly., Catherine Mar Andrews, by whom he had issue; a, Robert

Palmer Jenkins, who by his wife, Clara Charles, left issue, Robert and five other sons; *b*, Charles James Douglas, died in India; *c*, Frederick Lewis; *d*, Catherine, wife of Walter Spankie; *e*, Anne Mary, wife of H. Ackworth, C.I.E.; and *f*, Caroline. He married, 2ndly., his cousin Amy, dr. of Decimus Jenkins (*vide supra*); 4, Revd. Hinton Best, who married Alice, dr. of Robert Castle, of Cleeve Court, co. Somerset, and had issue Robert, Gwendolen, and Sybil; 5, Mary Castle, the only daughter, married the Revd. Frederick Savile Lumley, of Bilethorpe, co. Notts., who died June 24th, 1859; leaving issue, *a*, John, who succeeded to the title and estates of his uncle, and is the present Lord Savile of Rufford Abbey, co. Notts., etc. He married Gertrude Violet, dr. of the late Captain Charles Francis Webster Wedderburn, and widow of Horace Helyar, of Coker Court, co. Somerset; *b*, Amy Louise, who married T. Ferguson Goodfellow; *c*, Minnie Emma Susan.

XXIV. Richard Palmer Jenkins, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the Beachley estate, after a life for the most part spent in India. This high-principled, kind, and talented man was a great benefactor to his paternal estate and those dwelling on it, laying out considerable sums of money in improvements during his short tenure. He died October 1st, 1899, and is buried at Tidenham, leaving no issue by his wife, Mary Campbell, dr. of T. W. Murray Allen, of Glenfeochan, co. Argyll, to whom he was married January 6th, 1876, and who is now of Beachley.

It remains only to notice others claiming descent from the family of Sir Leoline, of whom the writer has heard. One was the late Canon Jenkins, of Jesus College, Oxford, so well known years ago to churchmen at Oxford of the High Church school. Another is the Revd. Edward Jenkins, of Llanmihangel, near Cowbridge; and a sister of Sir Leoline is said to have married a Mr. Williams, in the neighbourhood of Cowbridge: who however, differing in politics from that strong advocate of Church and King, was not on the best of terms with his brother-in-law; and from this marriage descended Judge Williams, of Llantrissant.

In conclusion, the writer must express his thanks, for the kindly assistance and information, to numerous other friends who have supplied him with much valuable matter.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

THE WELSH PEOPLE. By JOHN RHYS, M.A., Principal of Jesus College, and D. BRYNMÔR-JONES, LL.B., M.P., and K.C.

THE question of the origin and history of the Welsh People, which is placed in the forefront of this volume, and which is its chiefest object, is one of the deepest interest to many, and especially to those who, having given attention to it, are in despair of arriving at any rational solution of the problem. English historians fail to arrive at anything higher than the exploded fables of Hengist and Horsa, and are content to believe that every succeeding wave of invaders commenced their settlement by devouring, or at least sweeping away, the previous inhabitants; and now that our great universities, in their wisdom, have swallowed the astounding inventions of the late Professor Max Müller, known as the Aryan theory, "scholars" are quite happy; as if it were possible that the residents of the most leading countries of Europe of the present day, although they happen to possess the territory, could lineally represent the great nations of antiquity which formerly peopled them. It is amusing to read in foreign utterances, and especially in the speeches of the great Emperor William, how deeply the Aryan theory has penetrated the minds of the Germans, and how firmly they believe in it. Clearly, they regard themselves as descendants of the Germans of Tacitus. It is said to be bad taste to look a gift-horse in the mouth; and we ought perhaps to be thankful that the great Emperor can proudly recall the bravery of the ancient Germans in complimenting their English sons of the present day: yet there is some truth in the suggestion, for undoubtedly the ancient Germans, or Goths, were our progenitors, as well indeed as of the South African Boers, who are undoubtedly near of kin to us, and possess many of our characteristics; though neither English or Dutch have any sort of affinity to the Sarmatian ancestors of the modern German nation, who certainly can claim no share in the supposititious Aryan inheritance except in the mere name, which was not that of a nationality, but was only descriptive of a wandering people: a name which seems most properly to belong to the Gipsies—whoever they may be—and Professor Rhys' book (or rather his Address, founded upon it, to the Anthropological Section of the British Association) seems to suggest a common origin for the Gipsy and the ancient Briton. The "very earliest population of these islands" were, he thinks, a people of whom he does not pretend to know anything, except that they were regarded by their neighbours as fairies; but, their attributes fairly considered, show that they possessed very gipsy-like habits, for, alas!

according to Dr. Fraser, they were "so ignorant of the most elementary of natural processes, that they ranked at the very bottom of the savage scale;" and, sad as it must be to learn this of our first fathers, they had no notions of paternity, though they somehow practised, it and kept themselves from extinction. But, happily, these scandalous stories do not rest upon any very definite foundation, except Dr. Fraser's opinion, for it seems to depend upon Irish and Welsh "folk-lore," which makes one inquire who were the "folk" who noticed these peculiarities? And here Professor Rhys presents us with a transformation which is simply astounding; these fairies—little people, musicians, dancers, magicians, and so forth, were simply the Coranians (the Coritani of Ptolemy), and, in other words, they were the Picts; and the people who observed them must, therefore, have been the other inhabitants of the country, who at that time were called the Scots, the Scuthi, the Gothi, or Goths. Professor Rhys does not perhaps declare this very distinctly, but it is the only solution to be drawn from his premises. He does not pretend to know much about the Picts, for he confesses that the information which he is scattering broadcast comes mostly from the writings of Mr. David MacRitchie, of Edinburgh. It is a pity that Professor Rhys did not consult some of the earlier Welsh writers on this subject, and he would have discovered that some of [the earliest and best Welsh MSS. are actually Pictish; which proves (if these Welsh writers are accurate) that the ancient notion that the Picts and Scots were the same people aboriginally is absolutely correct. Professor Rhys (pp. 7, 8, and 9) draws a distinction between the Pictis and the Vectis of the Isle of Wight, and he makes them strangers to the Celts: a most dangerous proposition, containing far-seeing consequences, and utterly irreconcilable with all that is known of them. It is greatly to be regretted that Professor Rhys appears to have actually ignored, not only the earlier Welsh writers who have gone deeply into these matters, but also the great mass of learning to be found in the French and Flemish writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, who studied these questions profoundly; though their conclusions differ very materially from the modern magazine article, and therefore, of course, are wrong; and they differ in something more than in their groundwork of authorities (always reverently cited), which is certainly more satisfactory than haphazard guesses, which seem as easily adopted as they are laid aside. Professor Rhys himself gives no intimation in his larger work of his belief—it amounts to nothing more—of the identity of the Fairies, or Gipsies, with the Picts; and, worse than this, gives few authorities for any of his statements, though clearly he bases his main story upon the Aryan theory of Max Müller. It may not be impertinent to inquire where is the authority for his statement of the arrival of an Aryan population with laws and language of their own, who found the ignorant and savage non-Aryan race (rather a clumsy name to invent for them) who were here settled before them? When did this invasion occur, and what evidence

is there of it, or of that distinguished race settling in Germany, at the same or any other time? As a matter of fact, there is no history whatever of the innumerable hordes who succeeded the Celts and the Goths in Europe, though we have some evidence of English and Irish and Welsh settlements. That they were mere savages may be inferred from Gothic writers, if their accounts can be trusted; and that they had good grounds for imputing cannibalism to some (the Sarmatian tribes, the ancestors of the modern German, especially), for they appear to have literally devoured them; so that the survivors of that painful operation should know something about it. But if Professor Rhys creates a cloud of confusion and doubt, where something was clear and intelligible, with regard to the aboriginal inhabitants of Wales, his definition of their name in the meaning of the word "Cymri" is simply appalling: because the word *Allobrox*—plural *Allobroges*—is equivalent in the tongue of the Gauls to the word "stranger," or "foreigner;" in, fact the Saxon, or Sassenach, of the Welsh and Irish; the word *Cymro* stands for an earlier *Cambrox*, "which is its parallel;" and, therefore, being its parallel, it means exactly the opposite; "so that just as *Allobrox* meant an alien or foreigner, *Cambrox* must have meant one belonging to one's own country—a compatriot." It is difficult to see how the parallel is established; but if *Cambrox* could be established as a parallel to *Allobrox*, why should it have an opposite signification? And, if this is the case, where is the parallel? Surely the *Cymry* simply means the men of the *Cumbri*, or *Humber*: the great English division between the people north and south of that river, to which the former gave it their name. They naturally regarded the *Logrian* or *Ligurians* of the south as foreigners, and called some of them—those next, indeed, the *Allobroges*—because, although their own relations, they met here after a separation of many centuries, they reaching England through the north and the *Ligurians* from Italy. Whoever heard of a people calling themselves by the absurd name of *Compatriots*? Did they get this name by going singing through the country "We are a band of brothers"?

Professor Rhys' reasoning is on a par with that of the German (which modern Oxford accepts), who, to get rid of the little philological differences in the tongues of the English (or Angles) and the *Sarmatians* of Germany, laid it down gravely as an axiom that, whenever you find two words in the language of different nations exactly alike, you may be certain that they have no affinity; in this way it apparently, though not actually, became possible to identify modern German with the English or Gaelic, though no two languages are so utterly dissimilar, except in the words each of them have borrowed from a common source.

Professor Rhys actually dates the national name *Cymro* by a reference to the battle of *Deorham*; in 577, at the same time that he admits, in another place, its identity with *Cumberland*. Does the Professor really imagine that the name of the *Humber* was unknown before that period? Is he not aware that some of the *Umbri* were

settled centuries before the Christian era in Italy? (See what Professor Newman has to say on the question.)

But this question of date has an especial significance in the history of the Welsh race, and this raises the greatest of all objections to Professor Rhys' theories. He states (p. 26): "The national significance of the term *Cymro* is to be regarded as the exponent of the amalgamation of the Goidelic and Brythonic populations, under the high pressure of attacks from without by the Saxons and the Angles." Surely the Britons were identical with the Angles, or why the term *Old Britain*? It seems hopeless to expect that an Oxford professor can see that Saxon is only the foreign name of the Welsh for the Angles, though of course it included all the hordes of every nationality which had then invaded England. But what authority is there for simply dividing the Welsh into the Goidelic and the Brythonic? the latter is a name including the numerous tribes of the whole of England. The Welsh themselves speak of the *Gadhael* and the *Gaul*: a more preferable nomenclature, because, being more general, it applied to many tribes; for each of these peoples contained numerous other nationalities and settlers, under which head were all the colonies which were planted by the Romans, as well as all the Norse tribes, not only from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, but from Normandy, with Holland and Belgium. Had the Angles or Saxons, or Anglo-Saxons (a term of Archbishop Parker's clever invention), eaten them up, or how were they distinguished? That the various tribes of Welshmen and Englishmen united under the same military leaders is well known; but this did not destroy their separate nationalities, and they were preserved as separately and intact as ever, and so remained after the termination of the war which had for the time united them under the same *Pendragon*. The fact is, it is quite impossible to adopt the convenient school-boy arrangement of epochs; there were, no doubt, greater and more powerful irruptions at some periods. But, generally, the whole world was on the move; the Aryans (as the nomadic tribes are not improperly called) were for ever seeking fresh pastures, chiefly because they felt themselves inconveniently pressed by tribes behind them; they were continually poaching upon each other's territories, sometimes fighting and annihilating each other as nations, but more frequently, probably, mixing with them amicably and sharing the land. The histories of these travellings can never be recovered, because generally they were illiterate peoples, and only became learned, in the true sense of the word, when, as in England and Wales as *Druids*, they settled down to teach the sciences. Professor Rhys' book is sadly deficient in his account of these learned men; he seems to have reserved his powers to illustrate the history of the fairies (which must be purely imaginary); whereas in the early Welsh MSS. and their triads is to be found, if properly collated and arranged, a complete code of Druidical philosophy, which is lost except for them. In England we have the most meagre accounts, and those only borrowed; but we might

fairly expect that Welsh scholars would make the best of their treasures, and share with us their wealth, which is our common property; for it is absurd to suppose that there is any real distinction between the English and the Welsh races; they belonged to the same tribes and nationalities, and though properly the latter are often called the Old British, yet they are in fact contemporary; and the division of North and South Wales is also wrong and artificial. In so small a country, as it might be expected, the fugitive tribes driven out of England would settle indiscriminately wherever they could find a homestead. There could not be very many of them, for the country could not support them, and most of them wandered back into Brittany; those who settled in Wales were continually being encroached upon by wandering Danes, and even by Irish: for, poor as these pastures were, they were safe and inaccessible to marauders, or to large bodies of them.

Perhaps the most disappointing omission in this work is the slight and apparently erroneous reference to the most interesting of all the tribes of both English, Welsh, and Irish settlers, the Tuatha de Danann, whom Professor Rhys complacently calls the Goddess Dani tribes—and this without any authority—omitting the fact that, possibly being only so called in Wales, they were styled the Damnonians throughout Europe, England, and Ireland, and probably gave their name to the great county of Devon.

Those who would learn something of the history of this singular people should read Canon Ulick J. Bourke's *The Aryan Origin of the Gaelic People*, a work of profound learning, though he has hastily adopted the great Aryan theory. Of course, it would not fall in with Professor Rhys' theories—indeed, it would displace most of them. It is very curious, but Mr. McRitchie and Dr. Fraser seem to have borrowed largely from it; and especially does the account given of the fairies seem to have been taken from Canon Bourke's history of the Tuatha de Dananns. The account of these characteristics tallies very closely with what ignorant people have preserved as folk-lore of the fairies, to the discomfiture of grave professors.

According to the best authorities, the Tuatha da Danann arrived 1,200 years B.C., whereas the Goddess Dani, upon whom the Professor lavishes these tribes, lived well within this period of history, and was (as he admits) no goddess, but the sister and successor of a king. Then why should these tribes call themselves godlike? Surely, there was a deeper meaning for such a distinguished name; perhaps they were the Royal Scythians.

It is grievous to find in the book so little of the poetry and true history which abounds in the old Welsh writers, but the agnosticism of the Aryan school of Oxford scholarship is incompatible with it. Yet even an Agnostic (it is not intended, indeed, that Professor Rhys, though borrowing their philosophy, is one of them) must not be allowed to obscure the valuable truths which underlie Welsh history, and which prove that the Druids were at least in contact with the Hebrew people; the immense number of Greek and

Hebrew words in the modern Welsh prove this, and show how it may have penetrated it. That a book emanating from Oxford, written by a grave Professor, and containing really a good index, should have no notice of either language, is indeed surprising; nor is there much mention of Phœnician, though of course Sanscrit, which has nothing to do with the language, is frequently directly referred to and always understood; and yet on the title-page language stands boldly prominent. The fact is, that Welsh is saturated with Hebrew literature, directly and indirectly, so that it cannot be separated, and must not be ignored; even an Agnostic must be compelled to recognise it and account for it, how he pleases. Bad reasoning is easily converted into good argument, as is evident in the derivation of Cymro with the absurd "parallel" of Cym-broc.

It must be shown how and when the Mosaic histories became interwoven with the Welsh, and, if the Druids did not teach them, who were the teachers? At pp. 22-3 of his preface all this is practically admitted. In referring to the history of the Cymry, or Britons, Professor Rhys writes: "a great homogeneous nation (now referred to ancient Britons), who formed a mighty state or empire, ruled over by a line of illustrious kings, from Brutus, son of *Æneas*, to Noah, who ordered the world anew after the Deluge, which, by various mischances, at last became confined to Cymru." This is a mere abstract of the author's abstract; but what does he write about it? These are his own words: "Now all this is not mere nonsense; and as to every proposition that goes to make up this bundle of historical ideas, there is some sound basis of fact."

Here the true Welshman speaks out, and gives promise of an honest account of Welsh history. But why is this hope gainsaid? The very opposite conclusion is arrived at in the derivation of Cymru. The Professor lacks not learning, and he could only have written this abstract after grave consideration and with a knowledge of its weight; let him throw overboard the rubbish of Oxford's modern scholarship, it is not worthy of retention, it must be disavowed. The expression of her agnosticism in the infamous inscription on the so-called Martyr's memorial has made her the scorn of the civilised world: it is worthy only of Mr. Kensit, and on a par with the Coronation Oath; and the sooner the University gives up her notions of modern science the better. At this time there is no better school for classical learning; surely it is not too much to ask that it should be turned to good account.

Professor Rhys has so long accepted Max Müller for his Mahomet (with E. A. Freeman for his prophet), that on trying to graft the Aryan theory on Welsh history, this work, which might be so valuable in an historical point of view, is worse than worthless, for it is false and misleading. He would seem to be desirous of destroying Biblical history, because its acceptance sets up some awkward stumbling-blocks in the way of the Aryan theory; but, fortunately for Welshmen and for truth, the adoption of Max Müllerism

destroys as well the chief interest and value of Welsh history, and that can never be allowed.

In the Rolls publication of ancient Welsh history, edited by Aneurin Owen, a work of immense value (for he has not attempted to tamper with his authorities; yet these authors only mention it to sneer at it—where should we be without it?), there is to be found much of ancient Biblical history intermixed with the poetry and history of Wales, which it should be the object of Welsh scholars to illustrate and expand. Many nations which have come into contact with Shemitic people have borrowed their ideas; but the Welsh have so curiously incorporated them with their own, that it cannot be a mere borrowing: they must have a part and a right in it, and it should be the aim of Welsh scholars to illustrate and expand it, because in the process the wonderful antiquity of the Welsh people will become more apparent. It is not meant by this that the Welsh are a portion of the lost Tribes, but only, as the present writer has endeavoured to show, in his *Shemitic Origin of the Nations of Western Europe*, that the Cymru and all its offshoots (the Goths and Gauls), are of the stock, though not of the seed, of Abraham. Hebrew names became imbedded in Welsh family history many centuries before Reformations, or Puritans, or Kensits, were ever thought of; and if we eradicate the Hebrew traditions we loose the foundation of all history, not only in Wales, but throughout the world, for all history and our only chronology depends upon it; and there seems little doubt that the Greeks, who had lost the chain of ancient lore, confounded the author of their letters, Cadmus, with Moses, that word simply meaning the great Moses. A little while ago, under Max Müller, we were gravely assured that a true chronology would be found in the Veda and in Egyptian MSS.; but later discoveries clearly emphasise the fact that such ideas are baseless, and that we must content ourselves with Biblical history. This being so, the true study of Welsh records becomes of infinite importance, and to decry and belittle them is wicked and insane.

Professor Rhys writes that: "to make a history lively and dramatic, the relation must be based more on plausible efforts of imagination than on credible evidence." This exactly describes the methods of E. A. Freeman, which were pitilessly exposed by the late Robert Eyton, the historian of Salop. But the idea is erroneous, for in these days we want facts, however dull, rather than historical romances; but it cannot be averred against Professor Rhys that his work is either lively or dramatic, though he has ignored the facts of history which might have made it so, absolutely rejecting Geoffrey of Monmouth, and accepting as true the *Saxon Chronicle*; but if he post-dates the early history many centuries, he is not guilty of this error when treating upon the tenure of lands within the domain of legal history. For this part of the work probably Mr. Brynmôr Jones is responsible; he has brought down the plausible efforts of imagination from remote history, and given them as late facts; certainly he attributes a portion of the work to Mr. Seeböhm, whose

well-known theories on tribal history hardly apply to Wales, or indeed beyond the confines of one parish—his own; indeed, no amount of squaring will suffice to bring them in harmony. We have only to read Aneurin Owen's work to get at the actual facts; and the Plea Rolls from the time of King Henry VIII show their accuracy, and give a fair indication of the law for several centuries previously. Whatever may have been the fact in very early times, it is quite clear that the Roman system of gavelkind was adopted nearly throughout the whole of Wales, showing that the Roman occupation was far more general than is believed. So far from land being distributed every fourth generation, as it is asserted, we know that the several sons, on the death of their father, at once enjoyed their shares, sold them and leased them, sometimes for lives and sometimes for long terms (99 and even 1,000 years), mortgaging and exercising every kind of ownership over them. The Plea Rolls give clear evidence of this, and the MSS. at St. David's and St. Asaph's, and other places, show the system as it existed much earlier in date; and indeed since the establishment of gavelkind the same system must have prevailed. But by far the most interesting of the really ancient tenures which prevailed in Wales, and which came down from pre-Roman times, which in England was called Borough English, obtains no notice in this book, although, in fact, it is the most important. The statute of Henry VIII, destroying the custom of gavelkind, seems to have left this more ancient tenure untouched; at all events, it continued to exist in spite of it. Possibly this may have been because the Common Law Judges, having the highest respect for it, protected this tenure even against devise or feoffment, and the judges would not presume its destruction without a special enactment; nor did they require proof of the custom, but only that the lands in question were held under it.

It is surprising to find an English lawyer, and one of His Majesty's Counsel, countenancing such unsound views of the legal history as are contained in this book. A very little study of the Plea Rolls would have shown him the truth, and curbed much playful imagination.

It is a pity that some of the old writers—Davies, for instance—are not reprinted, their knowledge was far in advance of this book; and the authors in rejecting it, and striving to assimilate Welsh history to modern theories, have simply plunged it into a grievous muddle. To the historian the early history is embarrassing, whilst the legal portion is simply amazing; the only part of the work that is really readable is the seventh chapter; but, before accepting it fully, it should be tested by comparison with the records from which it is written—if they exist. It is a pity that the Professor did not confine himself to this period, which should be well within his grasp, and it requires no Aryan fiction to adorn it. Perhaps the worst feature of the work, next to its agnosticism, is the gross attack made upon the character of the Welsh clergy. This may be pleasing to the Welsh Nonconformists, but it can hardly commend itself to

Oxford men of the present day, or indeed to any gentleman. No doubt, when Cranmer destroyed the power of the Catholic hierarchy, under the feeble control of his own bishops, discipline and even decency was lost; as for doctrine, it was of course "tot homines quot sententias." Who besides the Queen (their Pope) dare to interfere with the divine right of private judgment? There are, as Mr. Furnival writes, in dedicating the play of "Pericles" (which Shakespeare did not write) to the memory of Prince Leopold, many amusing sploshes of filth to be found in the Diocesan books at St. David's. In 1578 (*Register*, p. 9), David Lloyd, a canon, was inhibited for keeping a tavern for drinking and incontinence. David replied that the Chancellor kept a worse house than his, to which the Chancellor retorted that David Howell kept a "Quean" in his. What became of the controversy does not appear; probably both were truthful, and they were *arcades ambo*. The keeping of "Queans" by the clergy was so scandalous and common that Queen Elizabeth actually prohibited the clergy "from having their wives or other women (she did not, and perhaps could not, make distinction) within the precincts of the church, or colleges, or cathedrals." Parker, according to the St. David's Registers, sent the order to the Chapter in obedience to the Queen's mandate (for he dare not do otherwise), but privately he expressed to them his horror in sending such an offensive message. But the Queen was right in her estimate of what was going on, as the "sploshing" between David Howell and the Chancellor fully proves.

St. David's was especially honoured by having Sir William Cecil—an ardent Welshman when money was to be made—as Seneschal. No doubt there was much wealth still remaining in the church, even worth his picking up. He was, no doubt, a *persona grata* there, for he gives the Chapter some of his confidences which he would hardly care to show the Queen. He takes credit to himself for having prevented Queen Elizabeth from enforcing the celibacy of the clergy: for such was the horror of that excellent female at the flagrant vices of her clergy, that she wished to revive the old Catholic rule of celibacy to keep them pure and holy. It is also recorded in these pages, that the clergy gave up without a struggle their ancient practice of offering prayers for the souls of the dead; and cheerfully, in obedience to the Royal order, excommunicated all those who continued it: which is rather inconsistent with the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent utterances. The Crown under the Tudors exercised no uncertain discipline, but ordered the clergy about, and played havoc with their doctrines, just as the whim took it. The English Pope had no Cardinals, and no sort of control or obligation to take counsel. But this scandalous state of affairs disappeared under the stricter discipline of the English bishops, who were appointed after the Restoration to administer the Welsh dioceses. They had trouble, doubtless, in repressing the lusts of the flesh, so dominant amongst the clergy; and their efforts contributed to create many schisms, and to the founding of many Nonconformist bodies.

There is proof of this in a Welsh MS. (Add. 15085 British Museum): a very curious letter from the Bishop of Llandaff, in 1775, to the people of Bidwas and Ruddy; who threatened him to leave the church and form a dissenting congregation of their own, unless he withdrew his inhibition to their adulterous parson who, (on his own confession, as the Bishop reminded the ladies), was guilty of taking improper liberties with the very women who had signed the petition to his lordship.

This MS. is attributed by Sir Frederick Madden to the poet Evan Evans (probably the writer of the *Golden Grove Book*), and the writing is somewhat similar; yet it cannot be his, for the writer was evinently a Dissenter. He relates some absurd stories of ghosts, some of whom gave some curious advice to the ladies visited by them. "As the hour struck twelve" one of these ghosts appeared to a female who was in bed, plucked off the handkerchief round her neck, and the bed-clothes, and asked her why she did not speak in her class. "What are bands for, but that you may be free and help each other." And then it spoke of the saintly qualities of the leader (probably the ghost), who immediately vanished in a flash of lightning, emitting a strong smell of brimstone, or something nasty. Evan Evans had a holy horror of all Dissenters, and could not have written this superstitious stuff; and though, poor man, he admitted his own failings in intemperance, he always spoke highly of the virtue of the clergy and of their learning: though he strongly objected to what he called the Popish practice of reading the lessons in English—to him apparently a worse evil than intemperance.

Messrs. Rhys and Jones would do well to contrast the testimony of the clergy themselves in answer to the serious charges they bring against them. Probably at the present day, through the hatred and envy of their dear Dissenting brethren, the clergy of Wales are often libelled in the spirit of Professor Rhys; but they are, as a body, not only sincere and earnest in their practices, but many of them good scholars and thorough gentlemen: some of them, indeed, are poor, and many of them are compelled to farm their glebe lands to secure a livelihood for their families; yet they retain the respect of their unprejudiced neighbours, and this in spite of their poverty. The following beautiful lines of the Welsh poet Evan Evans on the birth of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV), can only make us regret that his views, however poetical, were not prophetic. After exultingly declaring "God blest us with the Royal Boy, a gift beyond all treasure," a spirited description of the Prince, as startling as it is novel ("The Royal Boy" is a very happy epithet, simple though subtle), he writes:—

"Great Cumbria's Prince was born this day,
The Honour of the Nation
Britannia's future hope,
The Stay and Prop of Reformation."

It is a pity that this particular Royal Boy should have come to

need a little reformation himself ; and it must be admitted that he was a dismal failure.

Dr. Doran records the end of the Georgian " Props to Reformation " very dolefully, if more consistent with the truth. He writes :

" George the First was vile,
Viler George the Second ;
And whoever heard
Any good of George the Third ? "

" When George the Fourth to H . . . descended,
Thank the Lord the Georges ended ! "

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended December 31st, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

1899.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Balance in hand	231	1	7
"	" Subscriptions received from English and Foreign Members	68	0	0
"	" Ditto from North Wales Members	89	5	0
"	" Ditto from South Wales Members	171	3	0
"	" Ditto from Members residing in the Marches	13	13	0

1900.

July 6.	" Dividend on Consols	1	7	4
Oct. 6.	" Ditto	1	7	4

1901.

Jan. 6.	" Dividend on Consols	1	7	4
April 9.	" Ditto	1	7	4
Aug. 13.	" Balance from the Merthyr Meeting, and Sale of Illustrated Programmes	1	8	8

PAYMENTS.

	1900.	£	s.	d.
May 18.	By Printing <i>Journal</i>			37 4 6
May 31.	" Annual Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies for 1899			1 0 0
June 27.	" Editor's Salary and Disbursements			12 10 0
"	" Illustrations for <i>Journal</i>			15 0 0
July 3.	" Annual Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies for 1900			1 0 0
"	" Rent of Room at Lincoln's Inn Fields			3 2 6
July 30.	" Printing <i>Journal</i>			89 15 6
Oct. 2.	" Editor's Salary and Disbursements			10 10 0
"	" Rent of Room at Lincoln's Inn Fields			3 2 6
Oct. 10.	" Illustrations for <i>Journal</i>			37 16 0
Oct. 12.	" Insurance Premium			1 10 0
Oct. 15.	" Gas			0 5 6
Oct. 22.	" Printing <i>Journal</i>			55 6 8
Nov. 21.	" Printing <i>Report of Excursion to Western Islands of Scotland</i>			30 5 6
"	" Subscription to Caerwent Exploration Fund			10 0 0
Dec. 27.	" Editor's Salary and Disbursements			10 10 0
"	" Drawing by Mr. C. Praetorius for <i>Journal</i>			2 2 0
Dec. 29.	" Rent of Room at Lincoln's Inn Fields			3 2 6

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

THE PENTRE POETH INSCRIBED STONE.—“When this bilingual monument was discovered, everybody was so much interested in the inscriptions, that no one seems to have placed on record any detailed account of the exact spot where it was found. Soon after its discovery, Mr. Robinson, of Cardiff, wrote about it in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1878, p. 221; and, among other things, he stated that it was found “upon part of the rough land of the farm of Pentre Poeth, in the hamlet of Llanilid or Crai, near Treacastle;” and he added that “at the time of its discovery, it was somewhat beneath the surface, and was turned up when the land was being prepared for agricultural purposes.” The Warden of the Welsh College at Llandovery and the present writer visited the stone soon afterwards, and found it in the possession of Mr. Thomas Price, at Ty’r Capel, near Treacastle; and he told us that it was in a field called Cae Andrew, in Pant-y-Cadno. The names given to the spot where the stone was found will probably be found to be consistent with one another; but what is rather more important is to find the relative position of the stone: was it or was it not found under a great quantity of other stones? Mr. Robinson’s words hardly suggest this, and Westwood, in his *Lapidarium Walliæ*, only says, that “it was found in a huge heap of stones in the vicinity.” Wishing to be a little more definitely informed on this point, I wrote to the Rev. Lewis Price, vicar of Llandeilo, who was at the time vicar of the neighbouring parish of Llywel; for to him belongs the credit of having noticed the writing and pictograph on the stone, and of having dissuaded Mr. Price from having the stone made into a gate-post—as will be seen from the following letter, dated April 2nd, 1901, which is printed with Mr. L. Price’s permission. It will be noticed that in it he says, twice, that the stone was covered by a heap of stones; nevertheless, I must confess that I cannot believe that it was originally intended to be covered, rather than set up with one end in the ground:—

“The three statements with regard to the position and place of the Cray stone are partly correct. (1) It was found beneath the surface of the ground; (2) in a field a short distance from Pentre Poeth, under a very large heap of stones.

“When I saw it, it was about to be placed in a position for use as a gate-post, at the entrance to Pentre Poeth, a small farm which Mr. Price, Ty’r Capel, had recently bought from Mrs. Williams, Danygraig, and who was at the time about enclosing a strip of waste land in front of the buildings of Pentre Poeth; and to enable him to have the requisite fence, he carted for that purpose the heap of stones, or cairn, covering this stone, from a field a few hundred



The Pentre Poeth Ogam-inscribed Stone, now in the British Museum.

From photographs by Henry Oldland.)



Pictograph on back of Ogam-inscribed Stone
from Pentre Poeth, now in the British
Museum.

(From a photograph by Henry Oldland.)

yards or thereabout on the
loft of the road from Pentre
Poeth towards Glasfynydd;
and when his men were so
engaged, and had erected the
stone in its intended position,
and were preparing to chisel
a hole in it for an iron hinge
to swing a gate thereon, I
accidentally, in going on one
of my parochial visits on
horseback, when conversing
with the men, noticed some-
thing unusual about the stone,
and immediately desired the
men to rub the lower part of
it with a little grass, which
they did; and the rubbing at
once revealed to me some
interesting outlines, which
moved me to ask the men
to desist from the intended
chiselling, as I believed the
stone should not in any way
be disfigured, but preserved;
and then desired them to tell
Mr. Price that I would be
happy to provide him, at my
cost, with another post, which
would suit his purpose quite
as well, provided he would
allow the stone to be removed
for preservation, either to De-
vynock, the Parish Church, or
to Llywel Church, of which
I was vicar, both churches
being equidistant from Pentre
Poeth. The men kindly com-
plied with my request, and
Mr. Price consented to accept
my offer, of which I was in-
formed the following day,
when the Rev. B. Williams
(Gwynionydd), whom I found
at Llywel Vicarage on my
return home that evening, ac-
companied me to Pentre Poeth
to have a look at the stone,
which became a matter of so

much interest to Gwynionydd that he informed Mr. Robinson, of Cardiff, of it. Mr. Robinson then communicated with me, and came to Trecastle; and both of us, on visiting the place, finding it in an upright position, where it was intended to be as a gate-post, had it removed; and both of us set about rubbing the stone, and spent some time in the attempt and effort to make out its singular lines and features. I am glad to say, Mr. Robinson succeeded in having such a rubbing of it as to be able to have a copy of it in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, about the year 1898, and which is such a correct representation of it as fully to show its chief features.

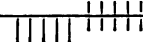
"Soon after, when I was about making arrangements for its removal, Mr. Price's son, a then student at one of the London Hospitals, on being informed of the stone and of its intended removal, so interfered with my arrangements, that he had it removed to Ty'r Capel: on the ground that if it was so interesting a stone to us, it should be equally interesting to them; and further, that if it was of any value, he would ascertain its value from one of the Curators of the British Museum, with whom he was acquainted; and this led to its being deposited in the British Museum, where it is at present. But, I am sorry to say, that it was placed upside down there, when I saw it a few years ago, and I called the attention of one of the men in charge of the Department in which it is to be seen, to the awkwardness of its position.

"I have not heard of it since, nor have I been able to go to the British Museum to have another look at this, it appears now, famous stone.

"Having given you minutely all the particulars in relation to it, so far as I now remember them, I may add that I have no doubt its original place, in the cairn, on a rising ground in the field, a short distance to the left of the road leading from Pentre Poeth to Glasfynydd, could be pointed out to anyone visiting the place.

"It may be that the field in late years has been ploughed; but even in that case I am inclined to think that the locality of the cairn could be made out with the assistance of some old inhabitant in the hamlet of Cray. As I have left the neighbourhood for nearly twenty-three years, I regret to say, I have no knowledge of anyone in the neighbourhood who could render such assistance to any visitor disposed to visit Pentre Poeth as would enable him to trace the position of the huge cairn which covered this Ogam stone."

As to the position of the stone in the British Museum, I may say at once that it is correctly placed, so far as regards the inscriptions on it. The legend in Roman capitals reads downwards, and the Ogam reads upwards, which is the rule when the Roman letters are not written horizontally across the face of the stone. But as to the ornamentations and figures on the other face of the stone, Mr. Price detected among them a rude attempt at a human figure, and Mr. Robinson argues that the carvings are of the same date as the Ogam—the Roman lettering escaped him altogether. Of the attempted human figure, Professor Westwood says:—"In the upper

part appears a St. Andrew's Cross with circles, and in the right-hand upper corner is a figure which may be intended either for a bird, (owl)? or a man. The other figures are irregular as well as partially defaced, so that I can make out no very decided pattern." That being so, I wrote the other day to ask our Editor what he thinks of it. The following is his answer, which I take the liberty of quoting:—"The stone stands at present in the British Museum, with the narrow end uppermost. The Latin inscription reads from the top downwards, and the Ogam from the bottom upwards. As it now stands, the pictograph on the other side is upside down. The sculpture is arranged in three panels, (1) a ship? and a man; (2) a man with a cross on each side, trampling on a serpent—perhaps St. Michael and the Dragon, or Christ bruising the Serpent's Head; and (3) a man holding a crozier, probably a bishop. The pictured side is blank at the bottom for a height of 1 ft. 1 in. Consequently, if this end was originally buried in the ground, the MACCVT of the Latin inscription, and the  Ogam at the narrow end of the stone would be concealed.

"It would appear from this that the pictographs and the inscriptions were executed at different periods."

JOHN RHYS.

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Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. I, PART IV.

OCTOBER, 1901.

NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 147.)

DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF. GLAMORGAN.

ABERDARE (ST. JOHN).

June 1, 1849.

THIS church is scarcely worthy of notice, being so entirely modernised. It has a nave and chancel, the arch of which is Pointed, and a south porch. A small belfry over the west end. There is not one original window remaining, but the old font is extant: a large octagonal bowl, entirely plain, upon a stem of similar form.

BARRY (ST. NICHOLAS).

September 9, 1866.

A very small, mean church, externally whitewashed, roof and all. It has a chancel and nave, and over the west end a bell-cot for two bells in open arches. The chancel arch is flat, plain, and diminutive. There is a south porch. The font is octagonal and modern, and the windows have all been modernised. In the church-yard is the stump of the cross-shaft.

BISHOPSTON.

July, 1836.

The church is prettily situated in a deep hollow, amidst rocky hills and embosomed in trees. It consists of a west tower, a nave, chancel, and south porch. The tower very rude, having a coarse battlement with billet cornice under it. No buttress or divisions, and the openings extremely narrow and rude—more of the castellated style. Within the porch is a doorway, with semicircular arch upon imposts. The chancel arch is low and pointed, but with very slight curve. On the north side of the nave, near the chancel arch, is a very small trefoil lancet, set obliquely in the wall, and looking towards the east. On the south side is a wider lancet, also with trefoil head. The chancel has on the south one single and one double lancet, entirely plain. The interior is very bare, but with modern pews. The old font has vanished.

CADOXTON-JUXTA-BARRY (ST. CADOC).

September, 1865.

This church has a chancel and nave without aisles, a south porch and western tower, the whole of the outer walls being whitewashed. The tower is without buttresses or string course, rather low and rude, having a saddle-back roof with gables, a projecting-stair turret at the north east, a Perpendicular two-light west window, the belfry openings small and slit-like, and one single-light trefoiled with label. The porch is very large, and the interior doorway has continuous moulding. Probably the whole church is Perpendicular; the roofs are of cradle form. The chancel arch is Pointed and quite plain, without impost. The windows on the south of the nave are square-headed, of three lights, labelled; and there is a projection corresponding with the rood-loft's place. On the north side of the nave is a narrow window near the west, possibly Norman; and near the east end are two tiers of small

narrow windows (lychnoscopic?), the lowest a mere slit; the upper with trefoil head. The chancel has no window on the north, but on the south a Perpendicular square-headed one of two lights, with a label. The east window is modern and poor. In the churchyard are the steps of the cross.

CADOXTON-JUXTA-NEATH (ST. CADOC).

August 17, 1869.

A large church, almost completely modernised, save the tower. It has a spacious nave and chancel, but no aisles, and seems to have been enlarged and widened; the outer walls apparently all modern, and having poor Gothic windows, some of which contain coloured glass. The chancel arch is perhaps original, obtusely pointed, plain and low; on each side of it, in the wall, opens a smaller arch, not similar in size or shape. The chancel has some curious, but not very ancient, monuments. The tower at the west end is of the local type, strongly-built and plain, approaching a military character. It is without buttresses, and has one string, an embattled parapet, and corbel table. The west window, of two lights, verges from Decorated to Perpendicular, its hood on head corbels with a bishop at the apex. The west doorway has bold continuous mouldings and hood. On the south side a pointed door leads to the stair-turret, which only extends up part of the tower. The belfry windows are trefoil-headed, single lights, and some other openings are mere slits. The tower appears to be vaulted within.

CAERAU (ST. MARY).

September 27, 1848.

A small church on an abrupt eminence, where was a Roman encampment. It consists of a nave and chancel, west tower, and south porch. The tower is small, of rude construction, with pack-saddle roof, having the east and west sides gabled. The belfry windows long

and square-headed, and a few other slits for openings, and some traces of a west door. Against the north wall of the tower are some rude steps. On the north side this tower has no opening whatsoever. The porch is large, and entirely vaulted in stone; its doors very plain. On the south side of the nave is a window, formed of two trefoil-headed lights. On the north, near the east end of the nave, a low single, labelled window with trefoil feathering, apparently Third Pointed. The tower opens to the nave by a low Pointed arch. The chancel arch is Pointed and continuous. The chancel has some square-headed windows of two lights, of debased character. The font has a cylindrical bowl on a shaft of like form. On the north side of the nave is a stone bench. The walls are whitewashed.

COYCHURCH (ST. GRALLO).

September 25, 1847.

A fine church and unusually good; cruciform, with central tower; the nave having aisles and clerestory. There is both First and Middle Pointed, plain but good, with much of the Herefordshire character, and comparatively little damaged by modern alterations. Some parts are Transitional in character. The windows of the aisles are lancets, with trefoil heads, opening internally by a segmental arch. The west window of the nave has three lancets within a containing arch; and below it is a First Pointed door with hood-moulding and shafts, which have bands and moulded capitals. At the west end of each aisle is a very curious window, in shape of a quatrefoil, presenting to the interior the shape of a lozenge. These are said to occur in some other churches of this county, but are certainly very rare. The nave and aisles have sloping roofs, covered with stone slates. The nave is lofty, but narrow. On each side is an arcade of four lofty and bold Pointed arches, with octagonal piers, which have been scraped. Beyond the eastern termination of this arcade is an

unusually large interval of masonry on each side. In that on the north is a staircase leading to the belfry, and carried over part of the north aisle, where it is lighted by small square-headed openings. This staircase also communicates with the rood-door, and the entrance to it faces west. The clerestory on the south has six-foiled windows, just seen externally over the aisle roof. On the north the windows are closed. The roof of the nave is coved and ribbed with a panelled cornice, having small figures of angels. The four arches under the tower are Pointed, springing straight from the walls without shafts. The transepts are lower than the nave, and have flat roofs. The north transept has at the end a First Pointed triplet within a segmental arch; the corresponding window on the south is Late and poor. The arch between the north transept and the aisle is Pointed, but very coarse. In the south transept a stone seat extends along the south end. On its east side are two trefoiled lancets; and on the jamb of one is the figure of a saint painted in ancient fresco, but the head has perished. In the south wall is a piscina, with bold hood. The tower is embattled, and has the usual Welsh corbel-table, which, though appearing at first sight First Pointed, is probably much later. The belfry windows are square-headed and labelled. There is a sort of dormer window at the east end of the north aisle, where the tower staircase is. The chancel is advanced First Pointed, but has a flat panelled ceiling to all but the eastern bay, which is coved. The arrangement of the chancel windows is elegant; on each side are four trefoiled lancets, set closely, and opening internally by segmental arches; and beneath them is a stringcourse. One window on each side is hidden by a modern monument. The east window is Middle Pointed, of three lights. Under the south-east window is a Pointed piscina and a sedile, each surmounted by a pedimental canopy. Under the north-east window is a large Pointed aumbry. There is a priest's door, and appears to have

been a sacristy on the north. On the north side is a rudely-sculptured effigy of an ecclesiastic, with this inscription: "Here lieth in grave the bodi of Thomas Ivans, Clerk, Person of Coychurch, demised the 2 day of April Anno Dom. 1591." Opposite to it, on the south, is a diminutive figure of the same style, probably commemorating a child. "Here lyeth the bodi of William sonne of Robert Thomas and Barbara Fleming his wife." The chancel is left free from pews. The walls have been scraped, and much remains of ancient colouring discovered; on the southern tower arch some of Arabesque pattern, very bright. The font has an octagonal bowl on a stem of like form. The south porch has a good ribbed roof; within it is a door with good First Pointed mouldings, and near it internally is a benatura of circular form. The chancel has externally a First Pointed corbel-table, and there is a similar one in the transepts. The hoods of the windows are connected externally on the chancel and south aisle, but on the north aisle are no hoods. In the churchyard are some curious ancient crosses; one, near the east end, has only the shaft remaining, of square form, and ornamented with fretwork. Near the south door is a more perfect one, with an octagonal shaft covered with fretwork; the cross itself is perfect, and also fretty.

COYTY (ST. MARY).

September 25, 1847.

A cruciform church without aisles, but with central tower; the nave is very wide, and the transepts are equal in height to the nave; the whole appears to be Middle Pointed, plain, but in many respects good, and not unlike Coychurch in its character; the tower, indeed, is almost a counterpart of that of Coychurch, with the usual Welsh corbel-table under the battlement, square-headed two-light belfry windows, labelled, and a slit below. There is a plain south porch, with stone benches and a timber roof. The west door is plain,

chamfered ; the west window is a large and fine one of five lights, with rather curious Middle Pointed tracery : something of a sort found in Kent. On the north of the nave are three windows of two lights, set deep with a double arch, which are also Middle Pointed ; on the south two similar ones and one square-headed Third Pointed. The transept ends have each a three-light Middle Pointed window ; those on the east side of the transepts are of two lights without foils. There is a kind of billet corbel-table along the exterior of the chancel. The roof is open, plain ribbed, and of cradle form. The tower rises on four Pointed arches, without capitals, opening to the nave, chancel, and transepts. Under it is a groined ceiling octopartite ; it contains six bells. Over the west arch are stone brackets in the bare wall. In the north transept is an ogee three-foiled piscina in the eastern angle, and along its western wall are some rude stone steps leading to the tower and to the rood-loft, supported upon two stone semicircular arches ; beneath is a stone bench and a Pointed recess in the wall. The chancel has a three-light east window, which seems to have been altered, and is of a poor kind. On the north are two small Middle Pointed two-light windows, and an appearance of a hagioscope. At the south west a plain wide lancet, not brought down low ; another at the south east, under which is a curious arrangement of piscina and sedilia, consisting of three cinquefoiled arches with hoods, the two eastern set up very high, the western carried down low as a sedile. In the eastern is a multifoiled piscina ; and in the pavement below it is a drain. There is a little bracket in the east wall. In the south transept is a trefoiled piscina, with cinquefoil orifice in the south wall. The font is a very large octagonal bowl without stem. On a flat stone is a cross, and near the south door a small arched recess, probably a stoup. Another similar one is near the west door. In the north transept is a small effigy of a female. In the chancel is an elegant panelled wood chest, exhibiting some fine

carving, chiefly Flemish.¹ The churchyard is unusually large, and closely adjoining it are the ruins of the castle, much overgrown with trees and ivy.

EGLWYS BREWIS (ST. BRICE).

July 24, 1871.

A small church, having only chancel and nave, south porch, and a small bell-cot over the west end. The chancel arch is Pointed, but very rude; and adjacent to it are stone blocks, facing west on each side; and on the north is some indication of a door to the rood-loft. There are no windows on the north side. The east window has two trefoil-headed lights, which seem to be Perpendicular. On the south of the chancel is an oblong recess and a priest's door. The font has a circular bowl on steps, with rope moulding round its upper part. The south porch has a Pointed doorway; within it is one with obtuse arch, and near it an octagonal stoup. The bell-cot is original, and of uncommon character, square and embattled, with a corbel-table, and a niche for a bell.

FLEMINGSTONE (ST. MICHAEL).

September 27, 1848.

A small church, consisting of a nave with south transept, a porch and a chancel. Over the west end of the nave is a gable for two bells in open arches. The porch is set very close to the west end of the nave, and has a wood roof, and a stone seat on the west side only. The outer door is continuous, the inner door cut in the centre. At the west end is an obtuse lancet, now closed; and in the south-west part of the nave is a small window, with obtuse arched head and hood-moulding, having three-foil feathering. The transept is very large in proportion to the church, and has a

¹ Described and illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. v, p. 400.

three-light window of Third Pointed character ; and on its east side a single trefoiled window with ogee head. In the wall of the transept is a fine sepulchral arch, with mouldings and shafts of Middle Pointed character. At the west end of the nave is a stone bench. There are no original northern windows, but one modern one. The roofs of both nave and chancel resemble that at St. Mary Church ; that of the nave is plainer, and that of the chancel has the eastern portion boarded. The chancel arch is a rude, misshapen one, bulging out, and without mouldings. The east window is of two lights, square-headed, with label. On the south of the chancel is a priest's door, and two single windows with obtuse trefoiled heads, one of which has mouldings. There is a rood-door at some height on the south side of the chancel arch. The font has an octagonal bowl, on a stem. The exterior walls of the church are whitewashed, according to the practice of the neighbourhood.

GILESTON (ST. GILES).

July 24, 1871.

A small church, prettily placed close to the mansion-house, and comprising nave and chancel only, with south porch. Over the west end is a small square-topped bell-cot, embattled like that of Eglwys Brewis, and set on corbels. The chancel-arch is Pointed, but very rude ; within it is a plain wood screen of Perpendicular character. There are no windows on the north. On the south are two square-headed windows of two lights, one Decorated, one Perpendicular in character. At the south east of the nave are two small two-light windows, set one over the other, and probably connected with the rood-loft. On the north is also a door, perhaps belonging to the same. The chancel has an east window of two cinquefoiled lights, labelled and square-headed ; at the south west a single light trefoiled ; one at the south east is a trefoiled lancet. The west door is closed. The interior is pewed, but

neat. The font has a circular bowl on a similar stem. The porch is large in proportion, and has stone benches. The doorway is Pointed, and over the interior one is a niche with ogee crocketed canopy. Near this door is an octagonal stoup.

KENFIG.

September 26, 1848.

A rude church of the South Wales stamp, comprising a nave and chancel, with a large and coarse western tower, to the west side of which is attached a very large porch. It is probable that the whole is Third Pointed, though there is little distinction of an architectural character. The tower is much ruder than that of Pyle; it has a battlement, below which on the north and south sides is the usual plain corbel-table; but none on the east or west. In the centre of the western battlement is a kind of pediment, a common feature in this country. The belfry is lighted only by a narrow slit on each side; on the south is a large stair-turret, lighted also by slits, but not reaching up very high; some of these slits are barred. The tower arch is low and plain, rude, and misshapen, of very obtuse form upon coarse imposts. The chancel is also very low; there is a square recess on the north-east side, and brackets in the east wall. The font is Norman, and curious; the bowl cup-shaped, with a rope moulding round the rim, and courses of scaly mouldings. The whole church is whitewashed externally, even the roof. The site is elevated, and commands a sea view over flat sandy burrows.

LALESTON (ST. ILLTYD).

September 24, 1847.

Chancel and nave; south porch and large west tower. The chief features seem to be Third Pointed; but the windows throughout the chancel and nave are modern, and closed with shutters. The chancel arch is

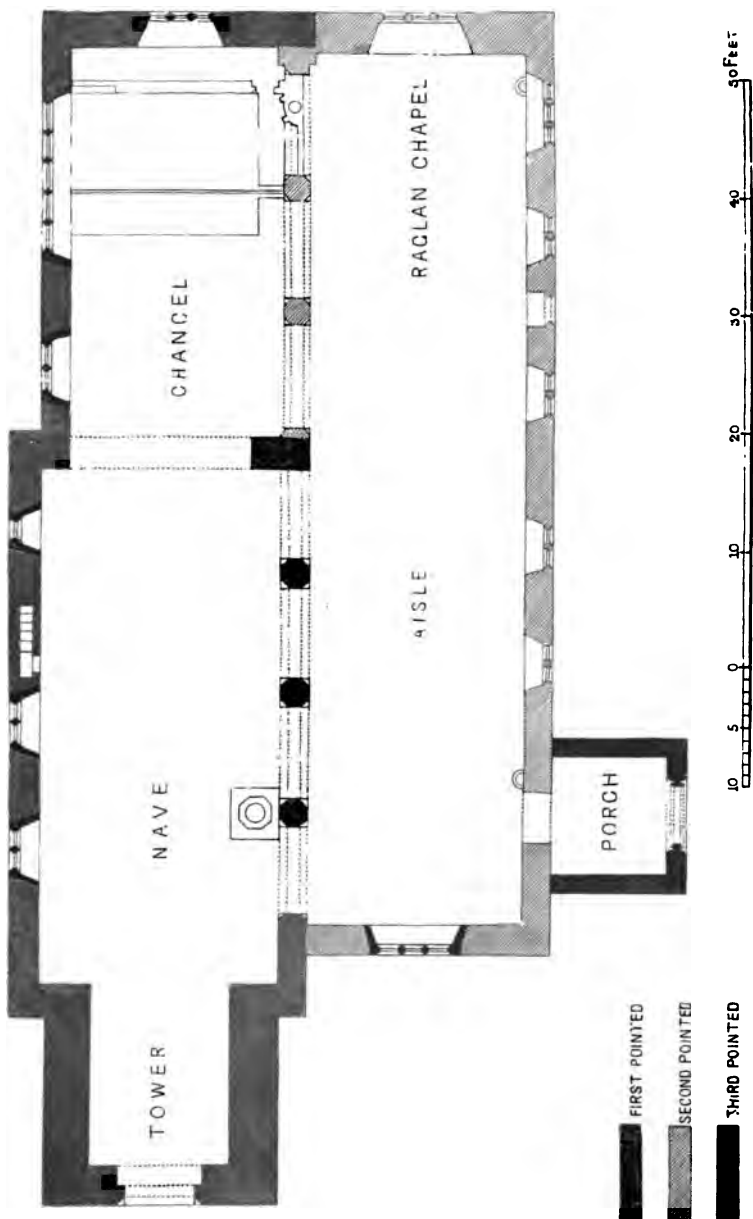
depressed, and rises at once from the wall. On each side of it is a niche in the wall; that on the south moulded and trefoiled; that on the north without foils. The interior is rather bare. South of the altar is a piscina, being a sort of trough beneath a Pointed arch. There are large monuments against the east wall. The tower has rather more architecture about it than usual in the district, though partaking in some measure of the prevalent character. It is large and massive, without buttress, with battlement and the usual corbel-table. It is divided by a string into two equal portions, and another string runs round the base. At the south-east is a large embattled stair-turret, and at the angles four gargoyles. There is on the west side a door, with rather flat arch, moulded, and flanked by pinnacles, which rise from the corbels. Over it is a three-light window, with rather unusual, but not elegant, tracery of six foils, apparently late. The belfry windows are double, and square, on each side. The lower story of the tower is vaulted, and the arch to the nave springs from shafts, being of good Pointed form. On the north side of the nave, near its east boundary, is a large projection, with window in it, now closed; this is, perhaps, the rood-stair. Most of the northern windows are closed. The south porch has curious pinnacles flanking its gable, and one at its apex. These are of rather debased work, but vary, and stand upon very odd corbel-heads. Within the porch is a depressed ogee door, with finial mouldings and small shafts. The font has a plain, small, octagonal bowl on a stem of like form. There is an ugly west gallery.

LLANCARFAN (ST. CATWG).

July 24, 1871.

This church is larger and of greater interest than most of those around. The plan comprises nave and chancel, with south aisle reaching to the east end, western tower and south porch. The nave is spacious;

and the aisle, which is nearly equal to it in width, does not extend quite—though very nearly—to its western extremity. The arcade of the nave to the aisle has four sharply-pointed Early English arches, springing from square piers, with angles chamfered; the caps have rude sculpture of varied character; some have foliage or fruit; one has four rude heads; and the arches are perfectly plain and without mouldings, all of rough execution. The roof of the nave is of cradle form, with ribs and bosses; and those of the south aisle and chancel are similar, with plastering between the ribs. The south porch is large and good, Perpendicular, with open-ribbed roof, and has a pretty good entrance-door, with arch mouldings and hood. Over the inner door is a Perpendicular niche, with a flat arch, trefoiled. The inner doorway is Early English, of rude character, the arch having rounds and hollows in its mouldings, and the inner member having a recessed column with fluted cap. Near this door internally is a circular stoup, also Early English. The windows of the nave and aisle are mostly Decorated, of two lights; on the north is one of two lights, Late Perpendicular. The chancel arch seems to be transitional from Norman to Early English, but is much mutilated; it is Pointed, and very wide, in a very thick wall; and the square imposts have a kind of Early Dogtooth ornament in hollow squares. The lower part of the archway is crossed by a dwarf wall, which must have supported the screen of the rood-loft. In the north wall, corresponding with the rood-loft's place, are two square-headed windows, each of two lights, and one above the other; the lights cinquefoiled, one having lighted the screen and the other the gallery. The door and stair to the rood-loft partly remain, and can be seen in the north wall: and there are two brackets above the chancel-arch. The chancel is spacious, and has on the north two windows: one Decorated, of two lights; the other of singular design, and probably Perpendicular, having five lights under



LILANCCARFARN CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

a Tudor arch, with tracery, all set in a square frame. The design is uncommon, and not elegant. The east window is of three lights, modern and poor; but the arch is original. There is an elaborate wood screen, in a decayed state, placed now as a sort of reredos, near the east wall, just enclosing a small space, by some supposed to have been across the chancel arch. It is really a fine thing: having nine spaces, with canopies of delicate tabernacle work, undergroined, set on a stone base. The chancel is divided from the south aisle, or chapel, by three Pointed arches, with octagonal piers having capitals. The arch is chamfered; in the eastern appears a stone bench, or rude piscina, and a piscina with a moulded circular bowl. The south aisle is carried on, without division, to the east end; but the part ranging with the chancel is considered to be the chapel of the Raglans. There is some Perpendicular wood screen work in the arcade, parting off this chapel. In the south wall is a round piscina in the cill of the south-east window. The windows are Decorated, of two and three lights; but one set up high in the south wall, and corresponding with those on the north connected with the rood-loft, which is Perpendicular, square-headed, of two lights. The font has an octagonal bowl, on a similar stem; and on each face a kind of tongue-like cutting, set on a square base. The tower arch is a plain Pointed one, upon corbels. The tower is of the prevailing half-fortified character, strongly built and rather low, with embattled parapet on small corbels. It has a modern west door and window; there are no buttresses nor string-course, and all the original openings are loop-like and single. The roofs are covered with slate. The interior is untidy and neglected, though some faint symptoms of restoration appear in the chancel. In the churchyard are two old buildings: a church-house of Perpendicular character, and the rectorial barn of earlier and better character.

LLANDOUGH (near Cowbridge).

August 18, 1869.

A small church, undergoing a complete restoration. It consists of nave and chancel, south porch, and bell-turret over the west end. The original chancel arch, said to have been very small and narrow, in a large mass of wall, has been replaced by a new Pointed one, upon marble shafts, and a new low stone screen has been added across it. The chancel roof is entirely new, as is also the east window, which is of three lights, Transitional from Early English to Decorated; the windows of the chancel are lancets, with trefoil heads, and the most eastern has two seats in the cill; there is a good piscina, with trefoil head on shafts. A new vestry has been added on the north, opening by three Pointed arches. The nave has an ancient cradle-roof; and there is the arrangement common in Glamorganshire, a rood-door on the north, with the steps in the wall, and a low trefoil-headed window, set quite low down. The windows of the nave are mostly new: but one near the west is original: a single lancet with trefoil head. At the west end is a two-light window, with trefoil heads, and no west door. The projection for the rood-stair is seen on the north; while on the south of the nave, near the east end, is an oblong recess, and a square opening filled with a quatrefoil, and a slit-like window set high. The porch has an obtuse arch to its doorway, and within it one of similar form; it has stone seats and a fair timber roof, with flowered cornices and a central rib. Near it is a stoup of circular form.

LLANDOUGH (near Cardiff).

August 8, 1853.

This small church seems to have been almost wholly rebuilt, and presents a neat though modern appearance. It has a chancel and nave only, with a bell-turret over the west end for two small bells.

The chancel-arch is Norman, with chevron mouldings upon imposts. There are no windows on the north: those on the south are square-headed, of Decorated character. The west window is of three, the east of two lights, all Decorated, and the latter has some stained glass. In the churchyard on the north side is a shaft with four corner columns, having Perpendicular lozengy mouldings, probably the remains of a cross.

LLANEDARN (ST. EDEYRN).

July 11, 1858.

A small church, having chancel and nave, western tower and south porch. The east window is Decorated, of three lights, but may have been altered from its original plan; north of the chancel is a single window, trefoiled. In the nave, on the north, is one of two ogee-headed, trefoiled lights (a local type); also some Perpendicular ordinary windows, both north and south, of three lights; and close to the pulpit on the south a small two-light Decorated window. There is a projection on the north for the rood-stair; the chancel-arch is Pointed, with continuous mouldings. The tower has a battlement, and a slight projecting staircase on the north; no buttresses, but the base swelling out with a batter. The belfry windows are of two lights. The tower-arch to the nave is Pointed and plain: the font octagonal and small. The porch has a moulded doorway. The walls are whitewashed externally; and the church stands conspicuously on a lofty eminence, just opposite the Church of St. Mellon's, on a similar height.

LLANGAN.

August 18, 1869.

It is doubtful whether any part of the present church is ancient: the whole seems to have been recently rebuilt, yet possibly some portions of the walls may be old. It has a chancel and nave, with

south porch ; and over the west end a bell-gable for two bells in open arches. On the north side may be seen the projecting rood-staircase, with the upper and lower doors opening within ; the door has wood tracery ; over the south door is a new canopied niche. The chancel-arch is Pointed, with continuous moulding, perhaps original. The west window is a trefoil-headed lancet : on the north is one window of two trefoil-headed lights ; the southern windows are all new : the east window has three lights, with trefoiled ogee heads. The seats are all open ; and there is a neat new font, in Norman style, having a circular bowl on an octagonal stem.

In the churchyard is a very fine cross, in perfect state ; the shaft is lofty, and surmounted by a kind of tabernacle work, with four niches facing the cardinal points, containing sculpture representing : 1. The Crucifixion ; 2. The Pieta and two other figures, north and south. There is also another round-shaped sculptured stone (cross), rather coarsely executed.

LLANMIHANGEL (ST. MICHAEL).

August 12, 1869.

A small church, adjacent to the fine ancient mansion, consisting merely of nave and chancel, with south porch and western tower. The porch resembles that at Llandough, has an obtuse arch at entrance, roof open and ribbed, and inner doorway Pointed and chamfered. The tower arch to the nave is a rude and very narrow Pointed one, and over it a door opening to the ringing floor ; the tower has plain vaulting, and a west window of Perpendicular character, square-headed and cinquefoiled, of two lights : it is small, and has a saddle roof, the east and west sides being gabled ; a corbel table under the belfry windows, which are mere slits ; no buttresses, but a Pointed doorway on the west, and much of the prevailing quasi-military character. The nave has a fair open

roof; the wall-plate on the north comes down lower than on the south, and is on corbel heads. The windows are various. On the north of the nave is a trefoil-headed lancet and a square-headed window, set high, close to the rood-loft place; also one below it, labelled, but partially closed. There is the rood-door and staircase in the wall, as at St. Donat's. There is an oblong square-headed window on the south, and a square-headed Perpendicular one of two cinquefoiled lights. The chancel arch is a rude obtuse one; the chancel is short, the east window square-headed, of two lights, debased: the north and south windows modern, and the walls wainscotted in debased style. It has two large monuments, 1717 and 1722, to the Edwins.¹ Near the chancel arch are two brackets. The font has a square bowl with the angles cut off—a common practice hereabouts—on a short stem. In the churchyard, close to the east end of the chancel, is a curious sepulchral slab, on which is sculptured the bust of a priest, sunk in a hollow, with clasped hands, below which is a cross; the inscription is not very legible. The work is rude, and the date appears to be 1591. Curious as a post-Reformation specimen of a Roman Catholic priest.

LLANTRITHYD (ST. ILLTYD).

September 27, 1848.

The plan is that of a nave, chancel, west tower and south porch; the chancel lower than the nave. The tower tapers, and has a battlement and block cornice; the centre battlement on the east and west sides being gabled. The belfry window is a square-headed slit, and there is another slit for an aperture; no buttress nor west window; but a plain west door, with mouldings; and hood, with corbels. In the north wall of

¹ Humphrey Edwin, Lord Mayor of London, bought Llanmihangel from Sir Robert Thomas about 1650, and his heiress married Francis Wyndham, *unde* the Earl of Dunraven.

the nave is an arched recess, under which is a sepulchral effigy in low relief, with the hands crossed over the breast, and holding something resembling a pear; and round the edge of the slab is a course of ball-flowers round the base, something like the Tudor flower. On the south side of the nave are two Middle-Pointed windows of two lights, set on different levels, one with a hood: on the north one of two lights without foils, and one doubtful lancet; the roof of the nave resembles that at St. Mary's Church. In the south wall, near the pulpit, is a trefoiled niche. The chancel arch has pretty good continuous mouldings; the framework of the "Sanctus" bell may be seen within it. There is a rood-screen of Third-Pointed work, having a cornice of Tudor flowers. The chancel is debased Third-Pointed, and has a labelled priests' door on the south, and square-headed windows. The east window is of the Laudian kind, resembling those at St. Catherine Cree in London, with the date 1655. In the sacrarium is a slab, sculptured with a cross as late as 1588; and in the chancel a very gorgeous Elizabethan tomb to some of the Basset and Mansel families, A.D. 1597. The font has an octagonal bowl, and is sculptured in a debased fashion, probably coeval with the chancel, with crosses and roses.

In the western portion of the nave, on the south side, is a trefoiled lancet, and over it a debased square-headed window. The porch has a plain Pointed inner door. The exterior is whitewashed. In the churchyard is a *dos d'âne*, with a cross. On the west side of the church is an Elizabethan mansion.¹

LLANTWIT-NEXT-NEATH.

May 31, 1849.

A small church, having a nave, chancel, west tower and south porch; rude and plain. The chancel has a trefoil-headed lancet on the south, but the east

¹ For an account of Llanrithyd Parish Church and Mansion, see *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vols. xii. and xiii, and vol. xv.

window is closed, and there are none on the north side. Those in the nave are modernised. The chancel arch is rude and obtuse. The tower is decidedly a Welsh one, plain and rough: but, like many others, probably Late, though with features that might appear earlier. It has no buttress but a battlement, under which there is the common block cornice. The belfry windows are square-headed; the lower part of the tower bulges out, a frequent characteristic in South Wales. The font is square, with rope moulding round the upper part.

MONKNASH.

August 11, 1869.

A small church, having chancel and nave, with south porch, and bell-cot over the west end; the latter is stepped. The east window is Decorated, of three lights; and on the north of the chancel is one single Norman window. On the south of the nave are square-headed, labelled, Perpendicular windows. The chancel-arch is a plain one of semicircular form; and across it a low, plain, stone screen, which is original. The porch is very large. The church has been restored, and is in good case.

NEWCASTLE (ST. ILLTYD).

July 26, 1860.

This church had originally only a nave and chancel, with west tower; but the nave has lately been rebuilt, and has received the addition of a north aisle. The chancel is old, and rather mean outside, though neat within; and has a lancet on the north side; a very diminutive east window of two lights, Decorated, having externally a mutilated crocketed hood, windows of a similar kind on the north and south of the chancel, and on the south a single light, with ogee head and hood on head-corbels. The tower is left untouched, and is of the local type, of good masonry and strongly

built; it seems to be Perpendicular, and is without buttress, divided by one stringcourse; has a battlement with block corbel table under the parapet, four small pinnacles, and an octagonal stair-turret at the south east, which rises above the parapet, and has itself a battlement and small pinnacles, and is lighted by small slit openings. There are gargoyles at the angles of the parapet of the tower; the belfry windows are square-headed, labelled, and of two lights: on the west side a three-light Perpendicular window and labelled doorway: the tower is of fine grey stone, and has a picturesque effect. The newly-rebuilt nave has Decorated windows of two lights; those on the north are single, with tracery on the heads; the porch has also been rebuilt; the arcade of the nave has three Pointed arches, with octagonal columns; the interior is entirely fitted with open seats, and the pulpit and desk face south. The font has an octagonal bowl on a stem of like form. The tower arch is Pointed, chamfered, and continuous. The chancel-arch seems to be new, and the chancel is modernised within.

The situation is fine: the churchyard, on an elevated terrace, commanding a pleasant view. On the north are the ruins of the castle, in which is a very curious arched doorway, apparently Transitional from Norman to Early English; the outer arch semicircular, with continuous roller-moulding, having foliated capitals: within this arch is the doorcase, of a sort of segmental form; the whole enriched with a curious unusual ornament, resembling a series of clasplike articles.

NEWTON. NOTTAGE.

September 24, 1847.

A curious little church, quite on the sea shore, comprising only a chancel and nave, with a western tower and south porch. The chancel is regularly developed, and is narrower than the nave. The whole appears to be Third-Pointed, of a rough kind. The

tower is remarkable: very solid and massive, and having the east and west sides of the parapet gabled, so as to form a saddle-back. The north and south sides are rudely embattled. Under the parapet is a corbel-table, set lower on the east and west than the other sides. In the east gable is a flattened trefoil opening. On the west side is a pretty good door, with ogee canopy, having crotchets and finial, and flanked by pinnacle buttresses. The finial of the west door is surmounted by a flowered cross, and under the flanking pinnacles are angels bearing shields. The arch mouldings are good, with small shafts set on stone ledges. Above is a three-light Third-Pointed window. There are some plain slits on the north and south sides of the tower. The tower arch to the nave is Pointed. The chancel arch is also Pointed, but plain and rude. Most of the windows are modernised. The roof is plain and open. On the north side of the nave, towards the east, is a projection containing the stairs, both to the rood-loft and pulpit. The pulpit is remarkable, being of stone, forming a semi-circle: but decidedly Third-Pointed. It has a cornice, with bold sculpture of vine leaves and grapes; also a sculptured representation of the martyrdom of a saint, bound by the feet, between two executioners, one bearing an uplifted sword. The entrance to the pulpit is by a flattened arch, containing a flowered moulding and two figures of angels. The rood-door on the north has a flattened trefoil head. The chancel has on the south a labelled priest's door, and a debased window. The east window is closed. The altar has a very large stone slab on solid masonry. It is doubtful whether this is ancient. The east end is flanked by pinnaced buttresses. The south porch is very large, now used as a vestry, and contains a benatura, on a shaft. The door has a flat arch. The font has an octagonal bowl, on a diminishing stem and square plinth. The chancel has a coved roof. There is a gravestone, charged with a cross.

PENARTH (ST. AUGUSTINE).

August 8, 1853.

A small church, very conspicuously situated on an eminence overlooking the Bristol Channel, and well known as a sea-mark. It has only a chancel and nave, with a low west tower, and a south porch of large dimensions, as usual in this locality. The tower is gabled on the east and west sides; is thick and strongly built, according to the provincial character, with small openings or windows partially closed; the arch to the nave is very rude and plain. The chancel-arch is also very plain, and of depressed form; there are no windows on the north of the chancel: and those on the north of the nave are very small, with trefoil heads. The east window is of three lights, and poor character; on the south of the chancel is one of two lancet arches, but of doubtful character. In the nave on the south are two Late square-headed windows and one single one. On the south of the chancel arch is the rood-door, with steps in the thickness of the wall. The font is of a common South Wales type: the bowl square, scalloped below, stands on a cylindrical stem raised on steps. The south side has been white-washed externally. In the churchyard are two high steps, and the stump of a cross.

PYLE (ST. JAMES).

September 26, 1848.

The plan comprises a chancel and nave, with western tower and south porch. There is less than usual of the Welsh rudeness, but the whole appears to be Third Pointed. The east window is of three lights. On the south of the chancel are two square-headed ones, respectively of one and two lights, and a priest's door. In the nave are square-headed windows on the south side, with labels, and of two and three lights. On the north side were originally no windows, but

some modern ones have been inserted. At the north-west of the chancel is a projection, with a door, apparently for the rood-stairs. The chancel arch is Pointed, springing straight from the wall; and the tower-arch is similar. The south porch has stone benches. The tower is solid and strongly built, embattled with corbel-table below the battlement. The belfry window on each side is a square slit; another slit in the stage below; and on the west side a square-headed window, closed; and a Pointed door. There is no buttress, but on the south a stair-turret, reaching up one story. There is a cross in the churchyard.

EGLWYSILAN.

May 17, 1851.

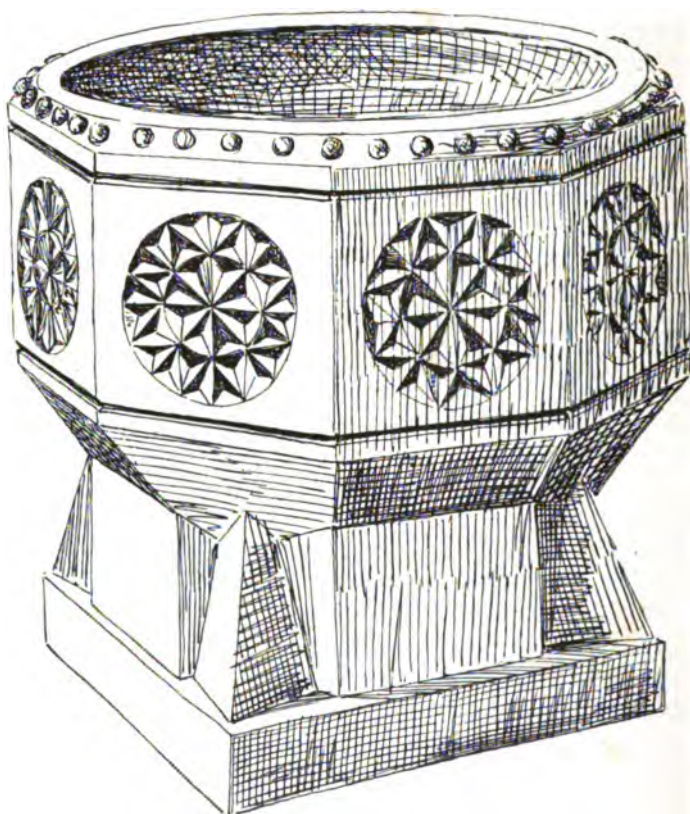
A long, narrow church, on a lofty eminence, with only a few houses near; the chancel is somewhat lower than the nave, and there is a south porch and western tower; the latter is plain and rude, with battlement and four small crocketed pinnacles, but no buttress; it has two stringcourses, and few openings; on the west no belfry window: on the other sides square-headed. There are very few windows on the north side of the church, and those modern; on the south of the nave are some square-headed and debased; in the chancel, on the south, are two trefoil-headed lancets of First-Pointed appearance: and at the east a triple one cinquefoiled, perhaps Late and altered. The chancel arch is a plain Pointed one, rather straight-sided. There is a stone bench along the south wall of the chancel. The west door is modern, and the porch plain. There is a lych-gate.

LIANTRISANT.

May 16, 1851.

A church superior to the generality in the neighbourhood, and lately improved in condition: it consists of chancel, nave with aisles, western tower, and north

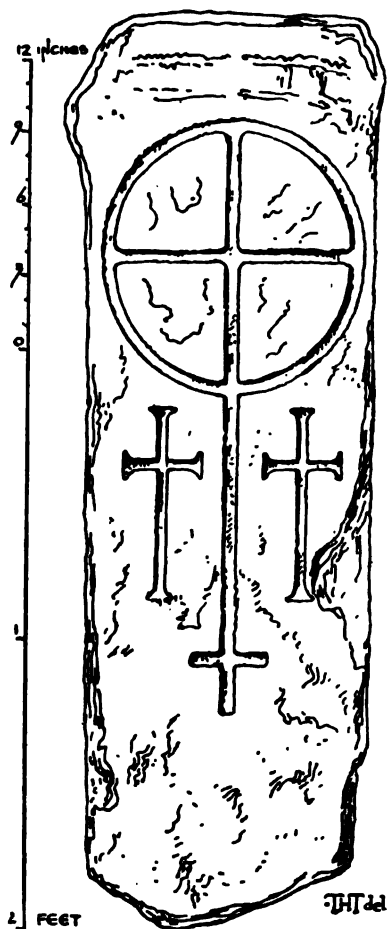
and south porches. The exterior is whitewashed, and of plain Third Pointed character; but within the remarkable feature is the simple Norman arcade on each side of the nave, of five plain arches, tall and wide, with plain cylindrical columns, having square



Font in Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire.

caps of thin laminæ. The aisles are very narrow, with lean-to roofs; that of the nave a respectable open one, of a plain sort and Welsh character. The seats are all low and uniform: the pulpit a new Gothic one of wood. The chancel is low and mean; its arch low, but rather acutely Pointed. The tower arch is Late

and depressed, with continuous moulding. There is a vestry, parted off at the west end of the south aisle.



LLANTRISSANT CH.

Sketch of Slab, with Incised Crosses, fixed into North Side.

The font has an octagonal bowl, each face having a circle containing stars; the stem an octagonal block. Against the north wall a sepulchral effigy of a lady is

set up, in fair preservation. The windows are mostly debased. The tower is low and embattled, with square-headed belfry windows and corner buttresses, and an octagonal corner turret. The situation of the church is very striking: on the summit of a lofty hill, surmounting the mean old town, and commanding a transcendently-fine view. The graves are very prettily adorned with flowers.

PETERSTONE-SUPER-ELY (ST. PETER).

August 31, 1849.

This church has a nave and chancel, south porch, and western tower: chiefly Third Pointed, and white-washed externally. The tower is large, with a battlement and gargoyles: the usual Welsh corbel-table and buttresses at the angles; it is divided by a stringcourse into two portions; the belfry windows are square-headed and labelled; the west window similar; the tower has a stone vault, and the arch is Pointed and continuous, with much blank wall about it. The roof is open, the timbers on small wood shafts, all of Late character. The windows of the nave are square-headed, and of three lights. The porch is large, with a plain door, on which is some old ironwork. At the south-east corner of the nave is a square-headed window of two lights, set high up in the wall. The chancel is lower than the nave; the chancel arch Pointed and chamfered, springing straight from the wall. On the south are the rood-door and steps, but the rood-screen has been destroyed. The east window is modernised: on the south of the chancel is a priest's door, hooded, and a square-headed window of two lights; no windows on the north. The font has an octagonal bowl, rather small, upon a shaft with horizontal mouldings.

ST. ATHAN.

July 24, 1871.

A cruciform church, with central tower and no aisles. The roofs high-pitched; and there is a large south porch. The west window is Decorated, of three lights, rather Transitional to Perpendicular. There are no windows on the north of the nave or transept. The tower is upon four very plain Pointed arches, without moulding or imposts. The north transept has on the east a three-light window, merely of plain lights under a Pointed arch; at the north end is a square-headed debased window of four lights, with transom. The windows on the south of the nave have been mutilated; but at the south-east is set high up a narrow single window, as if connected with the rood-loft. The south transept is altogether Decorated, and has at the east and west a square-headed window of three lights. There is a hagioscope from the nave into the south transept, and one from the south transept into the chancel. The window at the south of the transept has externally an ogee crocketed canopy upon corbel-heads. At the south end is a fine one of three lights, with reticulated tracery; and there are squints from this transept into both chancel and nave. Under the south window are two fine tombs to the Berkerolles, formerly possessors of Orchard Castle, in this parish. One is under a fine ogee canopy, with crockets and finial flanked by crocketed pinnacles, set diagonally, and having double feathering: the larger canopy divided into two arched divisions, with central corbel. The eastern pedestal of the pinnacle bears an ogee niche, with piscina, showing that this was a chantry chapel, with an altar. The western pedestal is also charged with a fine canopied niche, with good groining under the canopy, and roses in the mouldings, carried all down. The tomb is panelled with ogee niches, having crockets and intermediate pinnacles; and from it are the recumbent effigies of a knight and

lady ; the former, cross-legged, bears a shield charged with a chevron between three crescents, and a dog at his feet. The lady has a wimple ; and both have the hands joined in prayer. Another tomb, beneath a crocketed ogee canopy, has also two figures, of a knight and lady : the knight cross-legged, with shield having the same armorial bearings as the other. The details are similar to those of the other sepulchre, and there are flanking pinnacles.¹ The chancel has a Decorated east window, of two lights, restored ; at the south-east one of two trefoiled lights ; other windows on the south are single lancets, much splayed. There is a priest's door on the south, and a Pointed niche south of the altar, with piscina. In the north wall is a sepulchral recess. The font has a circular bowl, cup-shaped, with projecting lip, and on a square plinth. There is a staircase in the north transept, leading to the tower, and perhaps the rood-loft. The porch is large, and has a ribbed wooden roof ; the outer doorway Pointed and continuous ; the door within stilted. The tower has battlements, and corbel-table below, and corner buttresses.

ST. BRIDE MAJOR.

August 26, 1849.

The plan is chancel and nave without aisles, west tower and north porch. The north door and the chancel arch are Norman, both rather curious, the north-door head being a kind of flattened trefoil under a semi-circular tympanum. The north porch is of very large size, as is often the case in this county ; and near the door is a benatura. The most frequented approach to this church is, contrary to usual custom, on the north, on which side is the shaft of the Cross, elevated on several steps. The chancel arch is a plain semicircular one, with square imposts, which have very regular

¹ For a full description of these tombs, see *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xv, pp. 76-77.

mouldings. On each side of the arch is a hagioscope, with flattened arch; and on the north angle of the chancel is a recess. The chancel has on the south three lancet windows, with trefoil heads; and one at the north-west. The other windows throughout the church are wretched modern ones. There is a very small, plain piscina on the south. In the north wall of the chancel is a large Third Pointed tomb under a flat ogee arch, with flowered mouldings, statues and shields, the sides enriched with kneeling figures in relief, and four crocketed canopies. The effigies represent a cross-legged knight and lady, of the Butler or Boteler family.¹ There is also an earlier slab, with the inlaid figure of a crossed-legged knight, with inscription to John de Boteler; and also another slab, with a cross, in the two upper spaces of which are crosses within circles. The font is a plain octagonal. The tower is vaulted internally in its lower story, and opens to the nave with a continuous Pointed arch; it resembles many neighbouring towers, and is of doubtful age, having a battlement and the Welsh corbel-table, and incipient angular pinnacles and buttresses; a stair-turret on the south, only to the lower stages; and a square-headed belfry window.

ST. GEORGE-SUPER-ELY.

August, 1857.

A small cruciform church, with central tower, and having no aisles. There is a lancet window on the north of the chancel; the other windows are mostly modern, and the church has of late years been much renovated. The tower itself has been raised, and gabled on each side; but rises on four very plain Pointed arches, opening to the chancel, nave, and transepts.

¹ For a fuller notice of this church and its monuments, see *Arch. Cumb.*, 5th Ser., vol. v, p. 395.

ST. HILARY.

August 17, 1869.

A good parish church, in excellent condition, and having more of good work than the generality of churches in Glamorganshire. It consists of a nave with south aisle, chancel, western tower, and south porch. The nave is unusually wide; and the whole of the roof, both in nave and chancel, is new, with tie-beams and king-posts. The porch is also new. The chancel arch is Norman, has two-edged orders on imposts, and is very obtusely Pointed; the arcade of the nave has five Pointed arches, with mouldings carried down the piers, which have no caps. The windows of the nave and aisle are all Decorated, mostly renewed; on the north side one is Pointed, but almost all the others are square-headed, except the one at the west end of the aisle, which is a Perpendicular of five lights. The chancel has on the north side one single lancet, singularly running externally into an ogee-head. The east window is flowing Decorated, of five lights; the south-west window a narrow, square-headed slit. There is a square-headed piscina in the east wall, and a bracket. On the north-east of the nave are two stories of windows connected with the rood-loft; one set quite low, the upper one square-headed and of Decorated character, with two lights. The rood-steps remain in the wall. The font has a cylindrical bowl of Early character. The seats are all open, and the internal arrangements very satisfactory. In the north wall of the nave is a sepulchral effigy of a lady wearing gloves. There is also a good effigy of Sir Thomas Basset, A.D. 1423. The south doorway has an obtuse arch, with continuous mouldings; and near it is a stoup. Over it is a half-octagonal bracket for an image, enriched with flowers and shields. The tower opens to the nave by a continuous moulded Pointed arch, and has an embattled parapet and corbel-table, and corner buttresses. The west window is square-

headed, of three lights, Perpendicular; the belfry windows square-headed, of two lights, and labelled; and a west door with Pointed arch. In the churchyard is a cross on high steps, well restored; the churchyard is beautifully kept.

ST. LYTHAN.

August 28, 1849.

A small church, containing chancel and nave, a chapel south of the former, and a western steeple. The tower is small and very plain, without buttresses, and has a saddle-back roof, but scarcely any architectural details. The openings are mere slits. The proportions of both chancel and nave are small; the chancel arch a very small and rude Pointed one, and above it two brackets; the tower arch is Pointed, and entirely plain. There were originally no windows on the north, but some modern ones have been inserted: on the south is one single trefoiled window, and one square-headed, of two lights, of Third Pointed character. The east window in the chancel is Middle Pointed, of two lights, now much mutilated; on the north side of it is a rude niche: on the south a bracket. The south chapel is Late Third Pointed, having small square-headed windows; it is divided from the chancel by two singular flat arches, springing from a central massive circular pier, with capital; the character is very singular, and probably provincial and debased. The roofs are open, and very plain. The font is Norman: a cylinder moulded all round with chevrons. Within the south door is a benatura.

ST. MARY CHURCH (NEAR COWBRIDGE).

September 27, 1848.

The plan comprises a nave and chancel, with west tower and south porch; the chancel being much lower than the nave, and divided from it by a flat and ugly

arch. There is here some improvement on the usual Glamorgan character of churches. The nave has only one window on the north, a trefoil-headed lancet; the other windows are square-headed, mostly of debased character, without foils; but that at the east end has cinquefoil feathering. In the east wall is a projection, with a small piscina; and on the north of the east window an ogee-headed niche. The roof of the nave is open, and rather a good one, with collar and flowers along the ridge; the timbers forming compartments nearly triangular in shape, and the cornice embattled. The eastern bay of the nave has the roof boarded, with small wood shafts. The chancel roof much resembles that of the nave, the eastern part being boarded. The south porch has an open wood roof, and within it is a benatura, of a sort of cushion shape. The font has a cylindrical bowl, with a moulded string round it, upon two square steps. The tower is plain, with a battlement but no buttresses; and under the parapet a small corbel-table. The belfry windows are square-headed, divided by a mullion; other openings are square-headed slits. On the south side is a square turret, with small grated apertures. The tower arch is rude, and rather obtuse. The west door is Pointed, and over it is a small square-headed two-light window; the centre-piece of the battlement on each side is gabled. On the north-east side of the nave is a projection in the wall for the rood-steps. The chancel inclines very considerably to the south. The steps to the cross in the churchyard remain.

ST. NICHOLAS.

September 27, 1848.

A coarse church, with much of the local character, and rather curiously arranged. It has a nave, chancel, south chapel and porch, and western tower. The south chapel extends along the whole chancel and part of the nave, as far as the porch. The tower seems to be rough

Third Pointed, with strong, thick walls and battlement, under which is a corbel-table of the usual sort. The belfry window is of two lights; there is a west door, and the base bulges out, as often seen in the towers of Wales and Devonshire. The porch has a cross on the gable, and over the inner door a niche. In the western part of the nave is a three-light Third Pointed window on the south; and there are two of the same kind on the north side, with transoms. There is another three-light Third Pointed window at the west end of the chapel, encroached upon by the porch. The south wall of the chapel was rebuilt in 1803, and contains ugly Italian windows. The chancel arch is Pointed, springing straight from the wall: and the tower arch to the nave is like it. The nave opens to the south chapel by a Pointed arch, with mouldings, having a Middle Pointed character, springing from clustered shafts. The chancel opens to the same chapel by a rude, misshapen arch of great width, and without mouldings; and has a debased north window and an ugly one of Strawberry Hill Gothic at the west end. The roof of the chancel is open, with an embattled cornice. On the south side of the sacrarium may be seen a great curiosity: the original Sancte bell, in a perfect state, but without inscription. There is a modern vestry on the north side of the nave. The altar-rails are carved in Jacobean style. The font has an octagonal bowl upon a stem.

SULLY (ST. JOHN BAPTIST).

September 9, 1866.

A small church, in pretty good case, and situated in a beautiful churchyard full of flowers and dressed graves. It has a nave and chancel only, with western tower; the latter is of the South Welsh character, rude and strongly built, with neither string nor buttress, but a swelling base; has a battlement, with corbel-table, slit-like belfry windows, and a lancet on

the west. The chancel is nearly equal in length to the nave; the chancel arch is a wide Pointed one, without imposts. The tower opens to the nave by a plain, low door-arch. There are no windows on the north; all those on the south and east are Perpendicular: the east window is of three lights; those on the south square-headed and labelled. There is a priests' door. In the chancel is a piscina, set very far westward, with moulded arch and good mouldings, and a shelf. The church is pewed.

TYTHEGSTON.

September 24, 1847.

A small church—chancel, nave, south porch, and western bell-gable. The whole apparently Late. Several of the windows are bad insertions; but the eastern a two-light Third Pointed one. The chancel arch is depressed, of Tudor form, and low, with continuous mouldings. Over it is a great expanse of bare wall. On the north side of the chancel is a single narrow slit, walled. The south-east window is closed; but in it is a low seat. The priests' door is also closed. The porch is rude. The font has a circular bowl, the base like a reversed cup.

WENVOE (ST. MARY).

September 9, 1866.

This church has a nave and chancel, south porch, and west tower; the body much modernised, and in great measure rebuilt. The chancel arch is plain Pointed, possibly original; there is also a Pointed doorway (perhaps old) within the porch. The tower is old, and has no buttresses; but a plain battlement, with corbel-table; the belfry windows are plain rectangular; other openings mere slits; west door plain Pointed, with label. In the churchyard on the south are the steps of the cross; the churchyard is prettily planted with flowers.

WANTEN OR WANTON DYKE ;

WITH

SOME REMARKS ON UPPER AND LOWER "SHORT DYKES."

BY JOHN MAURICE EDWARD LLOYD, ESQ.

(Read at Newtown, July 1901.)

IN view of the fact that this important military or dynastic earthwork has, until now, escaped the notice of antiquaries, including the late Mr. Edward Rowley Morris (the author of *The History of the Parish of Kerry and its Earthworks*), it seems incumbent on the writer—an unlearned novice in such matters—to explain shortly how it came that his attention was called to this Dyke, and convenient that he should next describe its course, as at this time still visible to the eye; and thirdly, point out such *indicia* as are still visible of its continuations, and the possible military connections of the Dyke with other earthworks lying at either extremity of the still visible Dyke; and, lastly, to mention the names of persons now alive who remember the Dyke, and its name of Wanten, or Wanton Dyke, or Deytche, and indicate the nature of the evidence they are able to offer.

The attention of the writer was drawn to the earthwork and its name in this wise. The writer was shooting on the farm called "The Goitre" (in Kerry Parish), the property of Mr. W. L. Lloyd, of Castell Forwyn, occupied by Mr. Edward Anthony; and having on previous occasions noticed the peculiar conformation on this farm of the Dyke, which he had theretofore looked on as merely an exceptionally strong division fence between "The Goitre" and Lower Gate, said to Mr. Anthony: "I have often been puzzled with this fence; it seems to me that the exceptional height and

width of the bank on which this old division fence stands, shows that the neighbours here must have been very bad friends." Whereupon Mr. Anthony replied : " Don't you know, Sir, this is part of Wanten Deytche,¹ and it runs from here past Gwenthriew right up to Kerry Hill on the south, and northwards to the north point of Goitre Wood ; and it used, in my early days, to be said that it runs through Fron Heulog Wood, away to Fronfraith property."

I could only reply that I had never heard of it, but made up my mind to investigate it and present to the Cambrian Archæological Society the result of such investigation.

The Dyke runs due magnetic north and south ; and in view of the fact that the Ordnance Survey sheets, like other maps, print the names on the assumption that persons perusing such maps are looking north, the writer, for the convenience of persons following this paper on the map, proposes to start with the southern extremity of the Dyke, at the point where it ceases to be at the present time plainly and unmistakeably visible as an artificially-created earthwork running north and south in a single line. There are branches further south, hereinafter specially dealt with.

Such southern extremity is upon the sheepwalk of Old Hall Farm, the property of Mr. Edward Morris, late of Gwern-y-goe, and now of Pitfield, Sarn, such sheepwalk being a southern spur, or shoulder, of Kerry Hill. Here, at its southern extremity, the Dyke is seen in its most perfect form : the " fosse," or " dug-out," is on the western or Welsh side, and the " agger," " vallum," or mound, is on the east or English side, showing, no doubt, that the Dyke was constructed in the English interest as a protection and defence against Welsh invaders.

It has occurred to the writer that military Dykes, such as Offa's Dyke, Watt's Dyke, and " The Short

¹ This local pronunciation of the word is more classical than the modern pronunciation " ditch."

Dykes" on Kerry Hill (of which latter Dykes more anon), may have been intended to hinder and delay forays, and the carrying off of cattle and other loot, as well as an assistance in repelling the invasion of armed footmen and horsemen. Footmen would easily, and horsemen, after a little spade work, would without much difficulty, have been able to surmount these works; but to drive pack-horses, or sheep, or a mob of frightened cattle, anxious to break back homewards, over Dykes of this character, would have been no easy task, especially at night, or with an active enemy in flank and rear. If mainly intended to prevent cattle lifting, we should expect the maker of the Dyke to put the "fosse" on the side of the "vallum" next himself, as it would be more difficult to drive his cattle up a bank than down it. But, as a matter of fact, the makers of these dykes, according to the best recognised authorities, appear to have made the "fosse" on that side of the "vallum" which lies towards the enemy's territory, turning back the "dug-out" soil toward their own land; so that in repelling attack the makers would stand high up on the "agger" and the invaders in the "fosse" below.

This seems to show that these Dykes were intended in the first instance, and mainly, as a defence against inroad, and only secondarily as a means of hampering the retreat of the enemy to his own territory with the spoils of his foray.

When we look at the present appearance of the Dykes, and consider the vast extent to be guarded, this seems difficult to comprehend; but it should be remembered that the "fosse" was deeper than its present aspect would indicate, and the "agger" or mound stood more straight up, and higher, and was strengthened at the top with pointed oak stakes driven firmly into the vallum, while a watch was kept from "domens," or other lookout places, so situated with reference to one another that signals could be

passed by night and day all along the boundary, just as *Æschylus* tells us the news of the fall of Troy was signalled from Troy to Argos, from hill top to hill top,¹ a distance of some 600 miles.

A parallel to this method of making military Dykes, the excavator throwing up the earth dug out of the "fosse" towards his own territory, is afforded by the history of enclosure for agricultural purposes. The operation is, with admirable clearness and conciseness, described by Lawrence (Justice) in the case of *Vowles v. Miller*, reported in 3 Taunton 138 (A.D. 1810). This was an action of trespass by the plaintiff, claiming damages against the defendant for cutting the ditch of a division fence too far into the plaintiff's land. The defendant pleaded that he had cut no further into plaintiff's land than 4 ft. from the standards of the division fence, and that that was a reasonable distance sanctioned by the custom of the country. The learned Judge laid down the law as follows: "No man making a ditch can cut into his neighbour's soil, but usually he cuts to the very extremity of his own land. He is

¹ The play opens with a Watchman alternately pacing and lying on the flat roof of the Palace at Argos. Watchman:

"Oh! Heaven, I pray dismissal from this toil,
This year-long watch, dozing on bended arms,
Dog-like, aloft upon the Atreidee's roof!—
And here on guard I wait the 'Beacon Flame,'
The fiery signal, telling of Troy's Fall.

(Descants on his miseries and the woes of the House).

And now dismissal from this toil were sweet,
Fire of good tidings speaking through the night!"

(Lies down. After a pause, a lighted beacon appears upon the stage on a far-off mountain. The Watchman springs to his feet, and continues:)

"All hail, thou lamp of night, our dawn foretelling!
Gay harbinger of many an Argive dance!

Hurrah! Hurrah! (Lights his beacon).

A signal this to Agamemnon's Queen,
Full swiftly from her couch to spring, and raise
A cry of joy, blessing this Beacon glad
FOR TROY HAS FALLEN! This the Fire tells."

bound to throw upon his own land the soil which he digs out ; and if he likes he may plant a hedge on the top of the heap so made. Then afterwards, if he cuts beyond the edge of the ditch, which is the extremity of his land, he cuts into his neighbour's land, and is a trespasser. No rule about 4 ft. from the standards has anything to do with it ; for he may, in fact, cut the ditch as much wider as he will, if he enlarges it into his own land."

This judgment is very interesting, as showing how lands were originally enclosed ; and why it is that the ownership of the ditch of a division fence is presumptively in the owner of the land the other side of the fence.

Returning to the southern extremity of the straight Dyke, at present unmistakeably visible ; Old Hall sheepwalk is numbered and distinguished as S. 134 on the Parish Tithe Commutation Map. The Dyke, in its course northwards, follows the watercourse dingle between Old Hall and Lower Hill, down to the cottage known as "Robin's Nest"—M. 49 and 48 on the Parish Map—this watercourse dingle being obviously artificially deepened. Thence it follows, with some slight deviations, the lane past Little Cwmearl and Gwenthriew down to the main turnpike road leading from Kerry to Churchstoke, being also here the boundary of Hopton Manor and Gwenthriew Township. The Dyke from Little Cwmearl to Pound Cottages ran along the west side of the lane, and after passing Pound Cottages left the road (which diverges here a little to the east), and passed across two fields of Gwenthriew to Gwenthriew Garden. On the first or southernmost of these two fields it is plainly marked ; the second field has been often ploughed, and though the course of the Dyke here is distinguishable across such second field, it is not strongly marked. At this point there are marks of fortification on each side of the Dyke, on Gwenthriew and Big Cwmearl respectively, but nothing very distinct since quarries have been worked here.

Passing northwards down past Gwenthriew farmstead, the Dyke crossed the present site of Gwenthriew Lane, and formerly was very plainly marked along the east side of the Lane, down Long Meadow, part of Gwenthriew. Unfortunately, about forty-five years ago, the writer's cousin, the late Mr. William Davies Bryan, probably unwitting of the archæological crime he was committing, stocked down the Dyke in its course down the lane from above Cwmearl to Gwenthriew and from Gwenthriew to the main road, and threw the soil of the Dyke into the lane, thereby greatly improving the lane, but obliterating—or nearly so—the Dyke. The Dyke crossed the site of the main road, where Gwenthriew Lane enters the main road and thence entered a field of Great Cwmearl known by the name of "Wanten Dyke Field." The name of this field is very important, as it furnishes the only topographical nomenclature supporting the name of Wanten Dyke. This field is numbered M. 91 on the T. R. C. Parish Map. The fact that this field was called by this name is attested by the evidence of some half-dozen independent witnesses, all inhabitants or natives of Kerry. Their evidence on this and other points connected with Wanten Dyke will be deposited at the Powisland Museum. Their names are—Mr. Edward Morris, of Pitfield, late of Gwern-y-go; Mr. Edward Anthony, of Goitre; Mr. Edward Jones, of Cwmllellan; Mr. Thomas Jones, of Little Cwmearl; Mr. Thomas Watkin, of Cefn-y-berrin; Mr. William Davies, New House Hall, now living in Kerry Parish; and Mr. Edward Salter, formerly of Kerry, and now of Barrow, Broseley. To these gentlemen the chief credit of the rescue of this important earthwork from oblivion is due. The writer is but their mouthpiece.

It appears from the evidence of these gentlemen that within their memory Wanten Dyke was very plainly to be seen on this Wanten Dyke Field and down Gwenthriew Long Meadow; at the eastern side of the debouchment of the lane on the high road, a

section of the Dyke is plainly still visible to a person standing the north side of the turnpike road, and looking southwards. Unfortunately, some thirty years ago, so much of the Dyke as stood on Wanten Dyke Field was stocked down by Mr. Price Hughes, then tenant of Great Cwmearl. Four large oak trees growing on the Dyke in this field were then cut down and their roots stocked up, and one ash tree, formerly standing on the Dyke in the north-west corner of this field, was also felled. A small section of the Dyke on this field had been stocked down previously to this, but some 100 or 90 yards, in splendid preservation, were on this occasion stocked down and spread upon the field by Mr. Price Hughes.

To return to the point where the Dyke crosses the main road from Kerry to Churchstoke: after crossing this road the Dyke runs as near as possible in a direct line from north to south, up to the north point of the Goitre Wood and one field beyond it. An examination of Kerry Parish Tithe Commutation Map, and the points of the compass as thereon laid down, shows that from its southern extremity to its northern extremity the Dyke runs exactly magnetic north and south. The Dyke is not noticed upon such map, which is but natural, as the map was made merely for the purposes of the Tithe Commutation. In its course from the main road along the west side of Wanten Dyke Field, and the grass field of Great Cwmearl immediately north thereof, the Dyke forms the boundary between Great Cwmearl, the property of David Davies, Esq., and Lower House, the property of John Naylor, Esq.; and at the bottom of such grass field, which is soft and boggy, the Dyke apparently consisted of a wide sunk ditch only, there being no "agger" or mound, inasmuch as the soft bog earth would, of course, not stand up. An oak tree still stands on a mound on the west boundary of this grass field, and such mound is obviously a remnant of the Dyke.

From the north-west and boggy corner of such grass

field to its northern extremity at the field beyond the north corner of Goitre Wood, the Dyke forms the boundary between the Townships of Goitre and Caliberucha ; it here follows hedges for the most part, where it is well preserved, but occasionally crosses cultivated fields, where it is only just visible.

The Dyke is still plainly visible along the west boundary of Goitre Wood, though Mr. Anthony has twice attacked it with the mattock, shovelling down the earth of the Dyke on to the field below. The ground rises very steeply on the east side of the Dyke in its course along the wood, and this is probably the reason that there is a considerable fosse on the east or English side of the Dyke here, the object being to afford shelter to the defenders at this point, since, if they stood upon the steep side of the hill, they would be exposed to the archers of the enemy. The Dyke is also traceable one field further north beyond the wood.

Some years ago, a large iron cannon-ball was ploughed up by Mr. Anthony in the field above the wood ; but it is improbable that this had anything more than a fortuitous connection with the Dyke. It was sold as old iron !

The fact that Wanten Dyke for such a large part of its course forms the boundary of manors, of properties, and of townships, and that Pound Cottages and Gwenthriew House stand against or on the Dyke, reminds us that Offa's Dyke and Watt's Dyke (as pointed out by Mr. Alfred Neobard Palmer in his admirable and interesting account of those two celebrated earthworks) have similar characteristics.

Here, perhaps, the writer may be allowed to mention the assistance he has received from Mr. Herbert Owen, the nephew of Mr. Charles Whitley Owen of Fronfraith, in endeavouring to trace the Dyke further north ; and to acknowledge the active interest which Archdeacon Thomas has shown in the matter, and the courtesy of the Ordnance Survey officers, Corporal Carswell, R.E., and Mr. Howell ; and later of

Sapper Loane, R.E. When news of the new find reached the Archdeacon he, like an old lion at the scent of fresh blood, roused himself in his lair at Llandrinio ; or rather, I should perhaps say, sprang up alertly like a youthful Alexander with the prospect of one more new world to conquer, and came and surveyed the Dyke, and set the seal of his great authority on the fact that it is a new and important find. The Ordnance Survey officers have likewise expressed themselves as much interested : one of them remarking that it was the most important find of the kind for many years. And in the result the Dyke will be marked on the revised Ordnance Survey Map.

I have also to thank Mr. David Davies, of Plas Dinam, and Mr. John Naylor, of Leighton Hall, for kindly directing a search for a trace of the Dyke in their respective title-deeds and estate maps. That search has been in vain, as also has inspection by the writer of Gwenthriew Deeds, and of the Kerry Inclosure Act, 1797 ; and enquiries by the writer in the British Museum and the Record Office, and a perusal by Mr. John Poundley, of the Kerry Inclosure Award A.D. 1797, and by the Rector of Llandyssil of the Llandyssil Parish Award ; and it is interesting to reflect that this important earthwork has, in the nick of time, through the writer, been rescued from oblivion by oral tradition and the memory of the men of Kerry, supported by unmistakeable visible proof.

The writer has obtained from Messrs. Stanford six sheets of the 6-in. Ordnance Survey, on which he has marked in firm red ink the course of this Dyke, while the branches hereinafter specified have been marked thereon in red and green by Sapper Loane, R.E. ; and he proposes to deposit the same and this Paper, and the letters and depositions of the witnesses, in the Powisland Museum at Welshpool.

Having thus described the course of the Wanten Dyke proper, as visible to this day, the writer may be perhaps allowed for a short space to expatiate on the

possible connection of this earthwork with other known existing earthworks.

With reference to the probable course of the Dyke northwards, past the field north of Goitre Wood, the writer has on three occasions, and Mr. Herbert Owen, and also Archdeacon Thomas, and one of the Ordnance Survey officers, at other times have endeavoured to trace the further northward course of the Dyke, but without any definite success. There are strong indications in one or two hedges of the northward continuation of the Dyke, and there are indications of earthwork in Fronheulog Wood; but the fields here have been ploughed and tilled for generations, and nothing which would warrant a categorical statement as to the continuation of the Dyke northward has been found. But the writer thinks it probable that there was a connection between the Dyke and the camp on Camp Field, on the Bryn Farm (part of Fronfraith estate), overlooking the Valley of the Severn, and of the Mule near its debouchment into the Severn, and the camp or earthwork on Brynderwen Pasture, just east of the iron bridge over the Severn, between which two camps signals could easily be passed by night and day, as they are in easy sight of one another. It would be of great importance if this northward continuation could be established, as hereinafter appears. If the Dyke could be traced for about half a mile over three or four fields further north, to where the eastern bank of the Mule becomes precipitous and impassable, this, in view of the military use of precipitous dingles for connecting earthworks hereinafter mentioned, would be sufficient to connect for military purposes Wanten Dyke with Fronfraith Camp; as, in view of the perfect defence afforded by the eastern precipitous side of the Mule Dingle, a dyke there would be superfluous. That camp abuts west upon the precipitous eastern edge of the Mule Dingle, and is not more than half a mile from Brynderwen Camp.

With regard to connections and continuations on the

south, more important considerations suggest themselves, and more interesting and tangible results follow. The writer has on three occasions minutely examined the top of Old Hall sheepwalk, where the Dyke, as a single straight dyke, disappears.

The precipitous side of the dingle shows no trace of the Dyke. The dingle is so steep that a dyke would not be necessary. Naturally, the eastern termination of the elbow mound would have been continued over the edge of the dingle by a timber and stake defence. This precipitous dingle forms the western boundary of Bahaillon sheepwalk, which is marked on the Ordnance Map "Round Bank." "Round Bank" is bounded on the east by a similar precipitous-edged dingle.

Most important considerations arise in respect of these two precipitous and deep dingles. They both run from north to south, and form a perfect and insurmountable barrier to the passage of any military force from west to east, or *vice versâ*, along the declivity of Kerry Hill facing north. The two dingles curl round and nearly insulate Round Bank, almost meeting at the top of Kerry Hill; while their waters, flowing northwards, meet at the foot of Round Bank by a cottage called "Tenement" on the Ordnance Map. Upon the Shropshire, or south side of Kerry Hill, nearly opposite the top of these two dingles, there is an almost equally precipitous dingle, marked "Ditch Dingle"—a most suggestive name—on the Ordnance Map, the waters of which dingle run southwards into Cwmnoch. It only required a connection across the ridge of Kerry Hill joining the tops or commencements of one of these two precipitous dingles in Montgomeryshire with the precipitous dingle on the Shropshire side, to make Kerry Hill impassable at this point to an armed force marching with its *impedimenta* along the hill from west to east, or *vice versâ*. This link is supplied by "Lower Short Ditch," or "Deytche," marked on the Ordnance Map. "Lower Short Deytche" is a splendid

specimen of military earthwork. On its broad back runs the highway from Bahallon and Kerry Valley to Newcastle, Salop ; it is at the present moment some 6 ft. to 7 ft. high from the bottom of the "fosse" to the present top of the "agger:" and, adding the height of its crest, which has been shorn off so as to carry the highway, the Dyke must have measured from 12 ft. to 15 ft. high from the bottom of the "fosse." "Lower Short Deytche" starts at its northern extremity from the deep top of the above-mentioned dingle, bounding Round Bank on its eastern side, and runs across the ridge of Kerry Hill and the boundary line between Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, and delivers itself right into "Deytche Dingle." The northern extremity of "Lower Short Deytche" is in Montgomeryshire, but after a few yards it passes into Shropshire, in which county the main part of it is situate.

Ditch Dingle discharges itself through a gorge into Cwm-moch and Long Pike Hollow, on the south side of Kerry Hill, in Shropshire, at "The Weirs;" and thence passes by Brook House and Folly House, and joins Folly Brook. This brook flows through a deep gorge to Newcastle, and there discharges into the Clun Brook, close to the point at which Offa's Dyke crosses the Clun Brook.

Thus the writer claims to have given a solid foundation to the dream of previous more learned writers, who have suggested, but never shown, a connection between The Short Ditches and Offa's Dyke; and further, if Wanten Dyke could be traced at its northern terminus some half a mile further to the north, Abermule Dingle, Wanten Dyke, with its southern branch, the above-mentioned two dingles bounding Round Bank, Lower Short Ditch, Deytche Dingle, Cwm-moch, and the Folly Brook, would give a good north-to-south line of defence, in part natural and in part artificial, from the Severn on the north to the Clun Brook and Offa's Dyke at Newcastle on the south.

It is desirable to here notice an error of that dis-

tinguished antiquary, the late Mr. E. R. Morris. At page 89 of his *History of the Parish of Kerry*, he says: "The upper and lower 'Short Ditches' both terminate on the Shropshire side on a level plain, and could easily have been turned by a hostile force." In this he was mistaken as regards both ditches. First, as regards "Lower Short Ditch;" no doubt he traced this ditch from the dingle on the north side of Kerry Hill, forming the boundary of Round Bank across The Turbary to where it crosses the road, forming the southern boundary of the plantation marked "Square Plantation" on the Ordnance Map, but usually called the "three-cornered planting" by hunting men; and here, apparently, he not unnaturally considered Lower Short Deytche terminated on the south: but had he, as the writer did, followed on through the plantation, he would have found that Lower Short Deytche runs through the plantation right into Deytche Dingle, at a point of the dingle impracticable for an armed force (see the Ordnance Map).

With regard to the same remark of Mr. E. R. Morris as applied to Upper Short Deytche: this Deytche starts from the western and most precipitous branch of the great dingle known as Sher-cwm, which cleaves the northern side of Kerry Hill. It crosses its ridge a mile west from Lower Short Deytche. Mr. E. Rowley Morris's error as to where Upper Deytche terminates is very pardonable. The writer followed Upper Short Deytche from the said western branch of Shercwm across the ridge of Kerry Hill into Shropshire, and the Dyke did appear to end abruptly on level ground, just over the top of Kerry Hill, where the land is cultivated and surrounded by a wire fence. The Dyke runs in all its vigour right up to the wire fence surrounding the cultivated land, a projection into the moorland rectangular in shape: in fact, there is only just room for a cart to pass between the abrupt end of the Dyke and the wire fence. It seemed obvious that the Dyke had been cut off and levelled here for

the purpose of cultivation, a roadway being left between the abrupt end of the Dyke and the wire fence.

At this point the writer inquired of Mr. Jacob Jones, who is the present occupier of the above-mentioned cultivated ground. Mr. Jones is now 78 years old; his mind seems unusually bright and alert for a man of that age. He stated that, about fifty years ago, he enclosed this piece of cultivated ground; that it had not been enclosed or cultivated before that time; that Upper Short Dyke at that time stopped where it does now, and did not cross the cultivated ground. He, however, stated that we could see plain traces of the Dyke the other (*i.e.* the south) side of the cultivated rectangular land in the Ivy House Pasture. Mr. Jones's cottage is marked but not named on the 6-in. Ordnance Map. It stands a little west of the Ridding Wood, and immediately east of the quarry marked on that Map. Accordingly, the writer crossed the land occupied by Mr. Jones, and the road bounding it on the west and south, and there saw the plainly-marked course of Upper Short Dyke running along the top of the Ivy House Pasture, close and almost parallel to the road. The Dyke here has been nearly levelled, but a clear ridge is still visible. Mr. Jones remembered the Dyke here standing well up on the Pasture. He remembered a way being cut through, to let the threshing-machine through it. Such a proceeding would not be necessary now, as the course of the Dyke is only marked by a slight ridge upon the Pasture; but Mr. Jones remembered that since the way was cut for the machine, the Dyke was stocked down and the soil distributed over the Pasture, which in the circumstances is a valuable and definite piece of evidence. The writer has marked the trace of the Dyke with a dotted red-ink mark on the above-mentioned Ordnance Sheets and Plan. Standing on this trace of the Dyke, on Ivy House Pasture, one sees that this trace stands in direct alignment with the course of the Upper Short Ditch, where it ends north of the above-mentioned cultivated ground. In other

words, if Upper Short Ditch were from the point at which it now suddenly disappears prolonged in the slightly bowed course it takes here, it would cross the above-mentioned cultivated land, and follow the course of the still-visible trace on Ivy House Pasture, passing through Ivy House homestead. This course, if continued for a very short space, would carry the Dyke right into the immediately adjoining dingle, running south into Shropshire. A glance at the Ordnance Map will show the same thing as a view from Ivy House Pasture.

The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that the Upper Short Deytche, like Lower Short Deytche, ran from dingle to dingle across the crest of Kerry Hill: that it crossed the cultivated land occupied by Jacob Jones: and passed through the Ivy House farmstead to the dingle: and that Jacob Jones's memory or observation is at fault. That is to say, it is evident that either he himself stocked down and spread the soil of the Dyke fifty years ago, when he first ploughed the enclosed cultivated land, or that some other person had cultivated the enclosed land before Jones cultivated it, and for that purpose stocked down the Dyke before Jones's arrival on the scene. Jacob Jones may well have forgotten his stocking down a ditch fifty years ago, or have failed to notice the ground had been ploughed before he first cultivated it fifty years ago. Grain was growing on this cultivated ground when the writer viewed it. An examination of the same ground when the crop is cut might show traces of the Dyke.

Upper Short Deytche seems to be connected with the two branches of Wanten Dyke, terminating at the top and bottom of the eastern side of Green Dingle. The southern branch points, as already stated, as if to meet Upper Short Ditch at the top of Sherccwm. The western branch terminating at the lower end of Green Dingle, close to the junction of that dingle with Sherccwm; it commands Sherccwm at that point, and, if continued a short distance, as by a stake and timber

fence, would actually join Sherewm near Lower Hill House.

Thus the western branch fulfils towards Sherewm and Upper Short Ditch the same office as the eastern elbow of the south branch does to Round Bank Dingles and Lower Short Ditch; that is to say, the western branch, Sherewm, Upper Short Ditch, and the dingle by Ivy House, form together a continuous line of defence, running from north to south across the ridge of Kerry Hill, preventing the passage of an armed force along Kerry Hill from west to east, or *vice versa*.

In view of the fact that the main fosse of both Short Dykes is on the Welsh or western side, and the "agger" is on the east, both Short Dykes would seem to have been made by the English and not by the Welsh.

With reference to the object of the two Short Dykes, different opinions have been expressed by two such learned antiquaries as the author of *Salopia Antiqua* and the late Mr. E. R. Morris: neither of whom gives much credit to the designer of these fortifications, the object of which has been a puzzle to many people; but the writer claims that, by tracing both of these Short Deytches from dingles impassable for military purposes on the north side of Kerry Hill, to like dingles on the south side of that Hill, he has redeemed the reputation of the long-deceased designers of the wonderful engineering works, by showing that these Deytches, though short, are not inexplicable follies, as hitherto supposed, but show unmistakeable marks of able military engineering design. The simple explanation of there being two such defences seems to the writer to be that one of them, probably Upper Short Deytche with its adjuncts, proved insufficient, and that for this reason Lower Short Deytche, with its adjuncts, was added.

Returning for a moment to the special subject-matter of this Paper, viz., Wanten Dyke. The writer thinks that it more resembled in its dimensions Upper Short Deytche than Lower Short Deytche. He esti-

mates that Wanten Dyke, in its original shape, stood some 10 ft. high from the bottom of the "fosse" to the top of the "agger," mound or "vallum," and that Upper Short Deytche was of about the same dimensions. Lower Short Deytche he estimates stood 3 ft. to 4 ft. higher. Lower Short Deytche far exceeded the other two in point of workmanship and thickness. Neither of the others would have carried a wide road on its crest like Lower Short Deytche.

With reference to the origin of the name of Wanten, or Wanton, and the date of its construction, the writer has not been able to find anything certain. Tradition is dumb on the point, and inquiry of Mr. J. P. Anderson, of the British Museum, and of Mr. Isaacson at the Record Office, two recognised authorities at their respective branches of research, has failed to elicit any information; and a diligent search by the writer in the *History of Wales*, by Humfrey Lloyd, as edited by David Powel, *The Red Book of the Exchequer*, *Matthew Paris*, and other ancient chronicles, has been fruitless.

Mr. Edward Salter thinks it was a temporary earth-work, made by Earl Pembroke, Protector during the minority of Henry III, and connects the name of Cwm-earl with Lord Pembroke; but he refers to no authority for this guess, and is unable to suggest an origin for the name of Wanten.

Archdeacon Thomas makes a valuable and interesting suggestion. He thinks Wanten may be a corruption of Warin. "William de Warin," he writes me, "being one of the two Commissioners by whom the perambulations and bounds were made between the Wood of Montgomery and the Woods of Kerry in 1229 A.D. (see the *Montgomery Collections*, xxiii, 368): the corruption being facilitated by the fact that the family of Anthon is of old standing in Caliber (as you have also Anthony at Goitre), being occupiers if not owners of land adjoining it; it would be easy to transfer the name in local terminology." And, with

reference to Mr. Salter's suggestion as to the origin of Cwmearl, the Archdeacon thinks it "more likely to be derived from the Welsh *aer*, *aerawl*, 'battle,' 'relating to battle,' the accent on the penultimate gradually absorbing the ultimate syllable. The camps and dykes near support this view."

The writer suggests, as an alternative to the Archdeacon's guess, that the name of Wanten may be derived from the name of Waleran the Teuton, an important personage in the time of Henry III. At page 153 of the fourth volume of *The Chronica Majora of Matthew Paris*, occurs the following passage, immediately after an account of one of the expeditions of Henry against the Welsh—"Rex, dispositis disponendis in Walliâ, et relictio ibidem Walerano Teutonico et aliis prudentibus et potentibus viris ut, castris aedificatis *infirmiora terrae roborantes armis et militiâ* communirent, venit Londoniam," A.D. 1241.

Walerand, therefore, was commissioned by the King, on his leaving Wales for London, to construct camps and to strengthen the weak parts of the borderland with military fortifications and defences. The position of Wanten Dyke tallies exactly with these orders of the King given to Waleran. This King had built Montgomery Castle in 1221. In 1228 he had to make a forced march to raise the siege of this Castle, laid by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. It was on this expedition that Henry burned the White Monks' Abbey at Kerry (*Cridia vocatum*); that he was for three months engaged in cutting down and burning the forest, five miles in length between Kerry and Montgomery, evidently along Cefn-y-coed, as the name denotes, and building and pulling down again Hubert's Folly (Huberti Stultitia) at Cwm-y-ddalfa, Kerry; and he was not likely to forget the series of small defeats and humiliations then inflicted on him in the Kerry Valley by the Welsh. And in 1231 his forces again met disaster at the Battle of Montgomery (*Matthew Paris*, vol. iii, pp. 158 and 201-3.)

It seems, therefore, highly probable that Henry directed the special attention of Waleran to this locality in 1241. And it is worthy of note that Wanten Dyke and the camps round it, if they were built in this year, were not without effect; since in 1244 (about which time the camps and Wanten Dyke and the Short Deytches might be expected to be completed), we find that Maredudd-ap-Howel and the other Lords of Kerry entered into a Charter of Fealty to Henry III. (*Matthew Paris*, vol. iv, p. 319); while we also find in the Royal Letters of Henry III, p. 353 of the volume published by the Record Office, a letter bearing no date, but evidently written about this time, stating that the men of Kerry had sent the King a petition, as follows:—"The men of Keri pray that the laws of your land may run throughout Wales and the Marches." In view of the objection of the Welsh to any change in the Welsh laws in the direction of the laws of the Norman Kings, this petition is instructive.

It is a remarkable fact that upon all the occasions when Henry III entered Wales he set about fortifications.

It is evident that Warin had to perambulate, or as we should say, survey the very spot: but there is nothing to show that he was to fortify it, or that he did fortify it. Probably the report made by Warin after his perambulation or survey of the land between Montgomery and Kerry in 1229, suggested or advised the fortifications which the King ordered Waleran to make in 1241. But as regards the origin of the name of Wanten, the transition either from Warin or Waleran is not easy; and the writer's opinion is that Wanten Dyke takes its name from the Anthonys, or rather one of them. The Archdeacon tells us that the Anthonys were owners or occupiers in Caliber from the earliest times; and the writer, in lately perusing the deeds of Gwenthriew (formerly part of the Mockley Estate), observed that in the settlement made on the marriage

of Richard Mason, an ancestor of the writer, with the third daughter of Earl Folliott, in 1680, a Judith Anthony is mentioned as an occupier in Caliber. Also, Mr. Edward Anthony and his forbears have at Gwenthriew, and subsequently at Goitre, occupied under the writer's family for about one hundred years, and Mr. Anthony's fine features are rather of a French than a Welsh type. The Latin form of "Anthony" is of course "Antonius," the French "Antoine;" while the Norman-French form appears to be "Anthon," from which we get Wanton at once and without difficulty. It is probable that one of the Anthonys was employed by King Henry III, or by his lieutenants, Warin or Waleran, to construct or to be Warden of the Dyke, and so gave the name to the Dyke. If this be so, it is a strange coincidence that Mr. Edward Anthony should unwittingly have been the means of attention being now called, through the writer, to a dyke taking its name from one of Mr. Anthony's ancestors. But whether the name of Wanten or Wanton was derived from Warin, or Waleran, or Anthony, or whatever be its derivation, there is a very strong probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the various camps upon and in the immediate vicinity, and Wanten Dyke, and the two Short Ditches, were made in the time of Henry III, and as parts of a general scheme of fortification against the inroads and forays of the Welsh.

DOLFORWYN CASTLE AND ITS LORDS.

BY RICHARD WILLIAMS, F.R.HIST.S.

(Read at the Newtown Meeting, August, 1901).

"DOLFORWYN has no history." Such is the sweeping dictum of the late Mr. G. T. Clark. With great deference, however, to so high an authority, perhaps I may be pardoned for saying that in this instance Mr. Clark appears to have arrived at his conclusions rather too hastily, as I think I shall be able to show.

Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, and founder of the third Royal Tribe of Wales, is said to have first built a castle on the present site between 1065 and 1073 (Evans's *Dissertatio de Bardis*). This building, probably slight in character, seems to have been superseded by another, built according to Dugdale¹ by Dafydd ab Llewelyn, about the year 1262, which in its turn was taken by Roger de Mortimer, about 1278. Mr. Clark says the existing walls were probably the work of Roger de Mortimer. The portions still standing are some of them nearly 4 ft. in thickness, and are partly visible from the Cambrian Railway about half a mile on the Newtown side of Abermule Station.

Dolforwyn Castle is situated on the summit of a lofty hill, on the left or western bank of the Severn, about half a mile from and about 600 ft. above the river. It is about four miles to the north-east of Newtown, and commands a fine view of the rich vale of the Severn. In Leland's time the ruined walls were plainly visible from the valley below. In his *Itinerary* he says: "Betwixt Newton and Montgomery I saw vpon the lift hond vpon a woodd hille topp the waulles and ruinns of Taluarran Castel," which in another passage he speaks of as "the chefe place of the hole Lordship of Kidowen." The approach to the Castle is by a

¹ Dugdale's *Baron.*, vol. i, p. 142.

steep road, which near the top of the ridge is commanded by the works of the Castle. Mr. Clark's description of these works, written nearly thirty years ago, still applies, inasmuch as the ruins remain nearly in the same condition as they were then. He says :¹

"These works are very simple in plan and of rude construction. A platform about 200 yards long by 100 yards broad occupies the centre of the ridge. Its rocky sides are scarped and revetted all around to a height of about 10 ft. ; and upon this wall was built a curtain of from 20 to 30 ft. more, and about 5 ft. thick. At each end a cross ditch was quarried in the rock, so as to isolate the Castle from the equally high ground beyond. Probably there were no bridges across these, and the entrance seems to have been by a plain doorway in the curtain upon the northern face of the works. The curtain appears to have been quite plain, without either buttress, or pilaster, or flanking tower, save at the eastern end of the area, near the centre, where are the remains of a circular tower about 30 ft. in diameter, with walls 5 ft. thick. The curtain to the south or most exposed side is broken away ; on the opposite side it is more perfect, and contains a doorway, broken, and now a mere hole in the wall. Within is a fragment of a building, into which probably the gateway opened. The platform is very irregular, partly natural, chiefly from the heap of rubbish covering up the foundations of the domestic buildings. The building is not unlike Dinas Brân and Dinas Powis, and is probably of the age of Henry III. or Edward I, early in the reign. The material is the tilestone of the country, laid in courses. There is no sign of ashlar."

The Castle took its name from the township in which it stands—Dolforwyn (the Virgin's meadow)—so called, it is said, from its having been the scene of the tragic fate of Sabrina, whose story is so beautifully enshrined in Milton's immortal verse.²

Dolforwyn Castle was for some centuries the capital, so to speak, of the lordship of Cedewain, in which we are now assembled, and the home of its lords ; and although its early history is wrapped in some obscurity, the origin and foundation of Newtown are so closely

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 326.

² Milton's *Comus*.

associated with it, that I make no apology for setting forth such particulars as I have been able to gather respecting it.

The one hundred and forty years immediately following the death of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, in 1073, is probably the most obscure period in the history of the Welsh lords of Cedewain. But in the year 1210, Meredith ab Rotpert, a chieftain of great ability and influence, appeared upon the scene, and for over thirty years played an active and conspicuous part in our border history. His grandfather was Llywarch ab Trahaiarn;¹ and as Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, or Llewelyn the Great's mother Gwladus was Llywarch's daughter,² he and Llewelyn were first cousins. According to some authorities, Llewelyn gave him the lordship and Castle of Cedewain, but Dwnn's³ statement is that they were purchased by him from his maternal uncle, Madog ab Samwel. Be this as it may, Meredith's name occurs among those of the Welsh chieftains who, in obedience to the Royal summons, met King John at Chester in 1210, when he invaded North Wales and penetrated as far as Deganwy, causing Prince Llewelyn and his followers to retire into the fastnesses of Snowdon.⁴ This expedition in the end proved disastrous to the King; and we find that, next year, the same chieftains (including Meredith) swore fealty to Llewelyn, and joined him in an expedition which resulted in the winning of all the King's castles in North Wales, except Rhuddlan and Deganwy. Afterwards they laid siege to Mathrafal, in Powys, but the King hurried to its relief, raised the siege, and caused the Castle to be rased to the ground.

In the year 1215⁵ Meredith joined Prince Llewelyn in an expedition to South Wales, where they took

¹ Dwnn's *Visitations*, vol. i, p. 308, and *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. i, p. 84.

² *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. i, p. 84.

³ Dwnn's *Visitations*, vol. i, p. 136.

⁴ Powel, p. 264, and *Brut y Tywysogion*.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 273, and *Ibid.*

the Castles of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Cilgerran, and a number of others.

Upon the taking of Kinnerley Castle by the forces of Llewelyn, during the minority of King Henry III in 1222-3, Meredith became security for the performance of the agreement whereby Llewelyn bound himself to make satisfaction for the damage done.¹

Upon the death of Llewelyn, in 1240, his son David succeeded him. Many of the Welsh chieftains, however, warmly espoused the cause of his brother Griffith, whom he had imprisoned and treated very cruelly. The king (Henry III), having been prevailed upon to take his side, a large number of Welsh chieftains (among whom was Meredith ab Rotpert) met him at Shrewsbury, and urged Griffith's case strongly upon him. Meredith then did homage for his lordship to the King, who confirmed him in it.²

The late Mr. E. Rowley Morris, who had opportunities of examining some of the early title-deeds and documents of the Newtown Hall estate, in an interesting Paper on "Beander Mill and Lands, Newtown,"³ states that they show that the Abbot and monks of Strata Florida, at one time owned the Court Farm, Brynderwen, Llegodig, Dolforwyn, Abermule Inn, the hamlet of Abermule, and a fulling mill—all in the neighbourhood of Dolforwyn Castle—and suggests that all these possessions, as well as certain lands in the adjoining parish of Tregynon, "may have been given to the Abbey of Strata Florida by Meredith ap Rotpert, who is said to have been buried there, and whose Castle of Dolforwyn overlooks most of the lands above referred to; and whose demesne, attached to the Castle, could only have been separated from the Court Farm by the River Severn."

Old legal documents often refer to "the Abbot's Court in Cedewain," which, there can be no reasonable

¹ *Pat.* 7 Hen. III, m. 2 in *dorso*.

² *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. i, p. 84.

³ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvii, p. 69.

doubt, was held at this farm, still called the Court, close to Abermule. Meredith was also a great benefactor to the neighbouring nunnery of Llanllugan.¹

In 1244 Meredith ab Rotpert, described in the *Brut*² as "the Chief Counsellor of Wales," died at Strata Florida, "having taken upon him the habit of religion." By his wife, Eva, daughter of Maredudd Fychan, of Abertanad, fourth in descent from Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, he had issue five sons and several daughters, from whom many old Montgomeryshire families trace their descent.³ His eldest son, Owain, appears to have been kept out of his inheritance for some years; for we read that, in 1248, he obtained the lordship of Cedewain, "which was his right."⁴ For this the King exacted a payment of three hundred marks, and the Bailiff of Montgomery had orders to put him in seisin thereof, after taking his security for the said three hundred marks.⁵ On All Saint's Day (Calan gauaf), 1261, Owain ab Maredudd, Lord of Cedewain, died,⁶ leaving no male issue. His daughter and co-heir Joned married Einion, lord of Cefnlllys, from whom were descended the Pryces of Newtown Hall, and other good old Montgomeryshire families.⁷ His other daughter and co-heir, Angharad, married Owain ab Maredudd, a lineal descendant of the Lord Rhys.⁸

It would not be practicable, in the space at our command, to give even the most meagre account of the various feuds and factions which existed in these border lands during the last half of the thirteenth century; but it may be stated that, on the death of Griffith ab Llewelyn, who was killed in 1244 in attempting to escape from the Tower of London, Roger de

¹ See Charter in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 305.

² *Brut y Tywysogion*.

³ *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. i, p. 86.

⁴ *Brut y Tywysogion*. In the *Brut* he is called Owen ab Rotpert, which is evidently a mistake.

⁵ *Rot. Fin.*, 32 Hen. III, m. 3, quoted in *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. i, p. 87.

⁶ *Brut y Tywysogion*.

⁷ *Dwnn's Visitations*, vol. i, p. 314.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 54.

Mortimer, a grandson through his mother of Llewelyn the Great, set up a claim to the Principality of North Wales; but that his claim was set aside by the Welsh nobles in favour of Griffith's sons, Llewelyn and Owain.¹ It should not be forgotten that Roger de Mortimer was a first cousin of that ill-fated prince, Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, generally styled "the Last Prince of Wales;" and their rival claims will perhaps account for the subsequent acquisition by the Mortimers of Cedewain and its Castle of Dolforwyn. In 1267, Henry III conceded Kerry and Cedewain to Llewelyn; and between that year and 1274 he no doubt asserted and exercised absolute supremacy over both lordships.² The Welsh Chronicle records that at Low Easter, in 1274, he visited Dolforwyn Castle,³ perhaps for the last time. He had by this time incurred the implacable wrath of the King, Edward I, who determined to crush him. With this object the King, in the year 1277, invaded Wales with three armies. One of these, under his own command, operated along the north coast; another, led by Payne de Chaworth, penetrated into Cardiganshire; while the third, under the Earl of Lincoln and Roger de Mortimer (the second of that name), besieged, and after a fortnight's investment, reduced Dolforwyn Castle. Who occupied it at the time, I am unable to say; but the Chronicle adds that the Castle was forced to surrender for want of water ("ac ympenn y pythwennos y kawsant ef o eisseu dyfwr.")⁴ For his services on this occasion, the King, on January 6th, 1278-9, granted to Roger de Mortimer "his lands of Keddewy and Kery, with the Castle of Dolverayne," to be held by him and his heirs by the service of three knights fees.⁵ The following year—that is, January 16th, 1279-80—the King granted to him, by another charter,

¹ Pearson's *History of the Early and Middle Ages*, vol. ii, p. 316.

² Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 175.

³ *Brut y Tywysogion*.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ See a translation of this Charter in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xxiv, p. 367. See also Dugdale's *Baron.*, vol. i, p. 142.

which is of special interest and importance to us at Newtown :—

“That he and his heirs for ever may hold one market in his manor of Thlanveyr, in Kedwey [Llanfair Cedewain, the original name of Newtown] in Wales weekly on Tuesday,¹ and two fairs at the same place each year . . . with all the usual rights and liberties to such market and fairs belonging.”²

This charter may be regarded as the instrument which converted Newtown from a mere hamlet to a market town, which later on acquired municipal rights and a Court of Record. It will thus be seen that our weekly market on Tuesday was established six hundred and twenty-one years ago.

It is more than probable, also, that it was about this time that Newtown was constituted a separate parish, having previously been only a chapelry attached to Llanllwchaiarn. In 1291 it is still described as *Llanfair*, but an independent rectory; but in 1321 it is called “the *new* town in Kedewen,” which is the name by which it has ever since been called.

It may also be here stated that Newtown owed its Borough charter to Mortimer’s descendant, Richard, Duke of York (the father of King Richard III), about the middle of the fifteenth century: a charter which appears to have been lost a hundred years later, though its privileges were exercised long after that date, and tolls were levied by virtue of it until they were redeemed in the year 1852.

I cannot here follow the history and fortunes of the once great and powerful Mortimer family—that has been done very ably and clearly by the late Mr. E. Rowley Morris, in *Mont. Coll.*, vols. xxiii and xxiv, in his admirable “History of Kerry”—but will only say that for two centuries, namely from 1278

¹ Tuesday is still the market day of Newtown.

² See a translation in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xxviii, p. 147. *Harl. MS* 1240, fos. 67-8, usually called *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, memb. 2. The heading is Norman-French, but the Charter itself is in Latin.

to the battle of Bosworth in 1485, their story is closely bound up with that of this portion of Montgomeryshire.

Roger de Mortimer II died October 27th, 1282. Five weeks afterwards, his son, Edmund de Mortimer, with others, defeated and put to flight Prince Llewelyn, who hid himself in a field near Builth, but was discovered and assassinated. Roger de Mortimer III, the son and successor of this Edmund, having joined in the insurrection of the barons, all his estates were forfeited in 1321. The King (Edward II) issued a proclamation, dated Shrewsbury, January 23rd, 1321-2, committing to William de la Beche, his escheator, for the counties of Salop and Stafford, his castle of "Dolveryn," and the lands of Kerry and Kedewyn, and all the goods and chattels of Roger de Mortimer found therein, and directing an inventory thereof to be taken by "our very dear clerk, Thomas de Egefeld."¹ Two days afterwards the inventory was made; and fortunately it is still extant: and a most interesting and important document it is, almost unique of its kind. Besides specifying separately the contents of each apartment, such as the round tower, the square tower, the chapel, the hall, the lady's chamber, the pantry and buttery, the cellar, the kitchen, the brewery, the bakehouse, and so forth, it gives a valuation of most of the things. The text of the original is in Norman-French; but the following is a translation of it:

"This indenture made between Monsieur William de la Beche, Constable of the castle of Dolvoryn and Thomas Deggfeld, clerk, contains the goods and chattels of Monsieur Roger de Mortimer of Wyggemore, found at the said castle the 25th day of January, in the 15th year of King Edward. [A.D. 1321.]

"First, in the *Round* tower, 2 shirts of mail, of the value of 13s.; 3 corsets of iron of the value of 15s.; 2 coifs of iron and one ventaile of the value of 6s.; 4 coats of metal of the value of 2 marks; 4 helms of the value of 12s.; 1 crossbow of 2 feet; 16 crossbows of 1 foot; 4 crossbows disjointed; 8 belts; 406

¹ Q. R., *Ministers' Accounts*. "Weedings" 74³/₁₁, memb. 9 (see translation in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xxviii, p. 150).

quarrells¹ [arrows], and they are valued at 40s.; 1 coffer; 1 box with the locks burst, which are not valued.

"In the *Square* tower, 2 springles; 4 score bolts; 1 vice for a crossbow of vice; 1 piece of cable, which contains 20 fathoms; 2 ladders, each of 21 steps; 2 ladders, each of 14 steps; 1 ladder of 12 steps; and they are not valued.

"In the *Chapel*, 1 chalice value 10s.; 1 vestment for holy days of the value of 5s.; 1 alb, with the amice and the apparels of sewn silk; one stole, with the maniple of gold and silk tissues, and they are valued at 8s.; 2 corporas; one worn-out vestment which cannot serve at the altar: 1 covering for the altar, value 12d.; 3 towels value 2s.; 1 psalter and 1 small box, which were found in one coffer with the locks closed, in the lady's chamber, of which the psalter is valued at 20s.; 1 other psalter, value 2s.; 1 martyrology of the value of 3s.; 1 censer in poor condition; 1 box of horn for offerings; 3 small bells; 1 vinegar; and 1 cruet in poor condition, are not valued.

"In the *Hall*, 4 tables, each of 21 feet in length and 2½ feet broad; 1 table of 12 feet in length and 2 feet broad; 2 counter-table forms, each of 18 feet; 1 counter-table joined by 2 boards; 6 pairs of trestles; 1 box for alms, not valued; 1 basin of the value of 6d.

"In the *Lady's* chamber 2 empty coffers; 1 tub for bathing; and they are not valued.

"In the *Pantry* and *Buttery*, 1 box for bread; 1 washing tub; one great empty box; 1 cask for beer; 3 barrels; 4 tankards; 2 pitchers; not valued.

"In the *Cellar*, 1 cask with a remnant of wine of 10 inches.

"In the *Porch* of the *Cellar* 1 great empty box.

"In the *Kitchen*, 2 pots of iron, the one of 16 gallons and the other of 2 gallons, and one measure of half a gallon, and they are valued at 16s.; 2 mortars without the tribbles are not valued.

"In the *Brewery*, 1 caldron in the furnace, of the value of 5s.; 5 tubs; 7 small tubs, and 2 stands; are not valued.

"In the *Bakehouse*, 1 caldron of 16 gallons, value 2s.; one cask for boulting; 2 troughs for paste; 1 sieve; 2 boxes for salt; 1 sifter; and 1 sieve for flour; are not valued.

"In the *Larder*, 24 bacons, which were the lord's, which are valued at 36s., the value of a bacon 18d.; 1 quarter of salt, value 2s.; 3 stone of tallow, value 18d., the value of a stone, 6d.; 4 stone of grease, value 2s. 8d., the value of a stone, 8d. One tub for salting meat is not valued.

¹ A "quarrell" was an arrow with a square head for crossbows.

"In the *Garner*, on the south side of the *Lady's* chamber, 4 quarters of corn malt, value 26s. 8d., the value of a quarter half a mark; 3 quarters of malt of oats, value 5s., the value of a quarter, 22d.; one caldron, value 2s.; 8 gallons of pea meal in the same caldron, value 4s., the value of a gallon 6d.; one empty box without a cover is not valued; 5 pieces of iron of the value of 8d.; 2 old tubs for malt, and measures, that is to say, 2 bushels 1 peck; not valued.

"Also in the *Garner* near the *Square Tower*, 100 quarters 6 bushels of corn, value £33 11s. 8d., the value of a quarter, 6s. 8d.

"Also two pair of wheels for oxen carts, and the body of one such cart, which are worn out and are not valued. Also of live stock one ox (for ploughing) of the value of 5s.; 1 cock; two hens, of the value of 2½d.

"In the *Grange* outside the castle, 2 iron ploughs and two hay carts, which are not valued for the murrain of the beasts.

"Of lands sown, of which the seed amounts to 3 quarters of corn, which are not valued *for the treading of the deer*.

"Written at Doluoryn, the 7th day of February in the year abovesaid. [A.D. 132½.]

"Sum of the value of all the goods £47 5s. 6½d.

"Also of the goods of the people within the precincts of the said castle, 15 quarters 7 bushels of corn,¹ of the value of 100s. 10d.; 59 quarters 4 bushels of oats, value £4 19s. 4d.

"Also one pot and one small pot of iron, value 3s.

"Also 25 bacons, value 37s. 6d.

"Also one pair of ancient wheels bound with iron, value 5s.

"Also one grey horse, value 40s.; one hackney, value 13s. 4d.

"Also three heifers, 15s.

"Sum £15 19s.

"Sum total £63 4s. 6½d."

On the 20th February, 1321-2, the King issued a Writ² directed to "notre cher Bacheler", William de la Beche, keeper of the castle of Dolvereyn, commanding him to levy quickly all the money he could of

¹ Corn was at famine price, as money then was thirty times its value to-day; so corn was 25s. a bushel.

² Q. R., *Ministers' Accounts*. "Weedings," 743, M. 1.

the things which were in his custody, and to bring it to the King with all haste.

On the 5th March following, the King (who was then at Pontefract) directed the following Writ¹ to William de la Beche :—

“Edward by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, to his very dear and faithful William de la Beche, greeting. Whereas amongst other things which by our charter we gave and granted to our very dear and faithful cousin Edmund Earl of Arundel, to have under a certain form, we gave and granted to him the castle and manor of Doluoreyn and the lands of Kery and Kedewy, with the appurtenances, in the Marches of Wales, which were Roger de Mortimer's, of Wyggemor, and which by the forfeiture of the same Roger came to our hands ; to have in form aforesaid, as in our charter aforesaid more fully is contained. We command you that you deliver to the same Earl or to his attorney in that behalf the aforesaid castle, manor and lands, with the appurtenances, which are in your custody by our commission. To hold according to the tenor of our charter abovesaid. For we wish you to be exonerated thereof towards us from this time. Witness ourself at Pontefract, on the 25th day of March, in the 15th year of our reign [A.D. 1322].

“By the King himself.”

Another Writ, dated 25th July in the same year (1322),² directed to William de la Beche, “keeper of the lands and tenements of divers of the king's enemies, etc.,” reminding him of the necessity there is at present that the King should have money, and commanding him to have all the money in his custody and which he shall receive from day to day at his Exchequer at York, to pay the expenses of the expedition against “our enemies” of Scotland.

Roger de Mortimer III in 1322 surrendered himself to the King, who immediately committed him to the Tower. He, however, managed to escape, and joined the Queen, Isabella, in France, and waged war in England subsequently against the King, who was eventually

¹ Q. R., *Ministers' Accounts*. “Weedings,” 743, M. 8.

² *Ibid.*, M. 2.

captured and murdered in Berkeley Castle one dark night towards the end of September 1327. Eventually, for his complicity in this atrocious crime, he was brought to justice, hanged, drawn, and quartered in Smithfield, London, on November 29th, 1330.

Roger de Mortimer III had four sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, Edmund de Mortimer II, and his two brothers, Roger and Geoffrey, were knighted by Edward III at his Coronation. Edmund recovered some of his father's lands which had been forfeited. The following is a translation of

"The Patent¹ of King E. by which he pardons and grants to Edmond Mortimer the goods and chattels which were found and divers Manors after the death of Roger de Mortimer his father.

"Edward, etc. To all to whom the present letters shall come Greeting. Whereas our Castle and Manor of Wiggenmore with appurtenances the land of Melenyth with the castles of Kenchles [Knucklas] and Dynbaud in the same land with the appurtenances the land of Kedewynk with the castle of Dolveryn with the appurtenances and the land of Comotoyder with appurtenances were held by Richard [*sic*] de Mortimer now deceased for his life. So that after the death of the said Roger they remained to Edmund son of the said Roger and his heirs lawfully begotten which by reason of the death of the said Roger were taken into our hands we have ordered the same to be delivered to the said Edmond. We willing to shew more abundant favour to the said Edmond in this behalf have granted to him oxen and bullocks for ploughs and carts also armour brass pots basons and other utensils of a house and hangings dossier² and beds worked with the arms of the aforesaid Edmond and other small things which belonged to the said Roger found in the castles and manors and lands aforesaid which by the forfeiture of the same Roger were likewise taken into our hands. To have of our gift. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Given by me at Windsor twenty first day of October the fifth year of our reign [1331]."

Copies of various Inquisitions relating to Dolforwyn Castle and lands in Kery and Kedewen, taken at

¹ *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, M. 4.

² Dossier = tapestry.

various dates between 1330 and 1360, are given in *Mont. Coll.*, xxiv, pp. 385-394. Below are copies of the Patent of the Prince of Wales granting Dolforwyn Castle and the lordship of Kedewyng to Edmund de Mortimer III, grandson of Edward de Mortimer II, and his Letter commanding his officers to allow the said Edmund to take possession thereof. These are dated 26th and 27th May, 1373.

"The Patent¹ of the Prince of Wales by which he discharges Edmond Earl of the Marches and his heirs of the issues and profits upon the Castle of Dolvoren and of the lordship of Kedewyng and also he grants to the said Edmond and his heirs the same Castle and lordship on certain conditions.

"Edward eldest son of the King of England and France Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester. To all who may see or hear these letters greeting. As since the death of Roger de Mortimer lately Earl Marcher we have held in our hand the castle of Dolveroyne with the lordship of Kedewyng during the minority of Edmond his son which possession we suppose to be held in chief as of our principality of Wales and the said Edmond being now of full age and having been so since the eve of Candlemas last past as seen by the proof of his age returned into the Chancery of our most redoubted sire and father the King, fully appears. We by our grant notwithstanding that the said Edmond now Earl Marcher has not yet done unto us the services which we understand that he should do unto us for the said Castle and lordship as declared before the Council of our said most redoubted sire and father the King that the said Castle and lordship are held of him in chief as of the Crown of England of which thing the truth is not denied and cannot now be fully proved or inquired into we have granted the said present Earl who has undertaken in our presence to do unto us completely all his services in such part in case it be found before the said Council of our very redoubted sire and father the King by the said Earl and those called that the said Castle and lordship should be held of us as it is said he may have the possession of the Castle and Lordship aforesaid together with the issues which may have been raised since the eve of Candlemas aforesaid and we will and grant that all be settled in manner as is said that the said Castle and lordship

¹ *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, M. 9. Norman-French.

be held of us as of our said principality but nevertheless the said Edmond and his heirs be fully released by these services to us from the charges and profits belonging to the said Castle and lordship from the said day of his age being proved until the day that the matter shall be determined by us as herein is declared. In Witness of which thing we have caused these our letters patent to be sealed with our seal. Given at London, 27 of May, the forty-seventh year of the reign of our most redoubted sire and King in England and thirty-fourth in France [1373].”

“Copy of the letter¹ of the Prince of Wales commanding his officers of the Castle of Dolvorayn and Lordship of Kedewy to allow Edmond de Mortimer to take possession of the said Castle and lordship.

“Edward Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, eldest son of the King of England and France. To our friends and followers Robert de Houghton our Steward of Kedewyng and Grono ap Tudor our receiver there and constable of the Castle of Dolvorayn Greeting. Since the death of Roger de Mortimer late Earl Marcher we have held in our hand the said Castle and lordship during the minority of Edmond his son which we suppose to be held of us in chief as of our Principality of Wales. And the said Edmond being now of full age and having been so since the eve of Candlemas last past as may be seen by the proof of his age returned in the Chancery of our most redoubtable Sire and father the King. We by our grant notwithstanding that the said Edmond now Earl Marcher has not yet done unto us the services which we hold that he should do for the said Castle and lordship, but many, before the Council of our most redoubtable sire and father the King allege that the same Castle and lordship are held of him in chief as of the crown of England of which the truth is not denied nor can as yet be tried or discussed. We have granted that the said Earl, who has undertaken in our presence to do unto us in full all the services owing in case it be found before the Council of our most redoubtable sire and father the King by the said Earl and those called for him that the said Castle and lordship be held of us as it is said he may have possession of the Castle and lordship before said together with the issues raised since the eve of Candlemas before said. So we order that you allow the said Earl or his attorney to enter the said Castle

¹ *Liber Niger de Wigmore*, M. 10. Norman-French.

and lordship with the appurtenances together with the said issues without interfering in our name whilst the matter is being examined by us in the manner before said or that you have other orders from us. And do not this neglect. Given under our privy seal at London the 26th day of May the year of the reign of our most redoubtable sire and father the King in England the forty-seventh and in France the thirty-fourth. [1373].”

The above-named Edmund de Mortimer (III) died at Cork on the 27th December, 1381, in the 29th year of his age, and on the 9th of January following an *Inquisition post-mortem* of his possessions was taken at Salop, of which the following is a copy¹:—

“Inquisition taken at Salop, on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, in the fifth year of the reign of King Richard the second [9 Jan. A.D. 1384] after the conquest before Robert de Swynfen Escheator of the lord the king in the county of Salop and the Marches of Wales to the same county adjacent by virtue of a certain writ of the lord the King to the same Escheator directed and sewn on to this inquisition. By the oath of William de la Sete, John de Ch . . ., John de Kaynham, John Tuppa, Henry Dondelers Roger de Pichford, John Parys, William Hereford, John Erliobe, Richard Pirefield, Richard Tuggefard and William Rob Who say upon their oath that Edmund de Mortimer, late Earl of March deceased in the said writ named, held on the day on which he died in his demesne as of fee of the lord the king in chief by knight service the castle of Doluoreyn and the lordship and land of Kedewyng, with their appurtenances in Wales to the said County of Salop, adjacent. Which said castle is worth nothing by the year beyond reprises.

“And there is there of annual rent xxvj*l.* vjs. viij*d.* to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael.

“And a custom of divers customary tenants there is worth by the year Cs., to be paid at the Feasts of St. Michael, Christmas, the Invention of the Holy Cross, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist by equal portions.

“And there are there two carucates of arable land which were let to farm for l*x*s., to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael.

¹ *Chancery Inquisitions post-mortem*, 5 Ric. II, No. 43, M. 34.

"And there are there three watermills which were let to farm by the year for *xvli.*, to be paid at the four terms abovesaid.

"And the farms of the bailiwicks, with the toll of the new borough ["*Novi-burgii*"]—*Qy.* Newtown?] of the vill there are worth by the year *xvli.*, to be paid at the four terms abovesaid.

"And there is there a several pasture which is worth by the year *xxxjs. vjd.*, to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael.

"And there is there a certain rent of corn. Namely *Cix* quarters *j* bushel to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael, and it is worth by the year *xxjli.*, *xvjs. vjd.*, the worth of a bushel *vjd.*

"And there is there a certain rent of oats to be paid at the same Feast. Namely *xxj* quarters which are worth by the year *xvijs.*, the worth of a bushel *ijd.*

"And there is there a certain rent of hens. Namely *CCxv* hens, and it is worth by the year *xvijs. xjd.*, the worth of a hen *jd.*, to be paid at the Feast of St. Martin.

"The pleas and perquisites of the Court¹ there are worth by the year *x* marks.

"Also they say upon their oath that the same deceased held on the day on which he died in his demesne as of fee the castle, land and worship of Montgomery, etc.

"And they say that the aforesaid Edmund, the Earl, did not hold any other lands [or tenements of] the lord the king in chief, nor of others, in the County and parts aforesaid on the day on which he died except certain lands and tenements in the country of Wyggemore, which are parcel of the castle of . . . there to be extended, because the same Earl Edmund some time before his death, by the license of the lord the king, and by a fine levied in the Court of the lord the king, demised the said castle and land, and the vill of Ludelowe, with the appurtenances, in the said County of Salop, the castle, land and lordship of Knoclas, with the appurtenances, in Wales and the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent to W[illiam] . . . Sir [Richard] Daneby, knight, Sir Richard Lescrop, knight, Nicholas de Carreu, Sir Peter de la Mare, knight, John de Bisshopeston, clerk, Walter de Colnipdon, clerk, and Hugh de B . . . nsb . . . To have and to hold for the life of the same William, Richard, Nicholas, Peter,

¹ The Manorial Court was held probably at the place now called "The Court," a farm occupied by Mr. Miller, and almost under the shadow of Dolforwyn Castle. It is within 200 yards of Abermule Station, on the Cambrian Railway (see *supra*, p. 302).

John, Walter and Hugh of the lord the king and his heirs by the services thereof due and accustomed.

"And they say that the aforesaid Earl Edmund died on the 27th day of December last past, and that Roger, son of the same Edmund, of the age of 9 years and more, is next heir of the same Edmund."

In consequence of the attainder of Roger de Mortimer III, and the forfeiture of his estates, Dolforwyn Castle had been allowed to fall into decay and become a ruin. Hence it was returned in the above Inquisition as "worth nothing." The neighbouring Castle of Montgomery had by this time become a place of great strength. Roger de Mortimer (V), the son of the above-named Edmund de Mortimer, was killed in Ireland in 1398; and about the 21st of September in the same year an *Inquisition post-mortem* of his possessions was taken at Ludlow, which runs thus¹:—

"Inquisition taken at Lodelowe, before Roger de Swynfen Escheater of the lord the king in the County of Salop and the Marches of Wales to the same County of Salop adjacent, on the Saturday of St. Mathew the Apostle, in the 22nd year of the reign of King Richard the second [A.D. 1398], by virtue of a writ of the lord the king to the same Escheater directed, and sewn on to this Inquisition; by the oath, etc. Who say upon their oath that Roger de Mortimer Earl of March, deceased, in the said writ named, held on the day on which he died in [his demesne as of fee of the lord the king in chief] by knight service, the castle, lordship and land of Dinbiegh,² etc.

"Also they say that the said Earl Roger held in his demesne as of fee on the day on which he died, by knight service, of the lord the king in chief the castle of Dolvoryn and the lordship of Kedewyng, with their appurtenances, in the Marches of Wales to the said county adjacent. Which said castle is ruinous and is worth nothing by the year beyond reprises.

"Also there is there of the farm of lands and year . . *li. xs. d.*; to be paid annually at the Feast of St. Michael only.

"Also there is there of divers customs of husbandry let to farm *xxli. viijs. ijd.*; [to be paid at] the Feasts of Christmas,

¹ *Chancery Inquisitions post mortem*, 22 Ric. II, No. 34, M. 32.

² Qy. Diuiboeth in Radnorshire.

the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist equally.

"Also there is there of the farm of three watermills *xxli. xiijs. iiijd.*; to be paid at the Feasts of SS. Ciricus¹ and Mathew² equally.

"Also there is there of the farms of the bailiwicks *xxiiijli. vjs. viijd.*; to be paid at the said Feasts of Ciricus and Mathew equally.

"Also there are there one hundred and four score quarters, seven bushels, one measure of corn *de.* of St. Michael annually, the worth of a quarter *vs. iiijd.*——*xlviijli. iijs. xd. ob.*

"Also there are there *xxx* quarters, *iiij* bushels, *j* peck of oats of rent at the term of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary annually, the worth of a quarter *xvjd. ob.*

"Also there are there two hundred four score and two (?) hens, of rent, at Christmas term, annually to be paid, the worth of a hen *jd.* —— *xxxjs. x. .*

"Also the pleas and perquisites of the Court of the whole [lordship] *xx.*

"Also they say that the said Earl Roger held on the day on which he died, in his demesne as of fee of the lord the king in chief by knight service, the lordship of Kery, with its appurtenances, in the Marches of Wales [to the same] County [of Salop] adjacent.

"And there is there of of the mills as and tenements *xxviijli. vijs. vijd.*; to be paid annually at the Feasts of Christmas, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, [St.] Michael [the Archangel] and [St.] Mathew, whereof *xxiiijli. v. . . [is]* for the farm of the mills; to be paid at the Feasts aforesaid of Ciricus and Mathew equally.

"Also there are there of the farm at the Feasts of Ciricus and Mathew equally.

Also there are there of the farm of the offices of the forests, with the agistment *ixli. viijs. iiijd.*; [to be paid at] the Feasts of Ciricus and Mathew equally.

"Also the pleas and perquisites of the Court of the whole lordship aforesaid are worth by the year *xxxiiijli. vs. vjd.*

* * * *

"And they say that the said late Earl Roger died in the parts of Ireland on Saturday the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin [13

¹ St. Ciricus (Curig) was one of the most venerated of the British Saints. His feast was on June 16th.

² St. Matthew's day was Sept. 21st.

July] last past, and that Edmund de Mortimer is [his] son [and next] heir, and that he is and was of the age of six years on the Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints, last past."

The last-named Edmund de Mortimer died in 1424 without issue, whereupon his sister Anne succeeded to his possessions. She was the widow of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and by him the mother of Richard, Duke of York, the father of Edward IV and Richard III, who was killed at Bosworth on August 22nd, 1485. We have thus seen that on ceasing to belong to the Welsh lords of Cedewain, Dolforwyn Castle for two centuries formed part of the possessions of the once powerful Mortimer family. Linked as it was to their history and to their fate, it was then a place of some national importance, but now a few shapeless ruins alone remain to attest its past greatness. In the words of the Welsh poet :—

" Drain ac ysgall mall a'i medd,
Mieri lle bu mawredd."

(Where greatness dwelt in pomp now thistles reign,
And prickly thorns assert their wide domain).

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

INSCRIBED STONE AT FISHGUARD.—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Ser., vol. xiv, for 1883 (p. 325), in an article on the "Sepulchral Stone in the Churchyard of Fishguard," Mr. Westwood read on the west face of the stone, "below the arms of the cross, the two lines of the inscription, in capital letters of the thirteenth century"

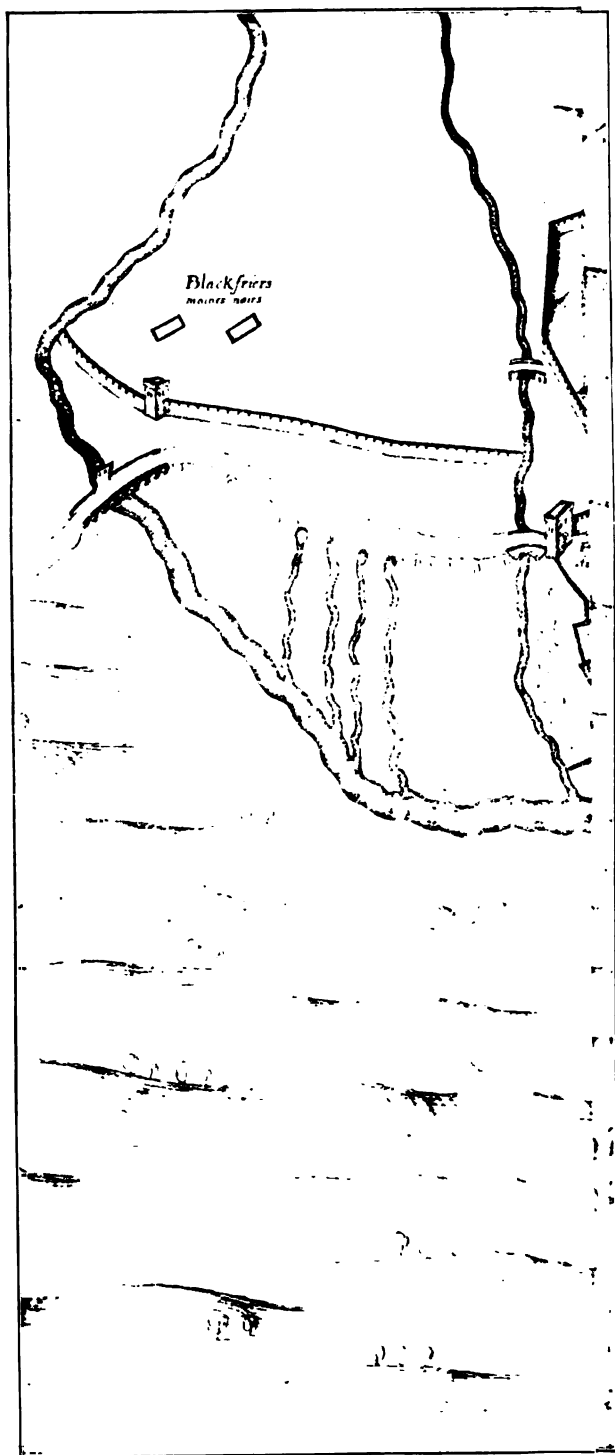
DAUID

MEDD'

"Above the end of the second line there is a curved stroke, such as is usually employed in mediæval manuscripts for "us," which would possibly be intended for the name 'Meddus', or 'Meadows'." The northern edge of the stone he was inclined to read as signifying "Domine miserere, *ὦ δαβίδ*, me," the Greek words being contracted: the southern edge begins with a contracted name of our Lord, followed by "Ano d' M'd'I. . ." after which is the single letter h as a Gothic capital. He continues: "This would apparently give "Anno Domini, M'D'I. . ." as the date of the inscription, a date too recent by two hundred years for the form of the letters of the inscription on the face of the monument, whilst the interlaced ornaments on the west face of the stone would indicate a still earlier Norman period." I should like to point out in connection with the italicized portion of the above extract, that in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535), the then vicar of Fishguard was David Mendus; and it may be suggested that the last numeral of the date is L and not I. The name 'Mendus' however, is old in North Pembrokeshire, especially in Dinas. One of the first names I found in the Parish Church Registers of Dinas, some years ago, was 'Catherine Mendus,' about the middle of the seventeenth century. Mr. Laws, in his Pembrokeshire work gives an old pedigree in which the name occurs. Fenton also (p. 551 of his *Historical Tour*) mentions the name as derived from the followers of Martin de Tours. I have heard its connection with the Spanish "Mendoza" suggested.

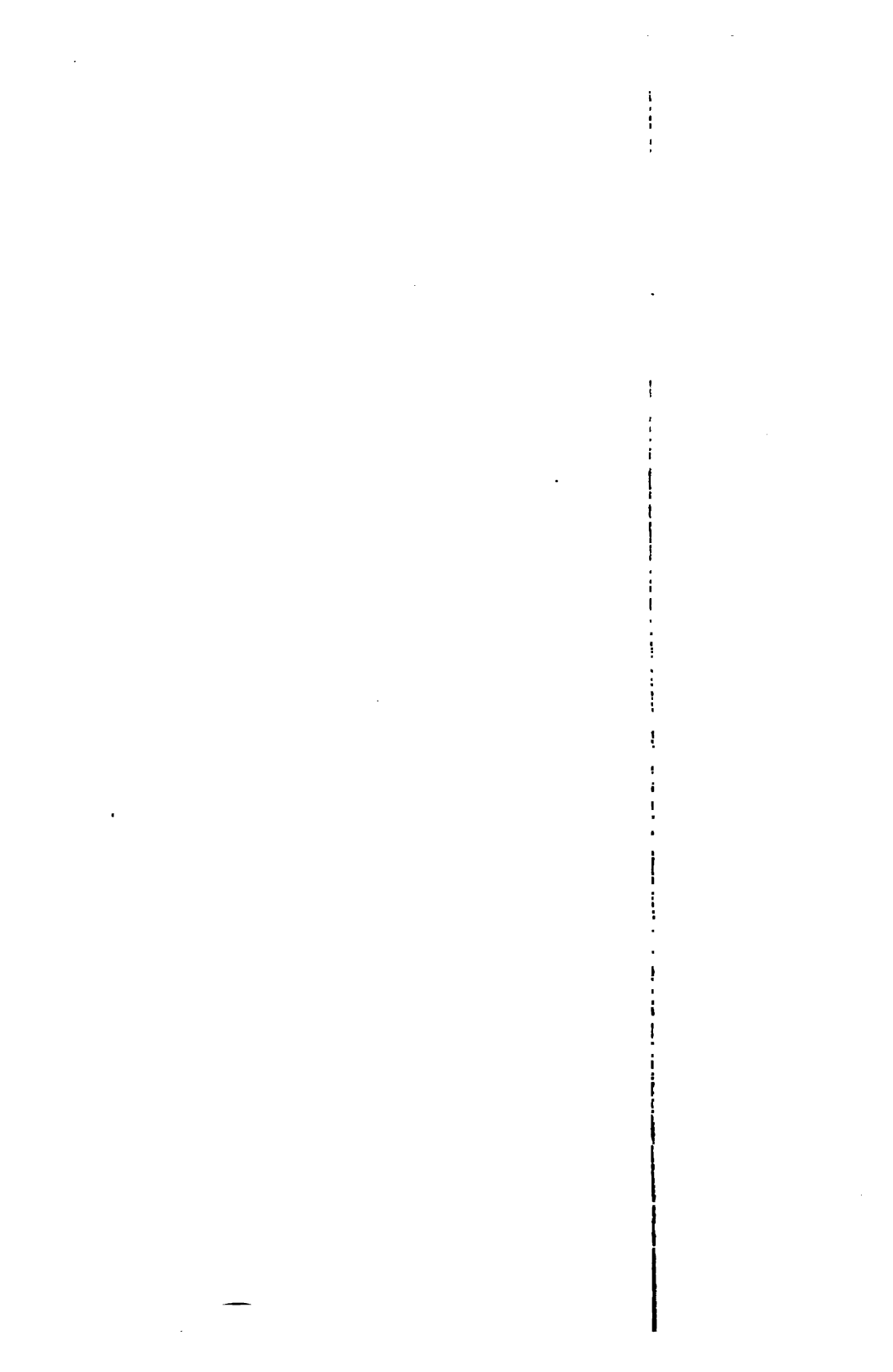
A. W. WADE-EVANS.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CARDIFF ABOUT 1650.—The accompanying bird's-eye view of the town of Cardiff is reproduced from a collection of one hundred and sixteen coloured plans of the fortifications of various places in England, France, the Netherlands, and Germany, drawn by a French artist about 1650, now a large folio MS. in the British Museum, *Additional* 11,564, fol. 6. The volume contains the armorial bookplate of Louis Albert d'Albert d'Ailly, Duc de Chaulnes, fifth son of the Duc de Luynes. Thorpe, the dealer, had



B. 1. 1.





it of the Hon. Twisleton Fiennes, afterwards Lord Say and Sele, and sold it to the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum, April 13, 1839. The view is delicately drawn in sepia, with blue and red washed roofs to the houses and churches; the river, blue; the cresting of the walls, red; house-plots, yellow ochre, and some other tints. The details are of the highest interest. The town part speaks for itself. The large house without the "Porte de l'Est" is probably the mansion of the Herberts, built on the site of the Grey Friars; the two plots to the west of the castle appear to be conjectural as to detail: recent years have witnessed their thorough exploration by the late Marquess of Bute, and the result has been already given to the reader of *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Those who are familiar with the topography of mediæval Cardiff will best appreciate the value of this remarkable view; and we hope to be favoured with an exhaustive paper on it hereafter by? We are indebted to Dr. W. de G. Birch, of the British Museum, for pointing out the existence of this plan.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY NEAR COLWYN BAY.—A highly interesting discovery has just been made at Rhos-on-Sea, the suburb to the north-west of Colwyn Bay. In a large quarry on the north-eastward slope of this hill, a number of men have for some time been employed. A few days ago, as they were boring for a blast about midway on the face of the rock, which is 40 ft. deep, and after drilling a hole of about 18 ins. deep, the chisel dropped as if a hollow had been struck. One or two charges were fired, but to little effect, having exploded downwards, but the third shattered the rock, and on the smoke clearing a circular-shaped cavity was discovered, with an aperture of about 18 ins., showing itself in the rock behind. Closer inspection showed that the men had struck into the crown or top of a circular-shaped cell of about 4 ft. diameter. The stones appeared fairly smooth and evenly curved, and there are ridges, all culminating at the summit, suggestive of a groined roof. A 6 ft. iron rod easily slid into the soft sand which almost filled the apartment. Some of the men groped into the aperture, and found themselves in a sort of passago. The sand, etc., is being carefully cleared out and sifted, and several fragments, seemingly of ancient flint instruments, have already been found. A theory of the origin of the chamber is suggested by the close proximity of the ruins of the court of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, a Welsh Prince of the sixth century. The passage runs in the direction of this ruin, which is only 40 yards away. It may probably have been a secret treasure-chamber or hiding place. The careful clearing away of the *débris* will be watched with interest; and it is by no means improbable that the original entrance to this newly-discovered chamber may be found under the hearthstone of the great fireplace in the ruins of Llys Maelgwyn.—*Liverpool Mercury*, 27th November, 1906.

LLANILAR.—Antiquaries owe Mr. Loxdale, Castle Hill, a debt of gratitude for his foresight and kindness in rescuing from destruction an old stone, described by Meyrick in his *History and Antiquities of Cardiganshire* as one "covered with such knots and circles as are generally termed Runic, and ascribed to the chisels of the ninth century." It is about 5 ft. 11 ins., in length, and about 2 ft. in breadth. Mr. Loxdale has had it removed from Maesmynach, near Lampster, where in Meyrick's time it is supposed it was in an erect position, and has brought it to Castle Hill; and in order to preserve it from being further destroyed by the inclemency of the weather, has had a frame made to enclose it, with a glass top, to enable those who wish to examine it. Mr. Loxdale also permits us to state that any one who takes an interest in antiquarian studies may examine the stone, which is placed near the north entrance to the Castle Hill mansion. It may be stated that the Cambrian Archæological Association visited this stone at Maesmynach, in 1878; during the Lampeter meeting.

BASINGWERK ABBEY.—The effort (says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) which is to be made with the view of preserving the remains of Basingwerk Abbey, Flintshire, from further dilapidation, is rousing keen interest among archæologists in Flintshire, Cheshire, and even more distant places. The Flintshire County Council have also the matter in hand, and the probability is that a strong committee will be formed to deal with the matter, and to preserve this beautiful ruin, with its rich historical associations, from being yet more rudely dealt with by the hand of time. The Abbey stands on rising ground not far distant from the Holyhead railway station. The origin of the name "Basingwerk" is absolutely unknown. Learned writers in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and kindred publications, have made ingenious guesses and deductions on the subject, but none of them agree. With regard to the date of the foundation of the Abbey, it is stated by Bishop Tanner that Ranulph, Earl of Chester, began to build it about 1131, and that it was afterwards added to by Henry II, and bestowed upon the Cistercian Order in 1159. The accuracy of Tanner's conjecture is borne out by the confirmation of grants made to "God, St. Mary, and the monks of Basingwerk" by Henry II, wherein the King says:—"And I moreover do grant and confirm to them all their tenements which Ranulph Earl of Chester and other barons have given to them, that is to say, Halliwelle and Falibroch, and the chapel of Basingwerk, in which they at first dwelt, with the mills and all their apourtenances." From the words "in which they at first dwelt," it is evident the monks had been some time settled at Basingwerk at the date of the granting of this charter. The charters of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth and his son, David, both speak of gifts which their predecessors had bestowed upon the monks of Basingwerk, and the probability, therefore, is that the original foundation was by one of the earlier princes of Wales. The Cister-

cians had no religious house in this country before 1128, so that the first monks at Basingwerk must have belonged to some other Order, perhaps the *Fratres Gresei*, as conjectured by the "laborious" Leland. Giraldus de Barri (*Cambrensis*) was here in the train of Archbishop Baldwin, and he describes it as "*cellula de Basingwerk*" (the "little cell of Basingwerk"). In the time of the first Edward we find that the "*Abbas de Basingwerk*" was called to Parliament, and Edward gave one of them a tract of land at Gelli, in Whitford, where there used to be a chapel belonging to the monks of Basingwerk (it is now a farmhouse). There is no doubt that at one time the Abbey was a rich and flourishing one, with property in various parts of the country. Henry II confirmed to them, among other possessions, "a hundred shillings out of the revenues of Chester," and they also had the church of Holywell and the chapel of Colsal (Coleshill), the village of "Wenhewm," tithes of fish from Rhuddlan and other places, and property in the English dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield. Tanner states they also had a silver mine at Basingwerk. About the end of the fifteenth century, the Abbot of Basingwerk was Thomas ap Davydd Pennant. The herald bard, Guttyn Owain (who in those days resided alternately at Basingwerk and Strata Florida), wrote a poem (still extant) in which he compliments this abbot upon his illustrious pedigree, and then proceeds to describe the Abbey in most interesting fashion:—

"It is a part of heaven ; he is the Sovereign of our language ;
 Excellent are the buildings ; the houses of the district
 Of faultless freestone ; abundant are the materials.
 And native oaks in an extensive park.
 Houses of delicious wine ; the temple of the saints ;
 Houses of the choir ; a house for the convent ;
 A good house for the corn on the other side.
 There is a malt house and it has a brick house.
 There is a stone wall by Cilgwri,
 And upon it a gate house.
 Upon a rampart, where a load of gold might be obtained,
 Has a narrow fortress shutting in the monks.
 With mills has he filled with every available glen and hill.
 Generous God, wherever his lot falls
 There the work of water and wind is not in vain.
 Gold has been bestowed upon the fabric
 On the land of God, like the leaves in number.
 Should the gold of a king have been there contributed,
 He has given twice as much in wine.
 Goods and victuals without number
 He daily gives to all the world."

In 1543 (32 Henry VIII) letters patent were passed under the Great Seal, being a grant of the reversion of the Abbey to Harrye ap Harrye and Peter Multon, in consideration of the sum of £280 8s. 8d. The daughter of the first named married one of the Mostyns of Talacre, and the Abbey and grounds now belong to Sir Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, the head of one of the chief Roman Catholic families in North Wales.—*Wrexham Advertiser*, June 22nd, 1901.

Obituary.

THE REV. ELIAS OWEN OF LLAN Y BLODWEL.¹

WE deeply regret to record the death of the Rev. Elias Owen, M.A., F.S.A., vicar of Llan y Blodwel, which took place suddenly on Friday evening, May 19th, at the age of sixty-five. About a couple of months ago, Mr. Owen had an attack of influenza and bronchitis, but he had recovered sufficiently to resume his duties, and on Friday he was busily engaged on a work he had in hand, *The Holy Wells of North Wales*, until about 7.30 in the evening, when Mrs. Owen heard a noise in the smoking-room, and on going there found her husband on the floor, crying for help. She hastened to fetch the groom, who, after making Mr. Owen as comfortable as he could, went for Dr. Lewis, of Llansantffraid, but by the time he arrived Mr. Owen had passed peacefully away, never having regained consciousness.

As an antiquary and author Mr. Owen enjoyed an extensive and well-deserved reputation; and to those who knew him intimately he was a man of the kindest disposition, genial, hospitable, and straightforward . . . often at the expense of giving offence. A broad-minded Christian; he recognised a noble spirit wherever he met it, and he hated nothing so much as a lie or hypocrisy. In the parish where he lived he was much beloved, and his death will be keenly felt, not less by those who belonged to other communions than by those who were members of his own Church . . .

Born in 1833, Mr. Owen was the son of Mr. James Owen, who at that time lived at a farm near Deythur Grammar School, where his father was educated. The family, shortly after Mr. Owen's birth, removed to Montgomery, and after a brief stay there, to Llanidloes. Mr. Owen had five brothers: Mr. Morgan Owen, now H.M. Inspector of Schools for Nottingham, the Rev. T. W. Owen, the Rev. Elijah Owen, Elisha, and Edward. In 1878 Mr. Owen took his M.A. degree at Dublin University, and in the same year three of his brothers also took their degrees—an almost unique occurrence. There were also three sisters. Mr. Owen won a Queen's scholarship . . . His first appointment was as Headmaster of Llanllechid National School near Bangor; and it was whilst at Llanllechid that he became really interested in antiquarian research. After studying some Roman encampments in the neighbourhood he prepared a map of them, and, subsequently, as the remains were scattered, he made a map of the whole parish. The result of his researches was published, and appeared in the *North*

¹ Extracted from *Byegones* of Wednesday, May 24th, 1899.

Wales Chronicle at the time. It was also whilst at Llanllechid that he read for his degree at Trinity College, Dublin. During his University career of two and a-half years he carried off many prizes, more especially in divinity; and in 1871 he graduated B.A., proceeding M.A. in 1878. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1890; and it is an open secret that in the course of the next few months he was to have had conferred on him the degree of LL.D. (*honoris causa*), of his old College. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Bangor in 1871, and being the first candidate at the ordination, he was subsequently "gospeller." In 1872 he was ordained priest. He took up his first curacy at Llanwnnog in 1871, and in 1875 he was appointed curate of Holy Trinity Church, Oswestry. In the following year he was appointed Diocesan Inspector of Schools for St. Asaph, and in 1881 he was presented to the rectory of Efenechtyd, where he remained until the latter end of 1892, when he was offered and accepted the living of Blodwel.

Among Mr. Owen's works is *The Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd*. In this work all the sketches were done by the author with pen and pencil. The book, which treats of the ancient manners and customs and the legendary lore of the Vale of Clwyd, was very favourably received, not only in Wales and England, but also on the Continent, and particularly in America. Perhaps Mr. Owen's best-known work is *Welsh Folk-lore*, a collection of the folk-tales and legends of North Wales, the prize essay of the National Eisteddfod of 1887. The prize consisted of a silver medal and £20, and the adjudicators were Canon Silvan Evans, Principal Rhys, and Mr. Egerton Phillimore. When the essay was received back from the adjudicators, it was thoroughly revised and materially enlarged by the author before it was published. In gathering material for the work, it was Mr. Owen's custom, after his duties as Inspector were over, to ask the local clergy with whom he stayed to accompany him to the most aged of the inhabitants of the parish. This they willingly did: and often after dark on a winter's evening, lantern in hand, they sallied forth on their journey; and in this way a rich deposit of traditions and superstitions was often rescued from oblivion. Mr. Owen's next publication was his "Glossary of Montgomery," in the *Powysland Collections*, published in 1891. He was also for some time joint editor of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. In 1895 he edited the "Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards (Gutyn Padarn), M.A., F.R.H.S.," a late vicar of Llangadfan. The works consist of a parochial history of Llangadfan, Garthheibio, and Llanerfyl, with Welsh and English poetry. Mr. Owen had also in his possession the late Mr. Edwards' sermons in MS., and this work is at present passing through the press, the publishers being Messrs. Woodall, Minshall & Co. Mr. Owen had also an idea that it would be well if he could in some way preserve his own sermons; and only a few weeks ago he expressed a desire to have them published. Mr. Owen was a frequent contributor to the *Archeologia Cambrensis*,

The Antiquary, *The Reliquary*, and other antiquarian publications, and for many years he wrote anonymously to the *Ruthin School Magazine*, on subjects of local antiquarian interest. To our *Byegones* columns he was one of the oldest and most valued contributors. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a work on *The Holy Wells of North Wales*, a labour of love, which his son, the Rev. Canon Owen, proposes to complete. Mr. Owen naturally took a deep interest in education, and for seven years he was on the council of the University College of North Wales. He married Miss Margaret Pierce, by whom he had twelve children, eleven of whom, with the widow, survive him. They are the Rev. E. J. Owen, of Llanfairfechan, Mr. W. P. Owen, solicitor, of Aberystwyth, the Rev. Canon Owen, of Bangor Cathedral, Master J. L. M. Owen, now at Friars' School, Bangor; and eight daughters, Mary, Susan, Maggie, Lizzie, Myfanwy, Lilly, Sally, and Enid. Mr. Owen was always fond of sport, in the best sense of the word, and took a great delight in football and cricket. Since Mr. Owen's advent to Llan y Blodwel, the churchyard has been greatly extended. The Earl of Bradford gave the land in 1894, and half an acre was added to the old churchyard. Mr. Owen also enlarged the school at Porth y waen; and to meet the requirements of the Education Department, the schoolmaster's house was converted into a classroom.

The funeral took place at the parish church of Llan y Blodwel, on the Tuesday following his death.

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